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WM. B. WRIGHT

M.W. Grand Master 1904—1905.

SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD AT CHICAGO, OCTOBER 3, 4 and 5, 1905.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MOST WORSHIPFUL

GRAND LODGE

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

C. E. ALLEN, M. W. GRAND MASTER
J. H. C. DILL, R. W. GRAND SECRETARY

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co.
1905

OFFICERS OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

GRAND LODGE

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS

1905-6.

C. E. ALLEN	*M.W. Grand Master*	Galesburg
ALEXANDER H. BELL	*R.W. Deputy Grand Master*	Carlinville
A. B. ASHLEY	*R.W. Senior Grand Warden*	LaGrange
D. D. DARRAH	*R.W. Junior Grand Warden*	Bloomington
L. A. GODDARD	*R.W. Grand Treasurer*	Chicago
J. H. C. DILL	*R.W. Grand Secretary*	Bloomington
W. S. WELSH	*R.W. Grand Chaplain*	Chenoa
OWEN SCOTT	*R.W. Grand Orator*	Decatur
G. A. STADLER	*W. Deputy Grand Secretary*	Decatur
JAS. MCCREEDIE	*W. Grand Pursuivant*	Aurora
LOUIS ZINGER	*W. Grand Marshal*	Pekin
WILLIAM H. PEAK	*W. Grand Standard Bearer*	Jonesboro
J. R. ENNIS	*W. Grand Sword Bearer*	Burnt Prairie
HENRY L. WHIPPLE	*W. Senior Grand Deacon*	Quincy
LAWRENCE C. JOHNSON	*W. Junior Grand Deacon*	Galva
C. ROHRBOUGH	*W. Grand Steward*	Kinmundy
W. B. GRIMES	*W. Grand Steward*	Pittsfield
W. M. BURBANK	*W. Grand Steward*	Chicago
G. W. HAMILTON	*W. Grand Steward*	Prairie City
C. S. GURNEY	*Bro. Grand Tyler*	Chicago

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

GRAND LODGE

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

AT ITS SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, the Sixty-sixth Annual Communication was held at Medinah Temple, in the city of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the third day of October, A. D. 1905, A. L. 5905, at 10 o'clock a. m., and was opened in AMPLE FORM by the M. W. Grand Master, Wm. B. Wright.

Bro. Owen Scott, P.G.M., in the absence of the Grand Chaplain, lead the devotions.

The Schubert Quartette, of Chicago, on invitation of the Grand Master, sang several selections, which were greatly appreciated.

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

Bro. James I. McClintock, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, announced that Representatives from a constitutional number of lodges were present, and presented his report.

241382

On motion, the report was adopted and further time given the committee to make additions to it.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M.

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally report that the following brethren whose names appear in this report are present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge:

GRAND OFFICERS.

Bro. William B. Wright.....*M.W. Grand Master*
Bro. C. E. Allen.....*R.W. Deputy Grand Master*
Bro. Alexander H. Bell.....*R.W. Senior Grand Warden*
Bro. A. B. Ashley.....*R.W. Junior Grand Warden*
Bro. Leroy A. Goddard.....*R.W. Grand Treasurer*
Bro. J. H. C. Dill.....*R.W. Grand Secretary*
Bro. Herbert Preston*R.W. Grand Orator*
Bro. G. A. Stadler.....*W. Deputy Grand Secretary*
Bro. Henry L. Whipple.....*W. Grand Pursuivant*
Bro. Louis Zinger.....*W. Grand Marshal*
Bro. Wm. H. Peak.....*W. Grand Standard Bearer*
Bro. James R. Ennis.....*W. Grand Sword Bearer*
Bro. Walter Watson.....*W. Senior Grand Deacon*
Bro. N. M. Mesnard.....*W. Junior Grand Deacon*
Bro. W. B. Grimes.....*W. Grand Steward*
Bro. G. W. Hamilton.....*W. Grand Steward*
Bro. C. Rohrbaugh.....*W. Grand Steward*
Bro. C. S. Gurney.....*Bro. Grand Tyler*

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey.....*Past D.G.M.*
Bro. Chas. Fisher.....*Past D.G.M.*

R.W. DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Bro. Robert R. Jampolis.....*Second District*
Bro. Elmer E. Beach.....*Third District*
Bro. Jay L. Brewster.....*Fourth District*
Bro. A. G. Everett.....*Fifth District*
Bro. W. C. Stilson.....*Sixth District*
Bro. D. D. Hunt.....*Seventh District*
Bro. Jno. B. Fithian.....*Eighth District*
Bro. William D. Fullerton.....*Ninth District*
Bro. T. Van Antwerp.....*Tenth District*

Bro. J. S. Burns.....*Eleventh District*
Bro. Emerson Clark.....*Twelfth District*
Bro. C. T. Holmes.....*Thirteenth District*
Bro. John C. Weis.....*Fourteenth District*
Bro. W. N. Ewing.....*Fifteenth District*
Bro. W. H. McClain.....*Sixteenth District*
Bro. David E. Bruffett.....*Seventeenth District*
Bro. C. F. Tenney.....*Eighteenth District*
Bro. Frank Hudson.....*Nineteenth District*
Bro. D. B. Hutchison.....*Twentieth District*
Bro. Chas. C. Marsh.....*Twenty-first District*
Bro. R. F. Morrow.....*Twenty-second District*
Bro. Jno. W. Rose.....*Twenty-third District*
Bro. Anthony Doherty.....*Twenty-fifth District*
Bro. Geo. S. Caughlan.....*Twenty-seventh District*
Bro. J. M. Burkhart.....*Twenty-eighth District*
Bro. H. T. Goddard.....*Twenty-ninth District*
Bro. J. W. Morris.....*Thirtieth District*

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

Bro. C. E. Allen.....*Alabama*
Bro. Monroe C. Crawford.....*Arizona*
Bro. Roswell T. Spencer.....*Arkansas*
Bro. Albert Roullier.....*Colorado*
Bro. C. F. Hitchcock.....*Connecticut*
Bro. Geo. M. Moulton.....*Cuba*
Bro. P. W. Barclay.....*District of Columbia*
Bro. John C. Smith.....*England*
Bro. John C. Smith.....*Florida*
Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey.....*Georgia*
Bro. Wm. B. Wright.....*Indiana*
Bro. Delmar D. Darrah.....*Indian Territory*
Bro. Thos. E. Miller.....*Ireland*
Bro. Geo. M. Moulton.....*Kansas*
Bro. Leroy A. Goddard.....*Louisiana*
Bro. Hugh R. Stewart.....*Manitoba*
Bro. M. Bates Iott.....*Maryland*
Bro. Joseph E. Dyas.....*Michigan*
Bro. William Johnston.....*Minnesota*
Bro. John C. Smith.....*Mississippi*
Bro. G. A. Stadler.....*Missouri*
Bro. A. B. Ashley.....*Montana*
Bro. John C. Smith.....*Nevada*
Bro. Robert F. Thorogood.....*New Brunswick*

Bro. Henry E. Hamilton.....*New Hampshire*
Bro. W. B. Grimes.....*New Jersey*
Bro. Henry E. Hamilton.....*New Mexico*
Bro. Roswell T. Spencer.....*New South Wales*
Bro. Jno. M. Pearson.....*New Zealand*
Bro. J. H. C. Dill.....*Oklahoma*
Bro. John Johnston*Quebec*
Bro. Joseph Robbins*Scotland*
Bro. Elmer E. Beach.....*South Carolina*
Bro. Alexander H. Bell.....*Tennessee*
Bro. Edward Cook*Texas*
Bro. Owen Scott*Utah*
Bro. Roswell T. Spencer.....*Victoria*
Bro. Amos Pettibone*Virginia*
Bro. Joseph Robbins*Washington*
Bro. Gil. W. Barnard.....*Wisconsin*

COMMITTEES.

Appeals and Grievances.

Bro. Monroe C. Crawford.....*Jonesboro*
Bro. J. E. Dyas.....*Paris*
Bro. W. S. Cantrell.....*Benton*
Bro. Henry E. Hamilton.....*Chicago*
Bro. David L. Wright.....*Effingham*

Chartered Lodges.

Bro. James L. Scott.....*Mattoon*
Bro. L. K. Byers.....*Altona*
Bro. W. W. Watson.....*Barry*
Bro. Thos. W. Wilson.....*Springfield*
Bro. Delmar D. Darrah.....*Bloomington*

Correspondence.

Bro. Joseph Robbins*Quincy*

Credentials.

Bro. J. I. McClintock.....*Carmi*
Bro. Philander W. Barclay.....*Cairo*
Bro. George W. Cyrus.....*Camp Point*

Finance.

Bro. Geo. M. Moulton.....*Chicago*
Bro. Gil. W. Barnard.....*Chicago*
Bro. S. W. Waddle.....*Bloomington*

Grand Master's Address.

Bro. Wm. E. Ginther.....*Charleston*
Bro. J. H. Mitchell.....*Mt. Vernon*
Bro. J. M. Willard.....*Decatur*

Lodges Under Dispensation.

Bro. Daniel J. Avery.....*Austin*
Bro. H. C. Mitchell.....*Carbondale*
Bro. John Johnston*Chicago*
Bro. I. H. Todd.....*East St. Louis*
Bro. M. Bates Iott.....*Evanston*

Jurisprudence.

Bro. Jno. M. Pearson.....*Godfrey*
Bro. John C. Smith.....*Chicago*
Bro. Owen Scott*Decatur*
Bro. Edward Cook*Chicago*
Bro. C. F. Hitchcock.....*Peoria*

Mileage and Per Diem.

Bro. Jno. A. Ladd.....*Sterling*
Bro. W. F. Beck.....*Olney*
Bro. Geo. W. Tipsword.....*Beecher City*

Obituaries.

Bro. Frank W. Havill.....*Mt. Carmel*
Bro. W. E. Hadley.....*Collinsville*
Bro. Sidney S. Breese.....*Springfield*

Petitions.

Bro. C. M. Forman.....*East St. Louis*
Bro. Ben Hagle*Louisville*
Bro. Henry W. Berks.....*Champaign*

Railroads and Transportation.

Bro. J. O. Clifford.....*Wheaton*
Bro. John Whitley*Englewood*

To Examine Visitors.

Bro. H. T. Burnap.....*Upper Alton*
Bro. Isaac Cutter*Camp Point*
Bro. H. A. Snell.....*Litchfield*
Bro. Chas. H. Martin.....*Lawrenceville*
Bro. S. S. Borden.....*Chicago*

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES

NO.	NAMES		NO.	NAMES	
1	Homer M. Swope	W. M.	75	O. H. Wilson*	W. M.
2	Marshall R. Moore*	"	76	James E. Wooters	"
3	C. P. Ross	"	77	L. W. McGoldrick*	"
4	Martin R. McDonough	S. W.	78	Robert E. Spoor	"
7	Adolph Eichler	W. M.	79	T. E. Alsop	"
8	J. T. Pierce*	"	80	Chas. W. Dossel	"
	M. A. Dixon	S. W.	84	Fred. C. Hill*	"
	H. F. Ward*	J. W.	85	W. W. Sims	"
9	Charles A. Griffith	W. M.	86	Philip Rothmeier	J. W.
13	H. N. Hackman	"	87	R. D. Clark	W. M.
14	Victor McMurchy	S. W.	88	Geo. H. Schwing	"
15	W. W. Carroll	W. M.	89	J. C. B. Smith	"
16	Eugene Stapp	"	90	Corwin Lamoreux	"
17	Ford A. Fisher	"		Julius Hauson	J. W.
19	H. K Rule	"	91	E. J. Cowling*	M. W.
	S. L. Watkins	J. W.		John M. Boicourt*	J. W.
20	J. T. Jenkins	W. M.	92	Chas. M. Morton	W. M.
23	Elmer D. Van Doren	S. W.		D. M. Stamm*	S. W.
24	Fred. B. Merrills	W. M.		Joseph Dobbs	J. W.
25	T. D. Slocum	"	93	W. T. Hall	W. M.
27	Paul B. Causley	"	95	J. A. James	"
29	S. C. Scrimger	"	96	Gregor Thompson*	"
31	Harl L. Gee	"	97	Walter B. Erfert	"
33	Charles B. Pavlicek	"	98	Edwin A. Morrow	"
	Robert Phelps	S. W.		H. A. Kingsbury	S. W.
	Fred. O. Bruske	J. W.	99	M. Lester Geers	W. M.
34	M. Lane*	W. M.	100	J. D. Atkinson	"
35	Fred. G. Hudson	"	102	Robert A. Shepherd*	"
	Wm. E. Ginther*	S. W.	104	Nels Rasmussen	"
36	S. H. Lane	W. M.	105	R. M. Riggs	"
37	D. Van Nuys	"	106	Geo. W. McAvoy	"
38	J. W. Hamilton	"	108	Hught T. Williams	"
	G. E. Cockerlon	S. W.	109	A. McLeonhard	"
39	Thos. G. Price	W. M.	110	J. H. Fulgham	"
40	S. B. Bradford	"	111	A. J. Lyerly	"
	J. H. Monteith	J. W.	112	N. W. Isaacson	"
42	Eben S. Nichols*	W. M.	113	J. W. Gray	"
43	Nimrod Mace	"		C. H. Madden*	J. W.
44	F. C. Noyes	"	114	Elijah Shepherd	W. M.
45	F. H. Farrand	"	115	C. J. Wightman*	"
46	W. D. Hadfield	"		H. C. Coulsen	S. W.
47	James Bartleson	"	116	J. A. Burgard	"
49	Chester M. Turner	"	117	W. M. Reed	W. M.
50	J. M. Widdon	"	118	C. F. Wemple	"
51	Jno. T. Kester	"	119	O. P. Carroll	"
52	F. A. Neville	"	122	Chas. G. Young*	"
53	A. L. Ward	"	123	W. S. Wilson	S. W.
55	W. H. Porter	"	124	C. R. Fuchs	W. M.
57	Arthur F. Casper	"	125	Edward Peters	"
58	Carl S. Reed	"	126	E. G. Mulvey	"
59	E. L. Willits	"	127	Henry Patch	"
60	H. L. Haywood	"	128	H. L. Oglesby	"
61	R. H. Maxwell*	"		G. W. Larseter	J. W.
63	Theodore Hamer	"	129	Hugh A. Shields	W. M.
	Charles F. Renich	S. W.	130	Joe M. Morrow	"
64	A. M. Brownlee	W. M.	131	C. L. Randolph	"
65	Samuel Mather	"	132	Fred. C. Whisler	S. W.
66	M. Mowry	"	133	Thos. A. Orndorff	W. M.
67	John M. Gould	"	134	J. Edgar Boyle*	"
69	John C. Johnston	"	135	J. W. Jacobs	"
71	John M. Tipton	"	136	Chas. G. Pearce	"
	Henry S. Bedaine	J. W.	137	S. M. Schoemann	"
72	E. D. Meredith	W. M.	138	Oren Hopkins	S. W.
74	J. W. Armstrong	"	139	C. H. Kleinbeck	W. M.
			140	W. H. Rupe	"

*Proxy

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES

NO.	NAMES	
141	E. F. Jackson	W. M.
142	H. E. Abbott	"
143	Gustav E. Muller	"
144	F. E. Wright	"
145	F. L. Babcock	"
146	H. W Hillison	"
147	Orion E. Bryant	"
148	N. Y. Nelson	J. W.
149	Ross J. Newbanks	W. M.
150	A. E. McKinzie	"
151	Geo. H. Baker	"
152	O. P. Erwin	"
	W. B. Teitsort	S. W.
153	Jonas H. Peeck	W. M.
154	A. L. Somers*	"
155	M. L. Walton	"
156	Jas. D. Taylor	"
157	Fred. Hess	"
158	John Evanson	"
159	Julius Schoekel	"
160	William Cooke	"
	A. E. J. Devol	S. W.
161	J. E. Patton*	W. M.
162	J. C. Simpson*	"
164	R. P. Spencer	S. W.
165	A. W. Chenoweth	W. M.
166	Chas. R. Hall	"
168	E. S. Herron	"
169	W. W. Roberts	"
171	A. L. Wolfe	"
	Philip Flood*	J. W.
172	W. H. Cantrall	"
173	C. W. Buck	W. M.
174	O. J. Wilsey	"
175	Fred. McChamberlain	"
	Frank W. Wheeler	S. W.
176	E. G. McMackin	W. M.
177	W. P. Wall	"
178	Frank N. Jewett	"
179	W. M. Deckard	"
180	S. S. Clapper	"
182	F. W. Thomsen	"
183	A. J. Foot	"
185	Chas. E. Slagle	"
187	Hugh L. Griffin	"
188	J. M. Landis	"
189	A. C. Hanson	J. W.
190	G. E. Bailey	W. M.
192	A. A. Vandervoot	"
193	Geo. Graff	"
194	Fred. Wiley	"
195	W. O. Butler	"
196	Alsie N. Tolliver	"
197	C. T. Keeley	"
199	W. B. Whitlock	"
200	Frank Hosick	"
201	C. C. Davis	"
203	Isaac Pancake	"
204	H. F. Pixley	"
205	Chas. F. Preston	"
206	Henry Sessel	"
207	P. W. Gunster	"
208	John Atkinson	"
209	Herman M. Schloesser	"
	W. B. Warren*	S. W.
	O. B. Conklin*	J. W.
210	Herman Reetz	W. M.
211	W. J. Bell*	"
	E. H. Ladish	S. W.
212	Lester D. Smith	W. M.
213	R. W. David*	"
214	G. W. Schmidt*	"
216	Ed. Nigh	"
217	A. N. Ruffner	"
218	Sol. G. Chanie	"
219	Frank C. Winkler	"
220	F. O. Jahr	"
221	Herbert R. Ayton	"
222	John Weaver	"
226	J. E. Reese	"
	E. C. Reese	J. W.
227	W. E. Miller	W. M.
228	B. N. McMullin	"
229	L. C. Funk	"
230	I. A. Foster	"
231	Constant Brown	"
232	J. K. West	"
	J. W. Black	S. W.
233	C. N. Wilson	"
234	J. W. Hemenway	W. M.
	T. H. Humphrey*	S. W.
235	G. M. Cummings	W. M.
236	Paul McWilliams	"
237	W. F. Gibson	"
238	Bertram J. Crowder*	"
239	Christian E. Launer	"
240	A. D. Mulliken*	"
241	Jas. A. Peak	"
243	John W. Emery	"
	Lawrence C. Johnson*	S. W.
245	Elmer S. Titus	W. M.
246	Jos. L. Boner	"
247	John Goodwin	"
248	H. C. Spurgeon	"
249	Irving M. Clark	"
250	Edward S. Baker	"
251	O. J. Hougham	"
252	Charlton L. Gregory	"
253	C. B. Warner	"
254	Warren Jones	"
255	D. T. Lewy	"
	W. H. Young*	S. W.
257	John W. Marsh	W. M.
260	Geo. O. Cobb	"
261	E. M. McPherson	"
	C. W. Cardiff	S. W.
262	John H. Smith	W. M.
263	George H. Cleaver	"
264	F. M. Banker	"
265	John W. Osman	"
266	L. M. Morrison	"
267	Chas. N. Vertrees	"
268	Thos. Moyer	"
269	Harry L. Whiteley	"
270	S. P. Trescott	"
271	H. D. Fraser	"
272	T. H. Land	"
273	D. B. Blewett	"
274	John Helm*	"
275	A. P. Thurmon	"

*Proxy

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES

NO.	NAMES	
276	John H. Ferrell	S. W.
277	Fred Lippert	W. M.
278	H. C. Puckett	"
279	R. D. Marsh	"
280	C. H. Bane*	"
282	A. E. Bennett	"
283	Thos. McNiece	"
285	J. S. Olmsted	"
	Sterling Cood	S. W.
286	A. E. Hamilton	W. M.
	R. L. Cloud*	S. W.
287	Clarence Elston	W. M.
288	Samuel R. Crawford	J. W.
291	C. W Merrill	W. M.
292	Milton J. Ohmit	"
293	Edgar Rodee	"
294	W. E. Herbert	"
295	T. H. Hanson	"
296	Emmett Howard*	"
	Frederick W. Chumbey	S. W.
297	Robt. F. Humble	W. M.
298	George Glynch*	"
301	J. H. Bander	"
302	E. A. Hill	"
303	Lewis P. Vass	S. W.
305	James Kenley	W. M.
306	E. W. Dickinson*	"
307	Geo. D. Bell	"
308	Smyth Crooks	"
	M. D. McAlpine	S. W.
	W. E. Marble	J. W.
309	A. L. Darling	W. M.
310	Alva W. Cain	"
	I. T. Crisler	S. W.
	Allin A. Gilbert	J. W.
311	Thos. G. Farmer	W. M.
312	Albert T. Summers	"
313	T. W. Richards	"
	Albert Mattison	J. W.
314	Bruce T. Best	W. M.
	E. Frank Baker	S. W.
316	Charles J. Addems	W. M.
318	Geo. A. Miller	"
	Wm. McFarland	J. W.
319	George E. Carlson	W. M.
320	W. C. Kempson	"
321	I. H. Parrish	"
322	Geo. E. Dunscomb	"
325	J. W. Richardson	"
327	O. V. Brewer	"
330	Chas. E. Weaver	S. W.
331	John Greifzer	W. M.
332	J. W. Kagey	"
333	John P. Springer	"
334	Edwin H. Carter	"
335	C. H. Kammann	"
336	T. N. Cummins*	"
337	Frank Murdock*	"
339	Robert Jenkins	"
340	Arthur M. Bloxam	"
341	J. Tidball	"
	T. A. Case*	S. W.
342	J H. Hewitt	W. M.
344	Thomas Gants*	"
345	T. N. Fleming	"

NO.	NAMES	
346	V. I. Ball	W. M.
347	Wm. Hanson	"
348	J. C. Taylor	"
349	B. H. S. Angear	S. W.
350	E. V. Catty	W. M.
351	Hugh W. Pence	"
352	B. F. Tucker	"
353	Geo. W. Lawrence	"
	Geo. W. Loy*	S. W.
354	Floyd O. Lorton	W. M.
355	Louis Brandes	"
356	Joel C. Fitch*	J. W.
358	Jarreis E. Heath	S. W.
360	S. T. Henry	W. M.
361	John Fackt	"
362	John S. C. Nichol	"
363	E. A. Wilson*	"
364	H. B. Ebner	"
365	Homer E. Shaw*	"
366	O. H. Woodworth	"
367	H. H. Sherwood*	"
368	H. Cornelius	"
369	Fred. L. White	"
373	James D. Metz	"
374	M. Bloomingdale	"
378	W. N. Storrs	S W.
379	W. L. Hallenbeak	"
380	Clarence Pond	W. M.
382	G. A. Shirlcliff	"
383	Frank E. Dayton	"
384	Wm. Anderson	"
385	W. A. Bristol	"
386	C. M. Lewis	S. W.
388	A. M. Troutwine	W. M.
389	Warren A. Hickox	"
390	Lincoln Moore	"
391	W. P. Jones	"
392	J. W. Heckethom*	"
393	Wm. G. W. Haslam	"
394	Chas. E. Miner	"
396	Arthur N. Beals	"
397	Albert Krausse	"
398	John H. Ballance	"
399	John F. Taylor	"
401	A. W. Joerndt	S. W.
402	H. G. Burgess*	W. M.
403	W. Y. McLemore	"
404	Wm. Clark*	"
405	H. Hennon	"
406	Norman G. Flagg	"
408	W. M. Givens	"
409	L. D. Keim	"
	Chas. E. Turk	J. W.
410	Charles Hoffman	W. M.
	Robt. Winkler	S. W.
	Matt Hibbeler	J. W.
411	Andrew McNally	W. M.
412	J. S. Heller	"
414	Edward Degunther*	"
415	L. W. Lamoree	"
416	Geo. W. Younggrun	"
417	Byron A. Roath	"
418	Chris Heiliginstein	"
419	John L. Whiteside	"
420	George Hettiger	S. W.

*Proxy

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES

NO.	NAMES	
421	John H. Lesch	W. M.
422	James M. Dunlap	"
	Richard G. Trotter	S. W.
	Clarence E. Fish	J. W.
423	Edwin M. Tallman	W. M.
	Otis B. Newcomer	J. W.
424	Rufus Funk	W. M.
426	James A. Walker	"
427	John J. Fox	"
428	W. H. Long	"
429	John Burrill*	"
430	Chas. C. Whitesides	"
431	John J. Cross	"
	Thos. B. McDaniels	S. W
432	J. H. Dial	W. M.
433	Edwin Everett, Jr.	"
434	A. J. Miller	"
436	A. G. Brewster	"
437	S. Milton Eichberg	"
440	Thornton Long	"
441	F. E. Gapen*	"
442	D. C. Sturdevant	"
443	E. L. Dalton	"
444	Jas. Millikan	"
445	J. J. Leach	"
446	W. J. Dick	"
447	L. C. Conover	"
449	W. T. Triplett	"
450	Fred A. Horn	J. W.
451	H. C. Travis	W. M.
453	I. N. Winans	"
454	F. L. Bogle	"
455	C. B. McKinney	"
456	D. H. Zepp	"
458	Geo. W. Erwin	"
460	James M Dallas,	"
	C. N. Hambleton*	S. W.
461	George Morrison, Jr.	W. M.
462	Alfred Jacob	"
463	R. R. Richie	"
464	R. C. Maberry	"
465	C. C. Beckerdits	S. W.
466	R. E. Gillespie	W. M.
467	Wm. Johnston	"
468	C. O. Dann	"
469	H. M. Palmer	S. W.
470	Wm. A. Pfeiffer	W. M.
471	Paul L. Hoadley	"
472	C. E. Norris	"
473	N. P. Nilsson	"
474	Henry Rueck	"
475	F. Fred Karnos	"
476	James A. McComas	"
477	Wm. E. Jones	"
479	T. H. Francis	S. W.
481	Chas. B. Astle	W. M.
482	W. H. Welch	"
	J. V. McCullough*	S. W.
	A. H. Scrogin*	J. W.
484	Gus Krohn	W. M.
485	Asher R. Cox*	"
486	Charles Crossland.	"
487	T. M. Mitchell	"
488	W. F. Bramsfield	"
489	H. A. Eidson	"

NO.	NAMES	
490	H. E. Gemmill	W. M.
491	N. P. Mouton	"
493	John Warren*	S. W.
495	R. M. Roper	W. M.
496	E. Bert Wear	"
497	Frank Harris	"
498	Wm. Edmonds	"
500	George L. Crocker	"
501	Abel H. White	S. W.
502	J. L. Wood*	W. M.
503	Frank L. Boring	"
	Henry S. Wallis*	S W.
	J. L. S. Dowell	J. W.
504	E. S. McIntyre	W. M.
	H. L. Browning	S. W.
	C. W. Lillie*	J. W.
505	C. E. Oakes	W. M.
506	H. M. Whiteman	"
	J. A. Warrick	S. W.
	F. T. Strickler*	J. W.
508	John A. Kleine	W. M.
	Fredk. W. Bleike	S. W.
	John V. Cowling	J. W.
509	F. M. Rash	W. M.
510	J. A. Hindman	"
512	R. E. Gifford	"
514	R. H. Deyo	"
516	J. C. Burgoyne	"
517	W. H. Tinklepaugh	"
518	A. E. Billings	"
519	W. A. Carr	"
520	L. E. Wheeler	"
521	D. W. Peden*	"
522	Clarence F. Crafts	"
	Edward N. Herbster	S. W.
523	J. M. Hederick	W. M.
525	Foster J. Davis	"
526	David Mahaffey	"
	William H. Dellenback	S. W.
	Edmund H. Spratlen	J. W.
527	J. S. Christman	W. M.
529	Berry Journey	"
530	Thomas Melton	"
	Wm. Floyd Selby	S. W.
	O. C. Melton*	J. W.
531	L. T. Moore	W. M.
532	Frank L. Shaw	"
533	Fred Naumer	"
534	J. H. Nebergall	J. W.
535	F. O. Ringwell	"
536	A. E. Mottinger	W. M,
537	W. C. Robinson	S. W.
538	C. A. Foster	W. M.
539	Philip Sampson	"
540	W. G. Fricke	"
	J. L. Draper	S. W.
	W. H. Gardner	J. W.
541	A. L. Seward	"
542	Samuel Marsh	W. M.
543	R. C. Cool*	"
544	J. A. McGee	"
547	Peter Connar	"
	R. A. Haas*	S. W.
550	Paul C. Bacon	W. M.
554	Ed. M. Bishop	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES	
555	Ralph A. Nickerson	W. M.
556	W. R. Constatt	"
557	Joseph Stein	"
	J. L. Wehye*	S. W
	Sopus Dabelstein*	J. W.
558	William Julian	W. M.
	J. G. Aleth-Hanson*	J W.
559	William Livingston	W. M.
560	Oscar Latowsky	"
562	J. A. Waugh	"
564	Samuel Sinclair	"
565	W. E. Bybee	"
566	Harry D. Booth	"
567	J. A. Baker	"
569	C. E. Bagby	"
570	Louis Frank	"
572	Frank Bethel	S. W.
574	M. H. Shinker	W. M.
575	J. N. Conley	"
576	F. J. Reiss	"
577	Grove Harrison	"
578	James M. Hilton	"
580	W. E. Harris	S. W.
581	O. A. Morris	W. M.
583	Adolph Ruegger	"
584	Fred T. DuVon	"
585	Norton E. Porter	"
587	Fred Lehman	"
588	S. W. Rawson,	"
590	Geo. W. Shultz	"
591	Alton C. Wright	"
592	E. F. Brown	"
595	A. M. Blythe	"
600	J. M. Harlan	S. W.
601	Otto Tappe	W. M.
602	V. C. White	"
603	O. M. Mank	"
604	W. M. Millar	"
607	D. E. Huggans	"
	R. S. Scharfenburg	J. W.
608	John F. Earl	W. M.
609	Geo. S. Hummer*	"
610	Charles P. Taylor	"
	G. R. Latt	J. W.
611	W. G Nourse.	W. M.
612	William A. Stoeckle	"
613	Oscar Caldwell	"
614	J. A. Bishopp	S. W.
616	O. E. Tandy	W. M.
617	F. E. Harden	"
618	James B. Elder	"
620	J. W. Walker	"
622	Joseph Fishel	"
623	H. Milo Newkirk	"
627	A. H. Brooks	"
630	J. W. McGhee	"
631	A. C. Schrader	"
632	J. C. Watson	"
633	P. R. Copeland	"
634	R. T. Roberts*	"
635	James M. Bell	"
636	Albert H. Cowing	"
	James Barnhart*	S. W.
639	J. L. Wehys*	W. M.
641	M. H. Hand	"

NO.	NAMES	
642	Andrew Adams	W. M.
643	Richard F. Hansen	"
	John H. Winter	J. W.
644	M. Clyde Condrey	W. M.
645	Louis Buxton	S. W.
646	C. E. Hess	W. M.
647	C. A. Prater	"
648	Nicholas Notson	S. W.
651	Walter P. Lambdin	W. M.
653	James O. McKee	"
	Abe Hornback	J W.
655	P. A. McMillan	S. W.
656	Herman G. Quosick	W. M.
657	R. S. Coates	"
658	Hiram A. Clevenstine	"
659	J. L. Klemme	"
660	J. M. Jones	"
662	Charles P. N. Thomsen	"
	Jacob Krouse	S. W.
	William L. Wilson	J. W.
664	James A. McCorkle	W. M.
665	F. B. Huffman	J. W.
660	James T. Athey	W. M.
667	W. H. Wait	"
668	John J. Haefele	"
669	Magnus Kettner*	"
670	David Fleming	"
672	Daniel Lawrence	"
673	R. G. Bright	"
674	Rudolph Wachsman	S. W.
675	C. W. Kessler	W. M.
	George E. Galyen	J. W.
677	W. S. Warthen	W. M.
679	G. E. Kistler	"
680	G. J. Jacobson	"
681	James P. King	"
682	George P. VanCleve*	"
683	M. C. Howd	"
684	H. N. Ryan	S. W.
685	J. C. Dickerson	S. W.
686	W. H. Sleepeck	W. M.
	John Johnston*	J. W.
687	R. W. Moore	W. M.
688	N. T. Stevens	"
690	Arthur E. Kessler	"
691	M. H. Patrick	"
692	Daniel W. Starr	"
693	D. D. Williams	"
695	H. F. Dudenbostel	"
696	W. R. Ross	"
697	William D. Wharrie	"
	Thomas Ockerby	S. W.
	Frank Hagenburg	J. W.
698	Carson Sawyer	"
700	W. H. Dorand	W. M.
701	H. M. Stokes	"
702	F. H. Blayney	"
	R. T. Langhead*	S. W.
704	A. H. Wheaton	W. M.
705	John W. Hill	"
706	James W. Jones	"
709	Charles R. Finley	"
710	William H. Hutchins	"
712	Peter Grieve	S. W.
713	C. E. Johnson	W. M.

*Proxy .

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES	
	F. A. Turner	S. W.
714	J. M. Van Allen	W. M.
	George W. Tevebaugh	J. W.
715	Ed. F. Jolidon	W. M.
716	Alden P. Peirce	"
	John J. Dedricks	J. W.
717	V. J. Fuller	W. M.
	E. A. Peterson	S. W.
	H. R. Teare	J. W.
718	C. W. Hart	W. M.
719	N. A. Norris	"
721	Wayne D. Cummins	"
722	A. E. Burress	"
723	H. R. Kinsall	"
724	W. D. Leeper	"
725	F. A. Finney	"
	Harry A. Hewins*	S. W.
726	Fred A. Pennington	W. M.
727	C. E. Perrine	S. W.
729	C. L. Duncan	W. M.
730	J. E. Wood	"
732	A. C. Babcock	"
733	Amos Ball*	"
734	Gilbert L. Miller	"
735	George C. Hupp	"
737	A. G. Barnes	"
738	C. L. Tarner	"
739	Carl A. Anderson	"
741	James Peters	"
742	Andrew Cook	"
743	J. Frank Jennings	"
744	G. W. Dye	"
745	Clarence P. Coolidge	"
746	James Rainey	"
747	S. C. Stewart	"
748	Jay S. Frye	"
749	R. E. Parker	"
750	P. C. Riley	"
752	J. W. Smith	"
754	Abner Silkey	"
756	John Mulveane	"
	George W. Jones*	S. W.
757	Fred Harford	W. M.
758	Sidney A. Levy	"
659	W. W. Reid	"
761	W. A. Phillips	S. W.
762	J. S. Graham	W. M.
763	Owen Bigelow*	"
764	John E. Jennings	"
	George A. Sentel	J. W.
765	Henry W. Rath	W. M.
	Frederick W. Boe	S. W.
	George A. Campbell	J. W.
766	John W. Lambert	W. M.
768	C. F. Lenning	"
	Dan E. Meyer	S. W.
	Edward J. Forner	J. W.
769	Myron M. Delwert	W. M.
770	Robert C. Fletcher	S. W.
771	Joseph E. Bell*	W. M.
772	Robert W. Alsbrook	"
773	W. R. Merseran	"
774	Charles T. Browning	"
	Theodore Christensen	J. W.
776	L. E. Simons	W. M.
777	R. C. G. Schultz	"
	R. F. Church	S. W.
	W. L. Wilt	J. W.
778	A. T. Hazel	W. M.
779	W. O. Dicus	"
	R. E. Jones	S. W.
	Joseph Hopp	J. W.
780	David S. King	W. M.
	Joseph J. Aston	S. W.
	Emerson E. Porter	J. W.
782	H. M. Luckey	S. W.
783	Mart G. Seifert*	W. M.
784	Louis A. Steiner	"
786	E. S. Raynolds	"
787	C. W. Hartman	"
788	William L. Funkhouser	"
789	George G. Fisher	"
790	Warren J. Hesley	"
791	E. E. Telling	"
792	W. U. Mortland	"
793	Emory J. Whitehead	"
794	J. A. Womack	"
795	Richard C. Faunt	"
	Richard H. Flynn	S. W.
796	Charles T. Bates	W. M.
798	George M. Spry	S. W.
799	Harry W. Corpe	W. M.
800	Richard A. Miller	"
801	John Odell*	"
802	W. T. Wright	J. W.
803	J. C. Rhea	W. M.
804	Hiram Vanderbilt	"
	Henry J. Kuch	S. W.
805	R. A. Smith	W. M.
806	John Blackwell	"
807	James M. Boster	"
808	C. F. Lanham	"
809	James A. Snow	"
810	James B. Gascoigne	"
	Wilson H. Smith	S. W.
	Arthur Estep	J. W.
811	Owen C. McMahone	S. W.
812	J. H. Wood	W. M.
813	Urben B. Miller	S. W.
814	E. P. Spooner	W. M.
815	F. B. Giles	"
	Peter Kendall	S. W.
	Chase Johnson	J. W.
816	James M. Bishop	"
817	Ed. McInturff	W. M.
818	Andrew N. Engle	"
819	Charles B. Goldsmith	"
820	M. B. Glazebrook	"
821	George McFarland	"
822	S. D. Peeler*	"
823	J. F. Rush	"
824	John H. Griffiths*	"
	John W. Nash	S. W.
825	C. F. Jenne	W. M.
826	George P. Thomas*	"
827	Max J. Huber	"
829	George W. Hughes	"
831	W. B. Wallace	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES		NO.	NAMES	
832	John J. Gard	W. M.	858	N. J. Cary*	W. M.
	E. G. Ruthereuff*	S. W.	859	J. W. Oliver	"
	Lloyd A. Dalton	J. W.	860	Luke Nettleton*	"
833	John Bennett	W. M.	861	A. E. Eisele	S. W.
834	G. D. Leach	S. W.	862	James W. Castle	W. M.
835	F. Kohl	W. M.		Frank E. Frederick	S. W.
836	E. E. Armstrong	"		Samuel T. Johnston	J. W.
837	C. L. Watson	"	863	Albert Davis*	W. M.
838	Charles E. Duncan	"		William Gardner*	S. W.
840	O. B. Holcomb	"		Robert A. Sempill*	J. W.
841	William H. Bied*	"	864	Arthur I. Porges	W. M.
	Perley H. Bishop*	S. W.		F. W. Conkey	S. W.
	Frank M. Pierce	J. W.		E. O. Waldo	J. W.
842	M. E. Nelson	W. M.	865	John F. Lockert	W. M.
843	Thomas A. Lawson	S. W.		Geo. J. Kurzenknabe	S. W.
	H. A. Dever	J. W.		William E. Edward	J. W.
844	W. J. Rice	W. M.	866	Charles L. Hainz	S. W.
845	Samuel Pilott	"	867	A. A. Foster*	W. M.
846	F. C. Funk	"	868	Henry C. Sawyer	S. W.
847	George T. Chant	"	869	John W. Barker	W. M.
848	C. A. Mateer	"	870	J. M. Hannum	"
849	J. M. Foreman	"	871	Joseph W. Ripple	"
850	John M. Simpson	"	872	J. Smith Mason	"
851	M. S. Phillips	"	873	George M. Harmison	"
852	H. S. Wakefield	"		Harry Wells Modlin*	J. W.
853	A. J. Pease	"	874	L. G. Brown	W. M.
854	James B. Bain	"	875	Edgar C. Jackson	"
855	William R. Price	"	876	W.H. Constantine	"
	W. H. Brophy	J. W.		H. A. Bowman	J. W.
856	C. L. Wood	W. M.	877	James W. Mills	W. M.
857	Henry I. Bard	"			
	John MacQueen*	S. W.			
	I. N. Miner	J. W.			

*Proxy.

PAST MASTERS.

Fayette S. Hatete.....Kankakee, No. 389
A. M. Hallowell.....Jacksonville, No. 570
S. W. Waddle.....Wade-Barney, No. 512

RECAPITULATION.

Grand Officers	18
Past Grand Officers not otherwise enumerated	2
Representatives of other Grand Lodges not otherwise enumerated	5
District Deputy Grand Masters	27
Members of Committees	45
Representatives of Lodges	845
Past Masters not otherwise enumerated	2
Total	944
Number of Lodges represented	712

All of which is fraternally submitted.

J. I. McClintock,
P. W. Barclay,
Geo. W. Cyrus,
Committee.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Grand Master Wm. B. Wright presented and read his address as follows:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

Time in its flight has brought us to the close of another year, and cast upon me the duty of submitting for your consideration a report of my official acts since the last meeting of this grand lodge, at which time my commission as executive head of this great organization was renewed by the kind partiality of my brethren.

I am glad to be able to say to you that Masonry in Illinois is maintaining its well deserved reputation for good work, high ideals, and adherence to those noble principles which have always distinguished it. It is challenging the attention of the outside world by its progress, and attracting many of the best and brainiest men to its ranks. Without soliciting men to join, the increase in membership goes steadily on, and the present enrollment is now in round numbers seventy-five thousand. This vast army, advocating and substantially practicing the cardinal virtues of Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence, and Justice, constitutes a power for good, the limits of which cannot be defined.

It is a great privilege to be able to assist in the work of bringing intellectual light into the dark corners of the world, of helping our fellowmen to throw aside their prejudices and sweep away their mental cobwebs, of placing them upon the mountain tops, with their desire for knowledge quickened, their capacity for learning enlarged, their mental horizon broadened, their love for their fellows intensified, their power to discern the true relations of life expanded, and consequently their usefulness as citizens and members of society increased. This is a privilege every Mason enjoys. May every one of us to the extent of our power live up to the full measure of our opportunities, and do our full share in promoting peace and harmony, liberty and equality, righteousness and justice, among all the peoples of the earth.

Before going into details of the year's work, I pause to make a brief record of the death of a goodly number of our brethren in this and other jurisdictions.

NECROLOGY.

In this latitude each year has its seed time and its harvest, its buds, its blooms, its growing fruits, and its ripened and gathered products, following

each other in orderly sequence. In the domain of human life the coming in and going out bears no relation to the day, the month, the season or the year. The "Scythe of Time" is constantly and continually making havoc among the human race, and whether immature or ripe the victims fall, "the mourners go about the streets," while the spirits glide into the great beyond to join the countless millions who have preceded them.

Twenty-three grand lodges have notified us of the visitation of the Angel of Death, and the removal by him of past and present grand officers in their respective jurisdictions, as follows:

COLORADO: R. W. Brother Calvin Edgar Reed, Junior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, died at his home in Denver, February 27, 1905. Brother Reed was a native of Illinois, and received the masonic degrees in La Harpe Lodge No. 195, at La Harpe, Ill.

R. W. Bro. Oliver Augustus Whittemore, Past Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, died at his home in Denver, May 12, 1905.

CONNECTICUT: R. W. Bro. Nelson G. Hinckley, for thirty-five years Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, died at his residence in Hartford, Conn., March 20, 1905.

FLORIDA: M. W. Bro. Angus Paterson, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Florida, died at his home in Madison, July 26, 1905.

IOWA: M. W. Bro. John Newton McClanahan, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, died at his home in Corydon, Ia., November 30, 1904.

M. W. Bro. Almon R. Dewey, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, died at his home in Washington, April 15, 1905.

KANSAS: M. W. Bro. George S. Green, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, died at his home in Guthrie, Oklahoma, May 19, 1905.

LOUISIANA: M. W. Bro. Samuel Manning Todd, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, died at his home in New Orleans, February 1, 1905.

MAINE: R. W. Bro. Marquis Fayette King, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Maine, died in Portland, October 21, 1904.

MICHIGAN: M. W. Bro. George Washington Peck, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, died in the city of Saginaw, Mich., June 30, 1905.

M. W. Brother William Dunham, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, died June 30, 1905.

MINNESOTA: M. W. Bro. Jacob Armel Kiester, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, died at his home in Blue Earth, Minn., December 13, 1904.

MISSOURI: M. W. Bro. John D. Vincil, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and for more than twenty-five years last past the Grand Secretary of that Grand Lodge, died October 12, 1904.

MONTANA: M. W. Bro. James Rathbone Weston, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Montana, died at his home in Townsend, Mont., August 13, 1904.

M. W. Bro. James William Hathaway, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Montana, died in Helena, Mont., August 29, 1904.

M. W. Bro. James Hamilton Mills, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Montana, died at his home in Deer Lodge, Mont., September 5, 1904.

M. W. Bro. Wilbur Fisk Sanders, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Montana, also a Past Grand Secretary of that Grand Lodge, died July 10, 1905.

R. W. Bro. James Edmond Callaway, Past Junior Grand Warden, and father of the present M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Montana, died at his home in Virginia City, Mont., August 21, 1905.

NEBRASKA: M. W. Bro. Robert Wilkinson Furnas, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and also Past Grand Secretary of that Grand Lodge, died at Lincoln, Neb., June 1, 1905.

NEVADA: M. W. Bro. Trenmor Coffin, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nevada, died at his home in Carson City, August 26, 1904.

NEW JERSEY: M. W. Bro. Thomas W. Tilden, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, died August 10, 1905, at Jersey City, N. J.

NEW YORK: M. W. Bro. Jesse B. Anthony, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York, died at Utica, May 26, 1905.

NOVA SCOTIA: M. W. Bro. David Christmas Moore, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, died at Cusop, Hay, Hereford, England, on the 17th day of March, 1905.

OREGON: R. W. Bro. Theodore Wygant, Past Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, died in Portland, Ore., February 9, 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA: R. W. Bro. Charles M. Swain, Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, died July 23, 1904.

RHODE ISLAND: M. W. Bro. James Elisha Tillinghast, Grand Master of Masons in Rhode Island, died at his home in Providence, January 30, 1905.

SOUTH DAKOTA: M. W. Bro. Albert Wells Coe, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Dakota, died at his home in Deadwood, September 5, 1904.

VERMONT: M. W. Bro. Ozro Meacham, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, died October 23, 1904.

WISCONSIN: M. W. Bro. Oliver Libbey, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, died in Portland, Me., December 26, 1904.

M. W. Bro. Emmons Elijah Chapin, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, died at his home in the city of Milwaukee, May 17, 1905.

These brethren have left their impress upon the body of Masonry. The service rendered by some of them will continue to bear fruit for ages to come. Their earthly course is finished, and our sincere sympathy is extended to our sister grand lodges for the loss they have thus sustained.

The officers of this grand lodge have been graciously spared, and the hand of death has fallen upon but one of its past officers.

On April 2, 1905, our good and faithful brother, Wm. L. Orr, died at Danville, Ill., and was buried on the 5th day of April, with masonic honors at Alton, Ill., by Piasa Lodge No. 271, R. W. Bro. H. T. Burnap officiating. Belvidere Commandery No. 2, K. T., attested its appreciation of the masonic services and sterling qualities of Brother Orr by acting as an escort.

Brother Orr served the grand chapter as Grand High Priest in 1883, and from 1901 to 1904 he was the efficient Grand Tyler of this grand body. He was in his seventy-fourth year, had lived a long and useful life, and will be greatly missed by his brethren.

The reports at hand record the fact that one hundred four past and present Masters of lodges in this grand jurisdiction have answered the summons of the Grand Warden of Heaven, during the past year.

NAME	LODGE	DIED
Andrews, Robert	Nunda No. 169	September 18, 1904.
Aldrich, Jarvis W	Bromwell No. 451	July 29, 1904.
Armstrong, Perry Austin	Cedar No. 124	December 30, 1904.
Bishop, William L	Hutsonville No. 136	August 31, 1904.
Boomer, Almon	Bloomfield No. 148	December 13, 1904.
Bade, John	Herder No. 669	December 17, 1904.
Brenan, Charles Heath	Hesperia No. 411	January 16, 1905.
Burr, Daniel Gould	Prairie No. 77	February 8, 1905.
Burnham, H. C	Mason City No. 403	May 19, 1905.
Barstow, G. S	Waubansia No. 160	May 9, 1905.
Black, Joseph Nance	Clayton No. 147	June 8, 1905.
Craig, J. C	Iola No. 691	February 18, 1905.
Cole, Benj. R	Rankin No. 725	January 10, 1905.
Coultor, Robert King	Acacia No. 67	October 10, 1904.
Davis, William R	Hazel Dell No. 580	March 2, 1905.
Dice, George A	Ridge Farm No. 632	November 9, 1904.
Duncan, Perrine Wilson	Lake Creek No. 729	September 27, 1904.
Davidson, John P	A. Lincoln No. 518	September 25, 1904.
Ford, David J	Mahomet No. 220	January 25, 1905.
Fish, Edward Green	Olympia No. 864	July 4, 1904.
Galloway, Albert	Ravenswood No. 777	July 26, 1904.
Gamsey, CharlesBushnell	Matteson No. 175	April 1. 1905.
Gordon, Oliver Bennett	Paris No. 286	October 20, 1904.
Gollhardt, Leborius	Constantia No. 783	July 22, 1904.
Hale, James H	Scottville No. 426	September 14, 1904.
Harvey, John Gorin		August 16. 1905.
Howe, George W	Tonica No. 364	November 2, 1904.
Hartley, Calvin S	Apollo No. 642	January 26, 1905.
Hoagland, Henry H.	Clinton No. 19	May 11, 1905
Hopkins, Caleb W	Delavan No 156	May 21, 1905.
Happer, J. Finley	Albany No. 566	May 23, 1905.
Hitchcock, Chas. H	Aurora No. 254	June 28, 1905.
Hodge, Charles Henry	Paris No. 286	July 31, 1904.
Hunt, James J	Euclid No. 65	February 6. 1905.
Jones, Wm. Brock	Edgar No. 829	April 9, 1905.

NAME	LODGE	DIED
Kleveisat, Wm.....	Lacon No. 61.....	June 14, 1903.
Koen, Dr. John T.....	Walshville No. 475.....	July 14, 1904.
Keats, James.....	D. C. Cregier No. 643	November 17, 1904.
Kneffen, Alford.....	Belle Rive No. 696.....	December 18, 1904.
Kent, George Dove.....	Sidnell No 798.....	December 27, 1904.
Kerr, Joseph H.....	Trio No. 57.....	April 28, 1905.
Leonard, John Frank	Kankakee No. 389	May 10, 1905.
Livesay, Thos. Newton....	Patoka No. 613.....	January 10, 1905.
Lane, Wm. D	Momence No. 481.....	March 18, 1905.
Lloyd, James H.....	Momence No. 481.....	January 6, 1905.
Lowry, John.....	Loami No. 450	January 6, 1905.
Lee, Edward Warren.....	Fides No. 842.....	October 31, 1904.
Leator, George....	Monitor No. 522.....	August 24, 1904.
Lehrkamp, Fred	Waldeck No. 674.....	August 9, 1904.
Lowden, George W.....	Norton No. 631.....	July 2, 1904.
Miller, John.....	Freedom No. 194.....	August 19, 1904.
Mason, Benjamin F.....	Paxton No. 416.	November, 1904.
Murphy, Jos. L.....	Mitchell No. 85.....	February 7, 1905.
Mattison, C. K.....	Oregon No. 420.....	February 13, 1905.
Moore, Oscar B.....	Mystic Star No. 758.....	March 19, 1905.
Maguire, James R.....	Lewiston No. 104.....	April 1, 1905.
Melvin, W. E	Huntsville No. 465.....	April 26, 1905.
Mendanhall, J. J	Sheldon No. 609.....	May 12, 1905.
Meador, Robt. L.....	Polk No. 137.....	December 22, 1904.
Meats, Reuben Oliver.....	Clayton No. 147.....	August 7, 1904.
McCormack, Mathew S..	Hope No. 162.....	May 18, 1905.
McLachlan, Alex.....	Kensington No. 804.....	February 21, 1905.
Newkirk, John R	Vermilion No. 265.....	January 31, 1905.
Newell, Robert Crockett..	King Solomon's No. 197...	
Oettinger, Eli..... . ..	Evergreen No. 170..	February 5, 1905.
Olmsted, Benjamin B.....	Muddy Point No. 396	April 23, 1905.
Perry, Eugene B.....	Melvin No. 811.....	June 23, 1905.
Poole, Geo. W.....	Bement No. 365	June 14, 1905.
Prentiss, Wm P.....	Home No. 508.....	March 6, 1905.
Perdue, John Charles	Marshall No. 133..... .	December 28, 1904.
Phares, William M.....	Maroa No. 454.....	November 3, 1904.

NAME	LODGE	DIED
Parker, Wm. J.....		
Petrie, Endelmar D.....	Tracy No. 810	September 17, 1904.
Raeside, David	Waukegan No. 78..... ...	June 13, 1905.
Rowe, John L.....	Dundee No. 190.....	January 30, 1905.
Rotramel, Samuel D	Frankfort No. 567	January 17, 1905.
Raefsnyder, Wm. T.....	Wm. B. Warren No. 209...	December 20, 1904
Robinson, Harry Ballard.	Calumet No. 716.....	August 1, 1904.
Raynor, George Calvin...	Matteson No. 175	April 23, 1905.
Rothwell, Harry Robert..	Landmark No. 422.....	August 29, 1904.
Sttel, Phil.....	Mithra No. 410	July 9, 1904.
Stewart, James	Orient No. 323..... ..	May 23, 1905.
Stevens, Edwin Forrester	Normal Park No. 797.....	February 15, 1905.
Stillman, Samuel Osgood	Miners No. 273	March 16, 1905.
Steyer, Theodore	Golconda No. 131	March 10, 1905.
Stiehl, Gotfried	Schiller No. 335.....	December 23, 1904.
Southwick, Isaac H.....	Flora No. 209.....	December 11, 1904.
Spence, Alexander.....	Landmark No. 422.....	April 12, 1905.
Sullenger, Alex T.....	Polk No. 137	May 7, 1905.
Tobias, Job M.....	Peotone No. 636.....	May 5, 1905.
Thiselton, Archibald Geo.	Woodlawn Park No. 841 ..	August 7, 1904.
Vosburgh, D. M.....	Meridian No. 183.....	March, 5 1905.
Voigt, F. A.	West Salem No. 866.....	April 20, 1905.
Wyatt, Frank Thompson.	Oriental No. 33	July 29, 1904.
Wilderman, A. St. Clair..	St. Clair No. 24..	November 20, 1904.
Warden, Edward H.	Oakland No. 219.....	December 12, 1904.
Webber, Robert A	Urbana No. 157	February 5, 1905.
Ward, Willlam Riley.....	Benton No. 64.....	March 10, 1905.
Woodside, J. P.....	Reynoldsburg No. 419	March 22, 1905.
Weinel, August J.....	Morris No. 787	April 15, 1905.
White, John W.....	Golden Rule No. 726.....	May 29, 1905.
Winn. John W.....	Kansas No. 280.....	June 17, 1905.
Wright, James G.....	Euclid No. 65.....	January 7, 1905.
Wink, Henry.....	Constantia No. 783	March 16, 1905.

Two other distinguished craftsmen departed this life during the last fiscal year. They were statesmen and jurists, and their work constitutes no small portion in the history and development of Illinois. I enjoyed the personal acquaintance and friendship of each of them, and am impelled to record my tribute to the rugged character, sterling qualities, ripe scholarship, and distinguished public services of these great men who exemplified, during long and active lives, in their daily walk and conversation the great truths taught by our fraternity.

Judge Anthony Thornton departed this life at his home in Shelbyville. Ill., September 10, 1904, almost at the close of his 90th year. He was laid to rest with masonic ceremonies September 12, 1904.

Judge Samuel W. Moulton, died at his home in Shelbyville, Ill., June 2, 1905, at the age of eighty-four years. He was buried June 5, 1905, with masonic honors. Verily:

"The raging sea of human life forever onward rolls
And bears to the Eternal Shore its daily freight of souls."

I leave to the appropriate committee the sad task of preparing a proper memorial to our dead.

INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

Before the close of the last session of the grand lodge all of its officers were installed with the exception of the Grand Chaplain.

On December 23, 1904, M. W. Bro. Owen Scott, as my proxy, installed Bro. Joseph W. VanCleve as Grand Chaplain, in Macon Lodge No. 8, W. Bro. Norman M. Mesnard acting as Grand Marshal.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

After the close of grand lodge in 1904, I appointed and commissioned the following brethren as District Deputy Grand Masters in and for the districts indicated:

District No. 1, Henry McCall; No. 2, Robert R. Jampolis; No. 3, Elmer E. Beach; No. 4, Jay L. Brewster; No. 5, A. G. Everett; No. 6, W. C. Stilson; No. 7, D. D. Hunt; No. 8, John B. Fithian; No. 9, Wm. D. Fullerton; No. 10, T. Van Antwerp; No. 11, J. S. Burns; No. 12, Emerson Clark, No. 13; C. T. Holmes; No. 14, John C. Weis; No. 15, W. N. Ewing; No. 16, W. H. McClain; No. 17, David E. Bruffett; No. 18, C. F. Tenney; No. 19, Frank Hudson; No. 20, D. B. Hutchison; No. 21, Charles C. Marsh; No. 22, P. F. Clark; No. 23, John W. Rose; No. 24, R. H. Smith; No. 25, Anthony Doherty; No. 26, William Montgomery; No. 27, George S. Caughlan; No. 28, J. M. Burkhart; No. 29, H. T. Goddard; No. 30, J. W. Morris.

On April 17, 1905, charges of unmasonic conduct were preferred in Girard Lodge No. 171, against the District Deputy for the Twenty-second District. A plea of guilty was entered by the defendant and he was by the lodge suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry for one year. Upon notice thereof, on the 22nd day of April I requested him to surrender his commission as District Deputy Grand Master, and cancelled his commission as Deputy Grand Lecturer, and on May 3, 1905, I commissioned Bro. R. F. Morrow, of Virden, Illinois, as District Deputy Grand Master for that district.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters will be found in the Appendix to this report. They are worthy of perusal as they show the condition of Masonry in the several Districts.

I take pleasure in expressing my appreciation of the services of these officers during the past year. With so large a membership as we now have in Illinois it is impossible for the Grand Master to respond to all of the calls, and the labor of the District Deputy necessarily increases from year to year.

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

The Board of Grand Examiners having unanimously recommended that the commissions of the following brethren as Deputy Grand Lecturers be renewed, it was done:

W. B. Grimes, Pittsfield; James Douglas, Chester; Charles F. Tenney, Bement; A. B. Ashley, LaGrange; James John, Chicago; John W. Rose, Litchfield; H. S. Hurd, Chicago; J. R. Ennis, Burnt Prairie; M. B. Iott, Chicago; J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington; G. A. Stadler, Decatur; John E. Morton, Perry; W. O. Butler, LaHarpe; Wm. F. Ginther, Charleston; Owen Scott, Decatur; T. H. Humphreys, DuQuoin; C. Rohrbough, Kinmundy; I. H. Todd, East St. Louis; D. B. Hutchison, Jacksonville; C. E. Allen, Galesburg; D. D. Darrah, Bloomington; H. S. Albin, Chicago; Arthur G. Goodridge, Irving Park; S. M. Schoemann, McLeansboro; W. K. Bowling, Thayer; R. F. Morrow, Virden; J. G. Seitz, Upper Alton; Charles G. Young, Taylorville; Emerson Clark, Farmington; W. M. Burbank, Chicago; James McCredie, Aurora; W. H. Peak, Jonesboro; P. F. Clark, Girard; J. B. Randleson, East Galesburg; Herbert Preston, Chicago; Enos Johnson, Upper Alton; C. N. Hambleton, Jeffersonville; H. C. Yetter, Galesburg; Carl Swigart, Weldon; G. A. Lackens, Good Hope; A. O. Novander, Chicago; C. C. Marsh, Bowen; J. B. Roach, Beardstown; J. S. Burns, Orion; T. N. Cummins, Reevesville; Louis Pickett, Pullman; Anthony Doherty, Clay City; Chas. T. Holmes, Galesburg; Geo. D. Bell, Bushnell; Geo. S. Doughty, Bushnell; C. P. Ross, Jacksonville; Lawrence C. Johnson, Galva; Archibald Birse, Chicago; Edgar Bogardus, Chicago; F. M. Pendleton, Quincy; R. H. Wheeler,

Chicago; R. W. King, Chicago; E. E. Beach, Chicago; W. H. Robson, Chicago; Louis Becker, Knoxville; R. L. Evarts, Knoxville; E. E. Wise, Greenville; H. W. Harvey, Chicago; J. H. Morrow, Chicago; F. H. Morehouse, Chicago; F. J. Burton, Chicago; I. A. Foster, New Haven; C. M. Babbitt, Chicago; S. M. Frankland, Chicago; D. E. Bruffett, Urbana; C. B. Ward, Rock Island; J. G. Huntoon, Rock Island; A. H. Scrogin, Lexington; G. R. Smith, Bloomington; John H. Griffiths, Downers Grove; A. Jampolis, Chicago; J. M. Willard, Decatur; W. A. Dixon, Decatur; Geo. M. Abbott, Chicago; Edw. W. Peterson, Chicago; Albert Davis, Chicago; Albert Roullier, Chicago; E. D. Brothers, Chicago; Louis Ladewich, Chicago; L. B. Dyer, Chicago; N. M. Mesnard, Boody; A. William West, Abingdon; John C. Weis, Peoria; Adam Schmidt, Chicago; R. H. Gulley, Chicago; Frank Hudson, Springfield; Wm. Balhatchet, Chicago; H. E. VanLoon, Chicago; W. M. Coble, Quincy; C. E. Slagle, Abingdon; E. W. Eggman, East St. Louis; Will C. Stilson, Tampico; J. M. Schallengerber, Chicago; H. C. Michaels, Flora; C. J. Wightman, Grays Lake; Alfred Hall, Chicago; Wm. Gardner, Chicago; W. H. Bied, Chicago; Peter C. Gray, Chicago; Wm. Rothmann, Chicago; Emmett Howard, Quincy; J. L. Woodruff, East St. Louis; W. L. Anderson, Chicago; J. M. Hederick, Chatham; D. W. Starr, Raymond; J. M. Hannum, Lostant; C. N. Mace, Bloomington; R. G. Bright, Normal; W. S. Welsh, Chenoa; N. B. Carson, Bloomington; H. A. Eidson, Willow Hill; David Richards, Chicago Lawn; Louis J. Frahm, Chicago; George E. Carlson, Moline; Charles Ferguson, Chicago; Edgar C. Jackson, Chicago; George Manford Harmison, Chicago.

And during the year, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Grand Examiners, I issued original commissions as Deputy Grand Lecturers to the following brethren:

David Detrick King, Chicago; Louis Eugene Simons, Chicago; Elzey Tyson Osgood, Harvey; H. M. Witt, Chicago; J. K. West, Bridgeport; C. B. Pavlicek, Chicago; A. McNally, Chicago; J. M. Simpson, Chicago; A. T. Summers, Decatur; W. P. Jones, Tolono; W. H. Rupe, Olney; J. E. Wheat, Sterling; W. W. Roberts, Nunda; A. W. Cain, Chicago; W. H. Welch, Lexington; C. E. Grove, Mt. Carroll; H. Vanderbilt, Chicago; P. A. Reinhard, Peoria; M. T. Booth, Atkinson.

With so many brethren authorized to teach the standard work no lodge ought to be without it.

REVENUE.

Since my last report I have issued dispensations for the organization of new lodges, and received fees therefor, as follows:

Composite Lodge	$100 00
John B. Sherman Lodge	100 00

Bethany Lodge	$100 00
Villa Grove Lodge	100 00
Marissa Lodge	100 00
Hooppole Lodge	100 00
Boulevard Lodge	100 00
Loraine Lodge	100 00

I have received for Special Dispensations the following:

From Mystic Star No. 758	$ 2 00
From Sherman No. 535	2 00
From Metropolis No. 91	10 00
From Garfield No. 686	2 00
From Lake View No. 774	2 00
From Blair No. 393	2 00
From Sycamore No. 134	2 00
From Eddyville No. 672	2 00
From Grove No. 824	2 00
From Shirley No. 582	2 00
From Meridian Sun No. 505	2 00
From Union No. 627	2 00
From Morris No. 787	2 00
From Garden City No. 141	2 00
From Effingham No. 149	2 00
From Milledgeville No. 245	2 00
From Ashlar No. 308	2 00
From Edwardsville No. 99	2 00
From Delia No. 525	2 00
From Patoka No. 613	2 00
From Long Point No. 552	2 00
From LaGrange No. 770	2 00
From Staunton No. 177	2 00
From Rankin No. 725	2 00
From Moweaqua No. 180	2 00
From Windsor Park No. 836	2 00
From Lakeside No. 739	2 00
From Grand Chain No. 660	2 00
From Sheba No. 200	2 00
From Waterman No. 728	2 00
From Staunton No. 177	2 00
From Pawnee No. 675	2 00
From Composite U. D.	2 00
From Piasa No. 27	2 00
From Aurora No. 254	5 00
From Cooper No. 489	2 00
From Dundee No. 190	2 00
From Melvin No. 811	2 00
From E. M. Husted No. 796	2 00
From McLean No. 469	2 00
From Palestine No. 849	2 00
From Alma No. 497	2 00
From York No. 313	2 00
From Garfield No. 686	2 00
From Pana No. 226	2 00
From Kewanee No. 159	2 00
From Newtown No. 714	2 00

From Nunda No. 169	$ 2 00
From Kankakee No. 389	2 00
From Lakeside No. 739	2 00
From Germania No. 182	2 00
From Peotone No. 636	20 00
From Tower Hill No. 493	2 00
From Accordia No. 277	2 00
From Morning Star No. 734	2 00
From Goode No. 744	2 00
From Mithra No. 410	2 00
From St. Cecelia No. 865	2 00
From Lake View No. 774	2 00
From Maywood No. 869	2 00
From Home No. 508	2 00
From Onarga No. 805	2 00
From Fulton City No. 189	2 00
From D. C. Cregier No. 643	2 00
From Dawson No. 556	2 00
From Havana No. 88	2 00
From York No. 313	2 00
From Lawn Ridge No. 415	2 00
From Harvard No. 309	20 00
From Murphysboro No. 498	2 00
From York No. 313	2 00
From Highland No. 583	2 00
From Farina No. 601	2 00
From Kilwinning No. 311	2 00
From Friendship No. 7	10 00
From Lawn Ridge No. 415	2 00
	$1,007 00

These funds have been turned over to the Grand Secretary and will appear in his report.

York Lodge No. 313, having lost its hall by fire, and there being no meeting place in York, I issued to it a dispensation to hold its meetings in West York, for which no charge was made.

On the 5th of January I issued a dispensation authorizing Fellowship Lodge No. 89 to confer the M. M. Degree, regardless of proficiency, and on the 27th of February, I issued two dispensations authorizing DeKalb Lodge No. 144 to confer the Degrees of F. C. and M. M., regardless of proficiency. The last three dispensations were to enable the Grand Examiners, then holding schools of instruction, to exemplify the work on actual candidates, and upon the understanding that the candidates should thereafter learn the lectures. No charges were made therefor.

All other matters of revenue will no doubt be covered sufficiently in detail by the reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.

CORNER-STONES LAID.

Invitations to lay corner-stones have been more numerous during the past year than they were the year before.

On October 12, 1904, upon the invitation of the proper authorities, R.W. Bro. J. H. C. Dill, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the First M. E. Church, at Decatur, Ill.

On October 24, 1904, R. W. Bro. John W. Rose, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the public school building, at Sorento, Illinois.

On October 29, 1904, W. Bro. W. A. Hough, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the Baptist Church, at Renault, Ill.

On the 19th of November, 1904, I laid the corner-stone of the high school building, at Galesburg, Ill.

On November 20, 1904, W. Bro. Robert Mosser, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the Palatine Masonic Temple, at Palatine, Ill.

On the 4th day of December, 1904, R. W. Bro. H. T. Burnap, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the new M. E. Church, at Alton, Ill.

On March 26, 1905, R. W. Bro. David Elliott Bruffett, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the Second Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Danville, Ill.

On April 30, 1905, I officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of the First Unitarian Church, at Alton, Ill.

On May 13, 1905, R. W. Bro. Elmer E. Beach, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the Oak Park postoffice building in Oak Park, Ill.

On May 25, 1905, I laid the corner-stone of the Central Christian church, at Jacksonville, Ill.

On May 27, 1905, R. W. Bro. R. R. Jampolis, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the Maywood Public Library building, at Maywood, Ill.

On June 28, 1905, R. W. Bro. D. D. Darrah, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the Sparland public school building, at Sparland, Ill.

On July 4, 1905, W. Bro. David L. Wright, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the Windsor Public School building, at Windsor, Ill.

On July 4, 1905, W. Bro. N. M. Mesnard, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the Blue Mound Christian Church, at Blue Mound, Ill.

On July 13, 1905, R. W. Bro. J. H. C. Dill, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the public school building, at Minier, Ill.

On August 5, 1905, R. W. Bro. Elmer E. Beach, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the Woodlawn Park Masonic Temple, at Woodlawn Park, Illinois.

On September 19, 1905, R. W. Bro. C. Rohrbough, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the M. E. Church, at Kinmundy, Ill.

On September 28, 1905, I laid the corner-stone of the public school building at Vandalia, Ill.

On September 29, 1905, M. W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the public school building at Tamaroa, Ill.

On each occasion the person officiating was assisted by an Occasional Grand Lodge. The rosters of the several Occasional Grand Lodges convened for laying corner-stones will be found in the Appendix hereto.

DEDICATIONS.

During the year seven halls have been dedicated, as follows:

On October 27, 1904, W. Bro. Chas. C. Marsh, as my proxy, assisted by an Occasional Grand Lodge, dedicated the hall of Dills Lodge No. 295, at West Point, Ill.

On November 7, 1904, M. W. Bro. L. A. Goddard, as my proxy, dedicated Englewood Masonic Temple, at Englewood, Ill.

On November 9, 1904, I dedicated the new hall of Neoga Iodge No. 279, at Neoga, Ill.

On November 30, 1904, R. W. Bro. John B. Fithian, as my proxy, dedicated the Masonic Temple at Wilmington, Ill.

On February 22, 1905, I dedicated the Masonic Temple at Mattoon, Ill.

On February 23, 1905, I convened an Occasional Grand Lodge and dedicated the Hall of Oblong City Lodge No. 644, at Oblong, Ill.

On April 29, 1905, R. W. Bro. Robert R. Jampolis, as my proxy, dedicated the hall of Palatine Lodge No. 314, at Palatine, Ill.

The names of the officers and brethren composing the several Occasional Grand Lodges convened on these occasions, will be found in the Appendix hereto.

CONSTITUTIONS.

The Grand Lodge at its last session ordered the issuance of seven charters, and as soon as the respective lodges to which they were granted were ready, they were duly constituted, as follows:

On October 8, 1904, R. W. Bro. Henry McCall, as my proxy, constituted Standard Lodge No. 873.

On October 13, 1904, R. W. Bro. Robert R. Jampolis, as my proxy, constituted Corner-stone Lodge No 875.

On October 14, 1904, R. W. Bro. Elmer E. Beach, as my proxy, constituted William McKinley Lodge No. 876.

On October 22, 1904, R. W. Bro. I. H. Todd, as my proxy, constituted Granite City Lodge No. 877.

On October 22, 1904, R. W. Bro. David Elliott Bruffett, as my proxy, constituted Free Will Lodge No. 872.

On October 28, 1904, R. W. Bro. P. F. Clark, as my proxy, constituted Nifong Lodge No. 874.

On October 29, 1904, R. W. Bro. C. F. Tenney, as my proxy, constituted Argenta Lodge No. 871.

The presiding officer on each occasion was assisted by an Occasional Grand Lodge, the rosters of which will appear in the Appendix to this report.

LODGES INSTITUTED.

On December 3, 1904, I issued a dispensation to a number of brethren to form a new lodge at 47th and State Sts., Chicago, to be known as Composite Lodge U. D. R. W. Bro. Robert R. Jampolis, the D.D.G.M. for the Second District, instituted this lodge on the 12th day of December, 1904.

On December 16, 1904, I issued a dispensation to a number of brethren to form a new lodge to be located at the corner of 47th St., Gross Ave. and Ashland Ave., in Chicago, to be known as John B. Sherman Lodge U. D., and on the 27th day of December, 1904, R. W. Bro. Wm. K. Forsyth, by my direction, instituted this lodge.

On January 2, 1905, I issued a dispensation to a number of brethren to form a new lodge at Bethany, Ill., and on January 12, by my direction, R. W. Bro. Charles F. Tenney, the D.D.G.M. for the Eighteenth District, instituted this lodge as Bethany Lodge U. D.

On January 17, 1905, I issued a dispensation to a number of brethren at Villa Grove to form a new lodge, and on the 31st day of March, 1905, R. W. Bro. David Elliott Bruffett, D.D.G.M. for the Seventeenth District. by my direction, instituted this lodge as Villa Grove Lodge U. D.

On the 17th day of March, 1905, I issued a dispensation to a number of brethren at Marissa, Ill., to form a new lodge. Bro. Geo. S. Caughlan, D.D.G.M. for the Twenty-seventh District, instituted this lodge as Marissa Lodge U. D., on April 29, 1905.

On April 25, 1905, I issued a dispensation to a number of brethren at Hooppole, Ill., authorizing them to form a new lodge at that place. On the 6th day of June, 1905, R. W. Bro. J. S. Burns, D.D.G.M. for the Eleventh District, instituted this lodge as Hooppole Lodge U. D.

On the 28th day of June, 1905, I issued a dispensation to a number of brethren to form a new lodge at 42nd and Halsted Sts., Chicago, and by my direction on June 29, 1905, R. W. Bro. Robert R. Jampolis, D.D.G.M. for the Second District, instituted this lodge as Boulevard Lodge U. D.

On the 12th day of July, 1905, I issued a dispensation to a number of brethren at Loraine, Ill., to form a new lodge at that place, and on the 10th day of August, R. W. Bro. Charles C. Marsh, D.D.G.M. for the Twenty-first District, by my direction instituted this lodge as Loraine Lodge U. D.

I understand that all of these lodges will apply for charters at this session of the Grand Lodge.

The dispensations issued last year to Equity Lodge U. D. and Wheeler Lodge U. D. have been continued, and these lodges will also be applicants for charters at this session.

CHARTERS ISSUED.

On December 8, 1904, York Lodge No. 313, having lost its charter by fire, I issued a duplicate.

On January 9, 1905, Washburn Lodge No. 421, having lost its charter by fire, a duplicate was issued.

On January 14, 1905, Altamont Lodge No. 533, lost its charter by fire, and on the 20th day of January I issued to it a duplicate charter.

On February 12, 1905, fire having destroyed the charter of Gillespie Lodge No. 214, I issued to it a duplicate charter.

On April 17, 1905, the charter of London Lodge No. 848 was destroyed by fire, and on the 25th day of April I issued to it a duplicate charter.

No charge was made for any of these. The charters ordered by the Grand Lodge at its last session were all issued and the fees paid to the Grand Secretary.

The original charter issued to Mayo Lodge No. 664, stated that the lodge was located at Tailhold. Upon investigation I found that the first annual return from this lodge gave the location as Winterrowd, and the historical ledger recites that the lodge is located at Winterrowd, Tailhold being a nickname of that village. At the request of the brethren of Mayo Lodge I indorsed a correction on the margin of their charter.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

Pursuant to the usual custom schools of instruction were held during the last year, as follows:

Marion, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 3, 4, and 5.

Sullivan, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 17, 18 and 19.

Bloomington, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 31, February 1 and 2.

Rock Island, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 14, 15 and 16.

DeKalb, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 28, March 1 and 2.

These schools were conducted by the Board of Grand Examiners whose report will be found in the Appendix hereto. Each school was well attended, and the interest taken in them is proof of the wisdom of the Grand Lodge in providing for this means of teaching the standard work. The present Board of Grand Examiners have been earnest, zealous and tireless in their efforts, and deserve the commendation of their brethren.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

In 1898 this Grand Lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of Tasmania. No representatives were appointed between the two Grand Lodges. Last year I reported to you that I had corresponded with the Grand Master of Tasmania with reference to an exchange of representatives, but had received no reply. On December 9, 1904, I wrote to him again as follows:

"Hon. C. E. Davis, Grand Master of Masons in Tasmania, Hobart, Australia:

My Dear Sir and M. W. Brother:—On the 25th of November, 1903, I addressed a communication to the Grand Master of your Jurisdiction, and sent it to the Grand Secretary, John Hamilton, Esq., Hobart, Tasmania. I have not received any reply. The communication was as follows:
"M. W. Grand Master A. F. and A. M., Tasmania:

"My Dear Sir and Brother:—At the October meeting, 1898, of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of the state of Illinois, a resolution was adopted recognizing the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tasmania and providing for an exchange of representatives. So far no representatives have been appointed. I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject and of proposing for your consideration the name of Roswell T. Spencer, as representative of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and would be pleased to have you recommend some brother of your Grand Jurisdiction for appointment by me, as representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Tasmania.

Fraternally yours,
WM. B. WRIGHT, *Grand Master.*"

I would be very glad if we could establish fraternal relations as above indicated. Fraternally yours,
WM. B. WRIGHT, *Grand Master.*

To this communication I have received no reply and presume that the Grand Lodge of Tasmania does not desire an exchange of representatives.

On June 1, 1905, I was informed by the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Vermont that the term of its representative near this Grand Lodge had expired by limitation, and requested me to suggest the name of some brother for that place. I recommended Bro. H. A. Eidson, of Willow Hill, Ill., and he was appointed to that place.

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia, organized October, 1899, with Sir Gerard Smith as Grand Master, was recognized by this Grand Lodge at its last session. The resolution recognizing it stating that this Grand Lodge will gladly cultivate closer relations with that body by an exchange of representatives. There has been no request by that Grand Lodge for an exchange of representatives, and none have been appointed.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Nothing has transpired during the year to mar the harmony existing between this and sister Grand Lodges. There has been considerable correspondence between other Grand Masters and myself, relating in the main to securing waivers of jurisdiction over candidates.

In one case a controversy arose between a lodge in Illinois and one in Indiana over some expense incurred by the Illinois lodge in caring for a member of the Indiana lodge, who died in Illinois. An investigation showed that what the Illinois lodge paid out was voluntarily paid. The only thing indicating that the Indiana lodge intended to reimburse the Illinois lodge was a letter written by the Secretary after the money had been expended, asking it to send its bill, which was rejected by the lodge upon the ground that it did not authorize the expenditure. I understand the position of this Grand Lodge is that no lodge has a right to create a liability against another without authority, a position which the grand Master of Indiana took in this matter, and which I believe to be sound law. I therefore advised our lodge not to press the claim, but to leave it to the Indiana lodge to pay or not as it saw fit.

On February 6, 1905, the Secretary of Evergreen Lodge at Freeport, Ill., with the concurrence of the Worshipful Master, sent the following wire:

"Worshipful Master Masonic Lodge, Burden, Kas.:

"Please take charge of Bro. Ely Oettinger's remains at Commercial Hotel your city."

On the strength of that telegram the lodge at Burden not only took charge of the remains but incurred an expense of $170.58. They presented their bill to Evergreen lodge, which insisted that it had not authorized so large an expenditure of money. The Secretary of the lodge at Burden, at the suggestion of the Grand Secretary, took the matter up with me, and after some correspondence with Evergreen lodge and its Master, without

making any order in the matter, I advised Evergreen lodge that it appeared to be liable for the claim, that it was careless in not limiting the amount it was willing to stand good for, and that the Kansas brethren apparently had acted in good faith. They had embalmed the body, purchased a casket, and sent it with attendant to Chicago. My last letter in regard to the case is of date August 15, since which time I have heard nothing of it, and I presume the two lodges have disposed of the matter satisfactorily to each of them.

On April 26, 1905, by the direction of the Worshipful Master, the Secretary of A. O. Fay Lodge No. 676, at Highland Park, Ill., wrote to the Masonic Board of Relief at San Francisco Cal., as follows:

"I am instructed by the Worshipful Master of our lodge to authorize your Board to advance the sum of forty dollars to Mrs. Boyer, and as we cannot draw on Treasurer of lodge for this sum without action of the lodge, we cannot forward same to you until our next stated communication, being the first Monday in May, at which time the order will be passed."

On the 7th of September I received a letter from the Masonic Board of Relief, with a copy of the foregoing, and the information that it had made repeated demands on A. O. Fay lodge, and had drawn upon it finally for forty dollars, the draft being returned unpaid. I took the matter up with the Master of A. O. Fay lodge, who informed me under date of September 19 that at the May meeting of his lodge an order was drawn for forty dollars to cover this claim, and turned over to the Secretary, and the Secretary had sent his personal check to the Board of Relief. I advised the Board at San Francisco of what had been done and not having heard any more of the matter presume the tangle has been straightened out.

The Grand Master of Missouri having on the 28th of January, 1905, issued an edict requiring any visitor in Missouri from a foreign jurisdiction in addition to passing an examination to produce a certificate under the seal of his lodge showing him to be a member in good standing fortified by a certificate under the seal of the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction from which the visitor comes that the lodge giving the certificate is a lodge in good standing of that jurisdiction, I issued the following circular letter to the lodges of Illinois:.

From the Grand East
Of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of
ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
of the State of Illinois.

Effingham, February 9, 1905.

To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the Constituent Lodges, A.F. and A.M., of the State of Illinois:

Brethren:—Official notice has reached me that the M.W. Grand Master of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in Missouri has issued an edict

which provides, that no lodge in that Jurisdiction shall examine a visitor until he produces to the Worshipful Master or to the committee appointed to examine him, "a certificate under the seal of his lodge showing that he is a member of such lodge in good standing, which certificate shall also be fortified by a certificate under the seal of the Grand Lodge of the Jurisdiction whence the visitor comes, that the lodge giving the certificate is a lodge in good standing in that Jurisdiction."

Visitation is a privilege, not a right, and all bodies of regular Masons may properly prescribe reasonable rules and conditions with which a visitor must comply before he can enjoy the privilege. It is unfortunate that conditions seem to require such restrictions and such extreme care in this matter, but they do, and while imposters are as numerous and as active as they are at present no one should be offended if denied the privilege of visiting when he is unable to comply with laws and edicts relating thereto.

This notice is given to enable brethren who may desire to visit in Missouri, to be prepared to meet the conditions of the edict above mentioned.

It is ordered that this letter be read in open lodge at the first Stated meeting after it is received.

Fraternally yours,

WM. B. WRIGHT,
Grand Master.

(L. S.)

Attest: J. H. C. DILL, *Grand Secretary.*

I directed the Grand Secretary to furnish upon request, without charge, to any of the lodges in this jurisdiction, a sufficient number of certificates to enable any of its members who desired to do so, to visit in Missouri.

FRATERNAL ASSISTANCE.

Last year I reported that each month since the former session of the Grand Lodge, an order for $5 had been drawn for the relief of Mrs. Harrison Dills, and recommended a continuation of these payments as long as they are needed. The Grand Lodge concurred in the recommendation and the orders have been drawn. That Mrs. Dills not only needs but greatly appreciates this assistance is evidenced by the following letter from her to the Grand Secretary:

"Redfield, September 5, 1905.

"Hon. J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois:

"Dear Brother:—Yours of the 2nd received. I desire to thank the Grand Lodge, and you in particular, for all your kindness to me, for indeed I do not know how I could get along without it. I am keeping house for myself and by myself. What you give me pays my rent so that I can live nicely. My health is good for one of my age. I am now seventy-seven years of age, and of course you will not have to help me many years. I do want you all to know how grateful I am to you for all your kindness to me. I am as ever, Yours,

"MRS. HARRISON DILLS."

On the unanimous recommendation of the Charity Committee an order for $100 was drawn on the Charity Fund, October 31, 1904, for the relief of Bro. E. A. Yeck, a member of Gillham Lodge No. 809.

On June 16, 1905, on the recommendation of the Charity Committee, I directed an order for $25 to be drawn for the assistance of Mrs. Orm.

On May 11, 1905, upon the recommendation of the Charity Committee, an order was drawn on the Charity Fund for $100 for the relief of Bro. Samuel Parks, of Temple Hill Lodge No. 701.

On June 3, 1905, upon the recommendation of the Charity Committee, an order for $100 was drawn on the Charity Fund for the relief of Bro. H. D. Johnson, a member of Homer Lodge No. 199.

In each of these cases a careful investigation was made as to the propriety of granting the relief.

Bro. Wm. B. Grimes, for a number of years an able and efficient member of the Board of Grand Examiners, and at present one of the Grand Stewards of this Grand Lodge, having become physically incapable of engaging in any business, and being in very needy circumstances, and these facts having come to the knowledge of M.W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Illinois, he wrote me suggesting that the Grand Chapter donate for the relief of Brother Grimes the sum of $100, and that the Grand Lodge donate a like sum. I took the matter up with the appropriate committee, and upon its recommendation caused an order to be issued for $100, and on the 20th of April sent it to Brother Goddard, asking him to act as trustee of the fund. This he has been doing and has sent Brother Grimes $20 per month ever since.

DECISIONS.

The usual number of questions have been asked, nearly all of them susceptible of being answered by reference to the law and approved decisions. Answers to some few are deemed of sufficient importance to be reported to you as they are of more or less frequent occurrence.

The question as to whether the loss of sight in one eye disqualifies a candidate for the degrees in Masonry, has been asked several times. This question was put to M.W. Brother Scott, and his anwser was:

"The present law regarding the physical qualifications is supposed to be in harmony with the ancient landmarks. The particular question of qualification is left for each lodge to determine. A man must be in possession of the five senses and to have no maim or defect which prevents him from conforming literally with what the several degrees require of him."

It has been raised in other jurisdictions. I do not think it has ever been decided that the loss of an eye constitutes such a maim or defect as prevents a candidate from conforming literally with what the several degrees require of him. I therefore decided:

1. The loss of sight in one eye, the other retaining the power of sight, does not of itself disqualify a candidate for the degrees in Masonry.

I have held on other questions as follows:

2. The installation of lodge officers by a brother not having the qualifications specified in Sec. 5, Art. 6, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, is void.

3. To name a corporation not organized *for profit*, "Quincy Masonic Benevolent Association," does not violate Sec. 7, Art. 32, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

4. A lodge U.D., or any member thereof, has the same right to object to the admission of visitors under Sec. 1, Art. 19, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, as a chartered lodge or one of its members.

5. The failure of a Master to announce the report of an investigating committee does not affect the validity of the ballot regularly spread upon the petition of a candidate, whether it results in election or rejection of the candidate.

6. A suspended brother who is a patient in an insane asylum cannot petition for reinstatement until after his disabilty is removed.

7. The following resolution, "*Resolved*, That all candidates for elective offices in this lodge be nominated at the last stated communication preceding the annual communication each year," is void, being an unauthorized limitation upon the elective franchise.

8. The By-Laws of a lodge require that the Secretary and Treasurer give bond. They are installed without having given bond. Their subsequent refusal to give bond on demand amounts to a refusal to qualify and justifies the lodge in declaring the offices vacant, and filling them by election.

9. A petitioner for the degrees having lost his right thumb is not eligible.

10. Cook's Standard Monitor and the Book of Ceremonials are the only books containing ritual and ceremonials authorized in Illinois. The use of "Keys" or "Cyphers" is a violation of Masonic obligations, and ground for discipline.

11. I have been asked a great many times if a man engaged in the saloon business was eligible to the degrees in Masonry in Illinois. My an-

swer could only be, Yes. This subject was so ably treated by M.W. Brother Robbins in his review of Iowa last year that a perusal of what he says will be good for the understanding of any one interested in the question. His words will be found on pages 93 and 94, Part 1 of Appendix, Proceedings 1904.

12. A lodge in Iowa and one in Florida requested Illinois lodges to confer the first degree for them on candidates which they had elected prior to their removal to Illinois. The propriety of complying with such request was doubted and I was asked to decide. I referred it to the Committee on Jurisprudence. The Committee did not agree about the propriety of such work, and I held it was a matter for the lodge to which the request was addressed to decide the question of propriety in each case, until the Grand Lodge shall adopt some rule regulating the subject, and enjoined the exercise of great care as to identity in every case.

13. I will refer to but one other matter under this head, which, though not a decision, may as well be mentioned here.

Last year and the year before I laid the corner-stones of several churches on Sunday, under the impression that Sunday was an appropriate day for such services. M.W. Brother Cook protested that it was work and should not be done on Sunday. I took the advice of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and a majority concurring with the views of Brother Cook, I desisted from laying the corner-stones of any more churches on Sunday.

COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES.

Fifty-seven cases have been disposed of. The most frequent cause of complaint being invasion of jurisdiction, territorial and personal, I would be glad if the importance of exercising care in this respect could be impressed upon every lodge officer and member of investigating committees, to the end that this prolific cause for complaint might be removed.

Every case is disposed of so far as this office is concerned. Some matters of discipline are pending on appeal to this meeting, and one case of jurisdiction is in process of settlement between the lodges interested, and will take the usual course to a conclusion.

In one case charges of official misconduct were made against a Worshipful Master. The charges were of such a nature as if true ought to cause his removal. I appointed R.W. Bro. C. T. Holmes, D. D. Dunkle and H. W. Holmes a commission to investigate and report. They did so, finding that the evidence did not sustain the charges.

In another case I was notified of a rather singular innovation introduced by one of the workers while conferring the Sublime Degree. I asked the Master of the lodge to see that such things were thereafter avoided and he assured me they would be.

A short time thereafter I received a letter from a good brother stating he had been charged with being the *"Culprit"* who had given the Grand Master the information in the first instance, and had been threatened with exclusion from all North Side lodges, as a "Spy," and asking me to say that he was not my informant, in order that objection to him might be removed. While I hope the feeling indicated was not general, I take the liberty of publishing my reply:

"I have your letter of August 4. I had considered the incident closed, having received a letter from the Master regarding it.

"While the innovation was not such a terrible thing, it was entirely out of place, and I only said so much to the Master, thinking there would be no more of it. I do not think it would be right for me to indicate, even by exclusion, who it was that gave me the information. If, however, you can inform me who it is that has made the threats mentioned in your letter, I will not hesitate to see that the guilty party is disciplined.

"My position is that anyone observing an innovation has a right to inform the Grand Master of it, and any lodge that will exclude a visitor for the reason that he is supposed to have given information, or upon actual proof that has given it, says in effect that it will introduce innovations whenever it sees fit, and that anyone who shall give information about it to those in authority will be called 'Culprit,' 'Spy,' etc., and excluded from enjoying the privileges of the lodge. The manifestation of such a spirit is a great deal more dangerous to Masonry that the thoughtless innovation of some individual brother. It is a sad commentary on the condition of Masonry existing on the North Side if all the lodges there, or any of them for that matter, shall exclude a brother from their meetings either because he is supposed to have, or has in fact given information about some irregularity, which he has a perfect right to give if he felt it his duty to do so."

In another case charges were made against a Master which seemed of enough importance to cause an investigation to be made, and I appointed M.W. Bro. Edward Cook and R.W. Bros. Robert R. Jampolis and Henry McCall, a commission for that purpose. They made a careful examination of the matters charged, hearing evidence upon both sides. They reported that defendant had suffered technical violations of law to occur in his lodge, but thought he had been guilty of no intentional wrong, at least none that would call for discipline, and their review of the evidence appeared to justify their findings. The manner of doing things by former Masters,

and acquiescence of the lodge in certain practices, were properly urged in mitigation of his offences. I here quote a portion of the report:

"In considering this case it has been impossible for us to avoid the feeling that in a large measure the lodge as well as the Master was the subject of inquiry, especially in the matter of expenditures. The Master naturally claimed that he had a good excuse if he could show that he was following an established precedent and under such plea it was difficult for him to consider himself blameworthy for furnishing frequent lunches, dinners, banquets, cigars, etc. It may be outside of our province in this inquiry to allude to matters outside of this lodge but we nevertheless take the opportunity to say that many lodges in Chicago (and perhaps elsewhere) have acquired the growing habit of such indulgence in eatables, cigars, etc., as justly to make them liable to the charge of very large and unnecessary, if not extravagant, expenditures. There has been an unusual influx of new members and a consequent plethora of funds. Stimulated by an ample income and led by comparatively young and inexperienced officers some lodges have largely increased their social expenditures and have been followed by others, each vieing with the other, till a scale of entertainment has been reached quite unknown a few years ago and quite beyond reasonable bounds. The fashion of purchasing from the funds of the lodge a costly jewel for each retiring Master has become so prevalent as to be the rule and be accepted as a matter of course in many lodges. We wish that through some action of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge the attention of lodges could be so called to these practices, as to bring about a greatly improved condition."

I wish to commend the commission for having uttered these words. Such things tend to impair the usefulness of Masonry. No lodge is living up to its highest objects when its accounts show, as they do in many instances, three, four and often ten times as much money spent for the things above enumerated as is spent for charity. It would be a happy consummation indeed, if this could be reversed, if more attention could be paid to the cultivation of noble qualities of head and heart, and less to satisfying passions and appetites which grow out of our purely animal natures.

Bro. D. T. Helm complained to Cleveland Lodge No. 211, that he became a member thereof in July, 1879, at which time the By-Laws provided for life membership upon the payment of dues for twenty years. The twenty years in his case expired in July, 1899. In October, 1898, the Grand Lodge prohibited all legislation relating to life membership, and Cleveland Lodge has demanded dues of him, the twenty years not having expired when the legislation by the Grand Lodge above mentioned was enacted. My predecessor decided that the full twenty years must have expired before a life membership would be affected. I have concurred in that view, but Cleveland Lodge, has, by motion, referred the matter to the

Grand Lodge, and I submit the communication from Cleveland Lodge and the letter of Brother Helm to it for reference to the appropriate committee.

MISSOURI LAND.

On June 25, 1905, I received notice from our agent, M.W. Bro. John M. Pearson, that he had sold the remnant of our Missouri land for $200, and on the same day I executed a deed therefor and returned same to him, thus closing out our holdings in that state.

REMOVAL OF LODGES.

As heretofore stated York Lodge No. 313 lost its hall and charter by fire. The brethren could not agree to rebuild their hall in York, and for some time they met at West York by authority of my dispensation. They were unable to determine where to locate, and upon their special invitation I went to York and met with a committee of the lodge and looked over the situation. I met with the lodge in the evening and gave it as my judgment that in view of all the surrounding conditions West Union would be the most suitable location for their lodge unless they concluded to rebuild at York. Afterwards, at a meeting of which proper notice was given to all resident members, they decided to locate in West Union, and having secured the necessary consents of the lodges whose jurisdictions they encroached upon, I issued my dispensation and they are now located at West Union.

In January, 1905, I was informed that the lodge room occupied by Lawn Ridge Lodge No. 415, at Lawn Ridge, was insecure and unfit for a Masonic lodge to meet in. I appointed a committee of three distinterested Past Masters to examine the hall and report its condition to me. On the 16th day of January they reported that they found the building in a dilapidated condition and did not consider it a safe or secure place to hold Masonic communications. I thereupon directed that no more degrees be conferred in the old hall, but permitted them to hold several business meetings for the purpose of determining what they would do in the premises. It seems that Lawn Ridge contained no other room suitable for lodge purposes. The members were divided about rebuilding, and a majority for that purpose could not be secured. Some of the brethren desired to move to Speer, others wanted to move to Edelstein. Finally, on the 15th of June, it was agreed by a vote of twenty-three to six to move to Speer, and the necessary consents having been obtained from the lodges whose jurisdictions were affected, I issued a dispensation on the 22nd day of June authorizing the removal.

Considerable feeling was engendered, and I understand it has not all

died out yet, but I hope and believe that a spirit of forbearance and forgiveness will prevail and that the lodge will prosper in its new home.

Early in May, I was informed that Berwick Lodge No. 619, was in a dormant condition. By my direction Bro. C. T. Holmes, R. W. District Deputy Grand Master for the Thirteenth District, went to Cameron, where said lodge was located, and took from their records a statement of the meetings held since 1900, which showed as follows:

In 1900 three meetings were held; in 1901, three meetings; in 1902, four meetings, two stated and two special. At one of the special meetings in that year the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved,* To sell the hall fixtures, chairs and stove included, to the best advantage."

The records show no account of the sale. In 1903 there were no meetings; in 1904 there were three stated and three special meetings; in 1905 there had been up to June 9 no meetings. No officers were elected at the Annual Communication last fall. The Master was notified to hold a meeting and have an election of officers. No attention was paid to the notice, and on the 11th day of July I issued an order suspending its charter until the Grand Lodge should meet, and directing Brother Holmes to take charge of its effects, books and paper, which he did. The books, records and papers have been forwarded to the Grand Secretary, and I respectfully suggest that the matter be referred to the appropriate committee.

MASONIC HISTORY.

It will be remembered that last year the Grand Lodge purchased five hundred copies of M. W. Bro. John C. Smith's "History of Freemasonry in Illinois." No direction was given regarding their distribution.

Brother Smith says he can furnish six or seven hundred more copies at seventy-five cents per copy. This would enable one copy to be distributed to each lodge, and leave an ample number for distribution to officers, libraries and future new lodges. I commend the proposition to your favorable consideration.

MASONIC HOMES.

The Board of Trustees having in charge the management of our Homes will make full detailed reports to you, with such recommendations as seem to be proper. I wish every Mason in this Grand Jurisdiction could become familiar with these Homes and the good they are doing, and to know the gratitude of those who have found them a haven of rest from the storms and vicissitudes and misfortunes of life.

CONCLUSION.

It will be seen the year has been a busy one. With the increase of membership and of lodges the time is not far distant, when, to serve the craft of Illinois as Grand Master will mean no time for anything else. It has meant, and will continue to mean, that no greater honor can be conferred on mortal man, and with all its trials and responsibilities it is worthy of the ambition of any man.

I will, in a few short hours, surrender the authority you have for two years vested in me to a successor of your selection. In the exercise of that authority I have done my best. My mistakes have been of the head, not of the heart.

Before laying down the gavel I wish to acknowledge the many obligations I am under to my brethren, to the officers and committees of this Grand Lodge, for their hearty co-operation, and to express my appreciation of the acts of kindness and assistance they have rendered. The aid of our efficient Grand Secretary has been invaluable, and I have taken advantage of his ripe experience on many occasions.

My hope is that the record made will merit your approval; that the Grand Ruler of the Universe will bless and prosper our Fraternity, and that it may continue in the future, as it has in the past, to prove a benediction to all who come within its benignant influences.

WM. B. WRIGHT,
Grand Master.

COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren to serve on the various committees during the present session:

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, W. S. Cantrell, Henry E. Hamilton, David L. Wright.

CHARTERED LODGES.

Jas. L. Scott, L. K. Byers, W. W. Watson, T. W. Wilson, D. D. Darrah.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

CREDENTIALS.

J. I. McClintock, P. W. Barclay, G. W. Cyrus.

FINANCE.

Geo. M. Moulton, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Wm. E. Ginther, J. H. Mitchell, J. M. Willard.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Daniel J. Avery, H. C. Mitchell, John Johnston, I. H. Todd, M. Bates Iott.

JURISPRUDENCE.

John M. Pearson, John C. Smith, Owen Scott, Edward Cook, Chas. F. Hitchcock.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

John A. Ladd, W. F. Beck, G. W. Tipsword.

OBITUARIES.

Frank W. Havill, Sidney S. Breese, W. E. Hadley.

PETITIONS.

C. M. Forman, Ben Hagle, Henry W. Berke.

RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.

J. O. Clifford, John Whitley.

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, Hugh A. Snell, Chas. H. Martin, S. S. Borden.

A motion was made and carried, that the Grand Master's address and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address.

REPORT OF GRAND TREASURER.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, together with his books and vouchers, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Finance.

It was so ordered.

LEROY A. GODDARD, *Grand Treasurer.* CHICAGO, October 2, 1905.

In Account with M. W. GRAND LODGE, A. F. AND A. M., OF ILLINOIS.

GENERAL FUND.

1904.	DEBIT.			
Oct. 1.	Balance on hand as per last report			$33,093 47
Oct. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	$ 2 50		
Nov. 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	214 50		
Dec. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	1,324 25		
1905.				
Jan. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	352 00		
Feb. 28.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	205 50		
Mch. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	5 75		
Apr. 29.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	424 00		
June 3.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	315 00		
June 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	2 75		
July 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	27,878 45		
Aug. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	13,265 05		
Sept. 28.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	684 45		
			44,674 20	
Total				$77,767 67

1905.	CREDIT.		
Oct. 2.	By mileage and per diem paid officers and committees since last report, as per vouchers returned herewith	$ 2,941 20	
Oct. 2.	By mileage and per diem paid representatives since last report, as per vouchers returned herewith	15,986 50	

Oct. 2.	By miscellaneous orders paid since last report, as per vouchers numbered 241 to 366 both inclusive, except vouchers enumerated here following paid Grand Officers	$ 9,565 12	
Oct. 2.	By vouchers paid salaries Grand Officers, Nos. 265, 266, 275, 276, 283, 284, 300, 301, 315, 316, 327, 328, 334, 335, 338, 339, 345, 346, 352, 353, 356, 357, 364, 365, 366	4,400 00	
			32,892 82
	Balance on hand		44,874 85
	Total		$77,767 67

CHARITY FUND.

1904.	DEBIT.		
Oct. 1.	Balance on hand, as per last report		$31,402 04
Oct. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	$ 12 00	
Nov. 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	20 00	
Dec. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	27 85	
1905.			
Jan. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	40 00	
Feb. 28.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	19 00	
Mch. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	24 00	
Apr. 29.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	32 00	
June 3.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	60 00	
June 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	37 00	
July 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	$17,565 90	
Aug. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	8,323 75	
Sept. 28.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	363 65	
			26,525 15
	Total		$57,927 19

1904.	CREDIT.		
Oct. 1.	By vouchers herewith paid since last report, Nos. 24 to 40 both inclusive	$ 485 00	
Oct. 11.	By voucher herewith, No. 22, for Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home	15,000 00	
Oct. 11.	By voucher herewith, No. 23, for Illinois Masonic Home	12,000 00	
			27,485 00
	Balance on hand		30,442 19
	Total		$57,927 19

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

1904.	DEBIT.		
Oct. 1.	Balance on hand as per last report		$ 1,938 00
Nov. 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	$ 1,561 00	
Dec. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	220 00	
1905.			
Jan. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	100 00	
Apr. 29.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	250 00	
June 3.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	620 00	
June 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	200 00	
July 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	100 00	
			3,051 00
	Total		$4,989 00

1904.	CREDIT.		
Dec. 5.	By voucher herewith, No. 278, for five Illinois Central R. R. Co. bonds, $500 each.	$2,623 47	
			2,623 47
	Balance on hand		2,365 53
	Total		$4,989 00

HOME FOR THE AGED FUND.

1904.	DEBIT.		
Oct. 1.	Balance on hand, last report		$ 418 00
Nov. 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	$ 56 00	
Dec. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	834 33	
1905.			
Jan. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	100 00	
Mch. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	20 00	
June 3.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	70 00	
June 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	30 00	
July 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	100 00	
Sept. 28.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary	20 00	
			$1,230 33
	Total		$1,648 33

1904.	CREDIT.		
Dec. 5.	By voucher herewith, No. 279, for $1,000 Illinois Central R. R. Co. bond	$ 1,046 06	
			1,046 06
	Balance on hand		$602 27
	Total		$1,648 33

In addition to the cash balances reported above, the M. W. Grand Lodge owns the following securities, all of which are now in my possession as Grand Treasurer and deposited in safety vault specifically designated as the property of the M. W. Grand Lodge:

GENERAL FUND.

Twenty U. S. 4 percent bonds, due 1925, numbered 19451, 26718, 26719, 26721, 26722, 26723, 26724, 45245, 48931, 48,933, 60099, 63033, 63034, 63035, 63036, 63037, 65467, 65468, 75416, 76495 . . $20,000 00

Six City of Chicago 4 percent coupon bonds, due 1915, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069 6,000 00

$26,000 00

CHARITY FUND.

One City of Chicago 4 percent bond, due 1915, No. 388	$ 1,000	00
Eight shares stock, Masonic Fraternity Temple Ass'n	800	00
	$1,800	00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

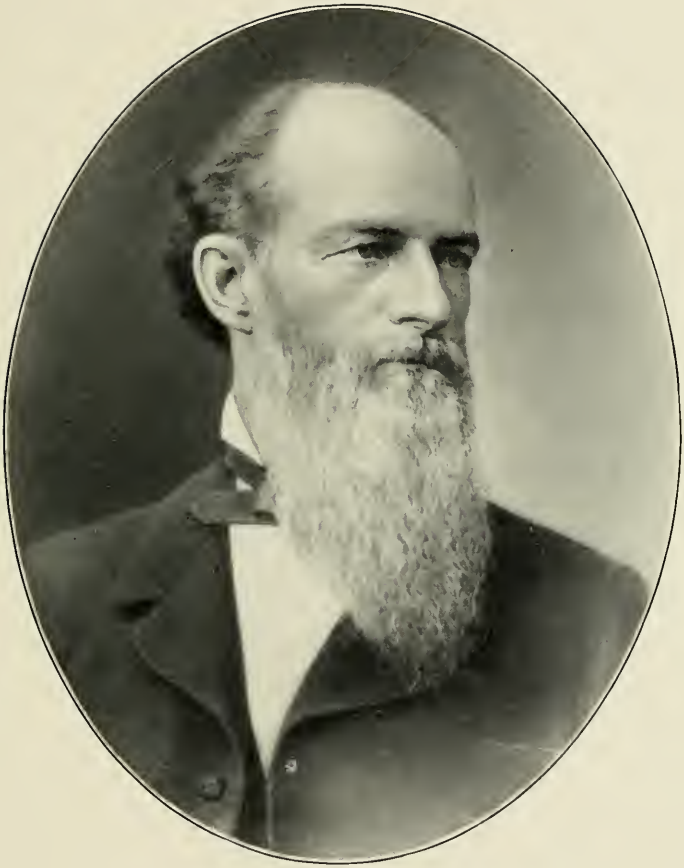
Fifteen registered Illinois Central R. R. Co. 4 percent gold bonds, due 1953, numbered 7133, 7134, 7135, 7136, 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7142, 7143, 7144, 13060, 13086, 13089	$15,000	00
Fifteen Sanitary District of Chicago 4 percent bonds, due 1919, numbered 18341, 18342, 18343, 18344, 18345, 21856, 21857, 21858, 21859, 21860, 21861, 21862, 21863, 21864, 21865	15,000	00
Five Sanitary District of Chicago 4 percent bonds, due 1920, numbered 18568, 18569, 18570, 18571, 18572	5,000	00
Five City of Chicago 4 percent bonds, due 1912, numbered 66, 67, 68, 69, 70	5,000	00
Eight Mattoon, Illinois, 4 percent bonds, due 1920, numbered 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37	8,000	00
Five Illinois Central R. R. Co. 4 percent bonds, due 1958, numbered 14218, 14219, 14220, 15418, 15592	2,500	00
	$50,500	00

HOME FOR AGED FUND.

Four Lake St. Elevated Ry. 5 percent bonds, due 1928, numbered 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274	$ 4,000	00
Two West Chicago St. Ry. Co. 5 percent cons. gold bonds, due 1936, numbered 6674, 7905	2,000	00
One West Chicago St. Ry. Co. 6 percent debenture bond, due 1914, numbered B 193	1,000	00
One Wabash R. R. Co. 4 percent bond, due 1941, numbered 1722.	1,000	00
One Illinois Central R. R. Co. 4 percent bond, due 1953, numbered 4583	1,000	00
Total	$9,000	00
Cash on hands, all funds	$78,284	84
Bonds and securities on hand, all funds	87,300	00
Total assets in Treasury	$165.584	84

Fraternally submitted,

LEROY A. GODDARD,
Grand Treasurer.



DEWITT C. CREGIER

Elected M.W. Grand Master 1870—1871.

REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report with his cash book and ledger, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Finance.

It was so ordered.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

In accordance with the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my annual report:

ORDERS DRAWN.

Orders have been drawn on the Grand Treasurer at and since the last Annual Communication, for the following amounts:

GENERAL FUND.

To mileage and per diem of Officers and Committees	$ 2,941 20
Mileage and per diem of Representatives	15,986 50
Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence	500 00
Wm. L. Orr, services as Grand Tiler	100 00
C. S. Gurney, services as acting Grand Tiler	100 00
C. S. Gurney, expenses Grand Lodge	71 52
Rent, Studebaker Hall	450 00
Geo. A. Stadler, services as Deputy Grand Secretary	25 00
Z. T. Griffen, stenographer	50 00
Owen Scott, Special Committee on By-Laws	21 00
John C. Smith, 500 copies History of First Grand Lodge	500 00
Ludwig Wolff, expense meeting Orphans' Home	35 00
Thos. E. Miller, expense meeting Orphans' Home	50 00
Geo. M. Moulton, expense meeting Orphans' Home	25 00
Wm. Johnston, expense meeting Orphans' Home	50 00
Henry McCall, expense meeting Orphans' Home	45 00
A. M. Eddy, expense meeting Orphans' Home	50 00
John C. Lippert, expense meeting Orphans' Home	50 00
Jno. J. Badenock, expense meeting Orphans' Home	45 00
Geo. W. Warvelle, expense meeting Orphans' Home	55 00
Henry J. Evans, expense meeting Orphans' Home	50 00
H. M. Hoelscher, expense meeting Orphans' Home	40 00
Pantagraph Ptg. and Sta. Co., printing reports	685 00
J. H. Hewitt, representative of No. 342, M. and P. D. Gr. L.	34 30
W. J. Hemstreet & Co., insurance and paraphernalia	8 15
American Surety Co., premium on Grand Treasurer's bond	62 50
U. S. Fidelity & Guarantee Co., premium on Grand Secretary's bond	105 00
Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co., printing and binding procedings.	2,783 29
Geo. A. Gilbert, premium on Grand Treasurer's bond	75 00
Taxes on Missouri land	5 00

Taxes on Illinois Masonic Home farm	$ 92 99
Trunk for Grand Examiners	10 35
Isaac Cutter, expense trip to Pittsfield	3 00
Craig & Harris, clover seed for Home farm	22 50
Floral design, Brother Orr	18 00
Expense Finance Committee, Bloomington	50 20
C. S. Gurney, expense washing and repairing aprons	43 40
Nimrod Mace, miscellaneous printing	33 00
American Express Co	369 10
United States Express Co	250 92
Pantagraph Ptg. and Sta. Co., miscellaneous printing	566 70
Expense Grand Secretary's office, postage	280 00
Expense Grand Secretary's office, incidentals	105 90
Expense Grand Master's office	526 20
Expense Grand Examiners' School at Marion	233 05
Expense Grand Examiners' School at Sullivan	196 05
Expense Grand Examiners' School at Bloomington	200 20
Expense Grand Examiners' School at Rock Island	235 75
Expense Grand Examiners' School at DeKalb	257 05
Wm. B. Wright, salary as Grand Master	1,500 00
LeRoy A. Goddard, salary as Grand Treasurer	400 00
J. H. C. Dill, salary as Grand Secretary	2,500 00
Total	$32,892 82

CHARITY FUND.

Jas. A. Steele, for Masonic Orphans' Home	15,000 00
Jas. A. Steele, for Masonic Orphans' Home	12,000 00
Charity, Mrs. Harrison Dills	60 00
Charity, Edward A. Yeck	100 00
Charity, W. B. Grimes	100 00
Charity, Samuel Parks	100 00
Charity, H. D. Johnson	100 00
Charity, Mrs. Andrew Orme	25 00
Total	$27,485 00

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

L. A. Goddard, Illinois Central Railroad bond	$ 2,623 47
Total	$ 2,623 47

HOME FOR THE AGED FUND.

L. A. Goddard, Illinois Central Railroad bond	$ 1,046 06
Total	$ 1,046 06

I herewith submit an itemized account of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary during the past year.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

J. H. C. DILL, *Grand Secretary.*

J. H. C. Dill, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M., Dr.

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1905.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO	DUES.
Bodley	1	$ 169 20	Whitehall	80	$ 65 70
Equality	2	26 10	Vitruvius	81	63 90
Harmony	3	153 90	DeWitt	84	136 80
Springfield	4	161 10	Mitchell	85	69 30
Friendship	7	171 90	Kaskaskia	86	29 70
Macon	8	418 50	Mt. Pulaski	87	59 40
Rushville	9	73 80	Havana	88	84 60
St. Johns	13	90 90	Fellowship	89	83 70
Warren	14	36 90	Jerusalem Temple	90	181 80
Peoria	15	405 90	Metropolis	91	86 40
Temperance	16	61 20	Stewart	92	116 10
Macomb	17	160 20	Toulon	93	65 70
Clinton	19	138 60	Perry	95	51 30
Hancock	20	106 20	Samuel H. Davis	96	37 80
Cass	23	115 20	Excelsior	97	262 80
St. Clair	24	112 50	Taylor	98	71 10
Franklin	25	70 20	Edwardsville	99	87 30
Piasa	27	133 20	Astoria	100	53 10
Pekin	29	90 00	Rockford	102	264 60
Mt. Vernon	31	90 00	Magnolia	103	51 30
Oriental	33	390 00	Lewistown	104	70 20
Barry	34	91 80	Winchester	105	51 30
Charleston	35	121 50	Lancaster	106	85 50
Kavanaugh	36	45 90	Versailles	108	58 50
Monmouth	37	129 60	Trenton	109	38 70
Olive Branch	38	271 80	Lebanon	110	41 40
Herman	39	63 00	Jonesboro	111	62 10
Occidental	40	176 40	Bureau	112	61 20
Mt. Joliet	42	295 20	Robert Burns	113	47 70
Bloomington	43	220 50	Marcelline	114	44 10
Hardin	44	78 30	Rising Sun	115	62 10
Griggsville	45	56 70	Vermont	116	42 30
Temple	46	650 70	Elgin	117	221 40
Caledonia	47	27 90	Waverly	118	66 60
Unity	48	71 10	Henry	119	66 60
Cambridge	49	70 20	Mound	122	127 80
Carrollton	50	113 40	Oquawka	123	41 40
Mt. Moriah	51	76 50	Cedar	124	119 70
Benevolent	52	43 20	Greenup	125	33 30
Jackson	53	87 30	Empire	126	77 40
Washington	55	48 60	Antioch	127	51 30
Trio	57	202 50	Raleigh	128	39 60
Fraternal	58	82 80	Greenfield	129	52 20
New Boston	59	69 30	Marion	130	72 00
Belvidere	60	221 40	Golconda	131	49 50
Lacon	61	53 10	Mackinaw	132	36 00
St. Marks	63	85 50	Marshall	133	62 10
Benton	64	86 40	Sycamore	134	138 60
Euclid	65	74 70	Lima	135	37 80
Pacific	66	54 00	Hutsonville	136	18 90
Acacia	67	108 90	Polk	137	80 10
Eureka	69	46 80	Marengo	138	60 30
Central	71	99 00	Geneva	139	73 80
Chester	72	50 40	Olney	140	77 40
Rockton	74	61 20	Garden City	141	952 20
Roscoe	75	40 50	Ames	142	57 60
Mt. Nebo	76	79 20	Richmond	143	55 80
Prairie	77	267 30	DeKalb	144	139 50
Waukegan	78	236 70	A. W. Rawson	145	59 40
Scott	79	31 50	Lee Centre	146	36 90

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1905.—*Continued.*

LODGES	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Clayton	147	$ 51 30	Leroy	221	$ 60 30
Bloomfield	148	108 00	Geo. Washington	222	95 40
Effingham	149	61 20	Pana	226	162 90
Vienna	150	62 10	Columbus	227	22 50
Bunker Hill	151	57 60	Lovington	228	79 20
Fidelity	152	38 70	Manchester	229	25 20
Clay	153	36 90	New Haven	230	55 80
Russell	154	57 60	Wyanet	231	36 90
Alpha	155	163 80	Farmers	232	42 30
Delavan	156	66 60	Blandinsville	233	90 90
Urbana	157	233 10	DuQuoin	234	91 80
McHenry	158	54 00	Dallas City	235	54 00
Kewanee	159	156 60	Charter Oak	236	73 80
Waubansia	160	237 60	Cairo	237	132 30
Virden	161	91 80	Black Hawk	238	45 90
Hope	162	69 30	Mt. Carmel	239	106 20
Edward Dobbins	164	64 80	Western Star	240	225 00
Atlanta	165	60 30	Shekinah	241	77 40
Star in the East	166	254 70	Galva	243	97 20
Milford	168	61 20	Horicon	244	85 50
Nunda	169	55 80	Greenville	245	81 90
Evergreen	170	115 20	El Paso	246	77 40
Girard	171	72 00	Rob Morris	247	54 00
Wayne	172	46 80	Golden Gate	248	54 90
Cherry Valley	173	54 90	Hibbard	249	33 30
Lena	174	57 60	Robinson	250	60 30
Matteson	175	275 40	Heyworth	251	67 50
Mendota	176	81 90	Aledo	252	120 60
Staunton	177	76 50	Avon Harmony	253	38 70
Illinois Central	178	84 60	Aurora	254	224 10
Wabash	179	41 40	Donnelson	255	36 00
Moweaqua	180	53 10	Warsaw	257	63 00
Germania	182	220 50	Mattoon	260	201 60
Meridian	183	42 30	Amon	261	34 20
Abingdon	185	73 80	Channahon	262	43 20
Mystic Tie	187	61 20	Illinois	263	329 40
Cyrus	188	63 00	Franklin Grove	264	22 50
Fulton City	189	63 00	Vermilion	265	45 00
Dundee	190	95 40	Kingston	266	40 50
Farmington	192	93 60	La Prairie	267	37 80
Herrick	193	27 00	Paris	268	155 70
Freedom	194	47 70	Wheaton	269	87 30
La Harpe	195	111 60	Levi Lusk	270	23 40
Louisville	196	63 90	Blaney	271	148 50
King Solomon's	197	48 60	Carmi	272	61 20
Homer	199	71 10	Miners	273	113 40
Sheba	200	27 90	Byron	274	39 60
Centralia	201	143 10	Milton	275	48 60
Lavely	203	55 80	Elizabeth	276	20 70
Flora	204	67 50	Accordia	277	99 00
Corinthian	205	53 10	Jo Daviess	278	108 00
Fairfield	206	77 40	Neoga	279	73 80
Tamaroa	207	45 00	Kansas	280	46 80
Wilmington	208	74 70	Brooklyn	282	58 50
Wm. B. Warren	209	386 10	Meteor	283	81 00
Logan	210	162 90	Catlin	285	93 60
Cleveland	211	430 20	Plymouth	286	72 00
Shipman	212	29 70	De Soto	287	83 70
Ipava	213	51 30	Genoa	288	85 50
Gillespie	214	33 30	Wataga	291	39 60
Newton	216	74 70	Chenoa	292	70 20
Mason	217	33 30	Prophetstown	293	82 80
New Salem	218	28 80	Pontiac	294	105 30
Oakland	219	73 80	Dills	295	27 00
Mahomet	220	28 80	Quincy	296	160 20

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1905.—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Benjamin	297	$ 82 80	Payson	379	$ 65 70
Wauconda	298	37 80	Liberty	380	25 20
Hinckley	301	46 80	Gill	382	22 50
Durand	302	50 40	LaMoille	383	28 80
Raven	303	32 40	Waltham	384	54 00
Onarga	305	63 00	Mississippi	385	145 80
W. C. Hobbs	306	66 60	Bridgeport	386	47 70
T. J. Pickett	307	82 80	El Dara	388	34 20
Ashlar	308	442 80	Kankakee	389	172 80
Harvard	309	109 80	Ashmore	390	47 70
Dearborn	310	574 40	Tolono	391	63 90
Kilwinning	311	498 60	Oconee	392	36 00
Ionic	312	215 10	Blair	393	331 20
York	313	44 10	Jerseyville	394	77 40
Palatine	314	68 40	Muddy Point	396	36 00
Abraham Jonas	316	26 10	Shiloh	397	31 50
J. L. Anderson	318	68 40	Kinmundy	398	56 70
Doric	319	198 90	Buda	399	46 80
Creston	320	45 90	Odell	401	27 90
Dunlap	321	90 90	Kishwaukee	402	48 60
Windsor	322	65 70	Mason City	403	80 10
Orient	323	34 20	Batavia	404	82 80
Harrisburg	325	107 10	Ramsey	405	51 30
Industry	327	52 20	Bethalto	406	28 80
Altona	330	46 80	Stratton	408	54 90
Mt. Erie	331	20 70	Thos. J. Turner	409	241 20
Tuscola	332	87 30	Mithra	410	119 70
Tyrian	333	181 80	Hesperia	411	500 40
Sumner	334	92 70	Bollen	412	28 80
Schiller	335	119 70	Evening Star	414	46 80
New Columbia	336	48 60	Lawn Ridge	415	38 70
Oneida	337	66 60	Paxton	416	97 20
Saline	339	16 20	Marseilles	417	90 90
Kedron	340	33 30	Freeburg	418	36 90
Full Moon	341	52 20	Reynoldsburg	419	31 50
Summerfield	342	13 50	Oregon	420	120 60
Wenona	344	45 90	Washburn	421	45 00
Milledgeville	345	66 60	Landmark	422	305 10
N. D. Morse	346	14 40	Lanark	423	60 30
Sidney	347	36 00	Exeter	424	27 90
Russellville	348	31 50	Scottville	426	53 10
Sublette	349	17 10	Red Bud	427	27 00
Fairview	350	37 80	Sunbeam	428	75 60
Tarbolton	351	108 90	Chebanse	429	51 30
Groveland	352	25 20	Kendrick	430	33 30
Kinderhook	353	33 30	Summit	431	30 60
Ark and Anchor	354	67 50	Murrayville	432	20 70
Marine	355	40 50	Annawan	433	52 20
Hermitage	356	58 50	Makanda	434	62 10
Orion	358	29 70	Philo	436	59 40
Blackberry	359	63 00	Chicago	437	405 00
Princeville	360	51 30	Camargo	440	51 30
Douglas	361	27 90	Sparland	441	45 90
Noble	362	39 60	Casey	442	53 10
Horeb	363	67 50	Hampshire	443	72 90
Tonica	364	53 10	Cave-in-Rock	444	21 60
Bement	365	76 50	Chesterfield	445	48 60
Arcola	366	98 10	Watseka	446	126 00
Oxford	367	46 80	S. D. Monroe	447	18 90
Jefferson	368	18 00	Yates City	448	50 40
Newman	369	78 30	Mendon	449	57 60
Livingston	371	77 40	Loami	450	44 10
Chambersburg	373	18 00	Bromwell	451	55 80
Shabbona	374	40 50	New Hartford	453	30 60
Aroma	378	16 20	Maroa	454	90 90

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1905.—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Irving	455	$ 40 50	Maquon	530	$ 36 90
Nokomis	456	55 80	Ashton	531	48 60
Blazing Star	458	21 60	Seneca	532	40 50
Jeffersonville	460	33 30	Altamont	533	24 30
Plainview	461	24 30	Cuba	534	54 90
Tremont	462	37 80	Sherman	535	48 60
Palmyra	463	54 90	Plainfield	536	91 80
Denver	464	29 70	J. R. Gorin	537	34 20
Huntsville	465	27 00	Lockport	538	85 50
Cobden	466	51 30	Chatsworth	539	18 90
South Macon	467	66 60	Oak Park	540	319 50
Cheney's Grove	468	48 60	Stewardson	541	20 70
McLean	469	82 80	Towanda	542	17 10
Rantoul	470	62 10	Cordova	543	19 80
Kendall	471	66 60	Virginia	544	54 90
Amity	472	84 60	Valley	547	47 70
Gordon	473	28 80	Sharon	550	72 00
Columbia	474	36 90	Long Point	552	17 10
Walshville	475	17 10	Plum River	554	99 00
Manito	476	27 00	Humboldt	555	95 40
Rutland	477	42 30	Dawson	556	44 10
Pleiades	478	504 90	Lessing	557	144 90
Wyoming	479	86 40	Leland	558	34 20
Momence	481	85 50	Thomson	559	36 90
Lexington	482	51 30	Madison	560	25 20
Edgewood	484	38 70	Trinity	562	61 20
Xenia	485	23 40	Winslow	564	40 50
Bowen	486	45 90	Pleasant Hill	565	25 20
Andrew Jackson	487	18 90	Albany	566	64 80
Clay City	488	58 50	Frankfort	567	26 10
Cooper	489	27 00	Time	569	26 10
Shannon	490	43 20	Jacksonville	570	110 70
Martin	491	15 30	Bardolph	572	26 10
Libertyville	492	110 70	Gardner	573	67 50
Tower Hill	493	45 90	Pera	574	38 70
Stone Fort	495	65 70	Capron	575	57 60
Colchester	496	81 00	O'Fallon	576	36 90
Alma	497	35 10	Viola	577	51 30
Murphysboro	498	122 40	Prairie City	578	34 20
St. Paul	500	167 40	Hazel Dell	580	21 60
Stark	501	40 50	Dongola	581	18 90
Woodhull	502	39 60	Shirley	582	36 90
Odin	503	39 60	Highland	583	35 10
East St. Louis	504	207 00	Vesper	584	188 10
Meridian Sun	505	80 10	Fisher	585	28 80
O. H. Miner	506	68 40	Princeton	587	117 90
Home	508	453 60	Troy	588	29 70
Parkersburg	509	25 20	Fairmount	590	47 70
J. D. Moody	510	21 70	Gilman	591	49 50
Wade-Barney	512	176 40	Fieldon	592	22 50
Bradford	514	36 00	Miles Hart	595	47 70
Andalusia	516	34 20	Cerro Gordo	600	72 90
Litchfield	517	44 10	Farina	601	53 10
Abraham Lincoln	518	34 20	Watson	602	27 00
Roseville	519	45 00	Clark	603	67 50
Anna	520	79 20	Hebron	604	46 80
Illiopolis	521	62 10	Streator	607	178 20
Monitor	522	304 20	Piper	608	65 70
Chatham	523	60 30	Sheldon	609	64 80
Evans	524	306 00	Union Park	610	681 30
Delia	525	18 90	Lincoln Park	611	519 30
Covenant	526	729 90	Rock River	612	209 70
Rossville	527	105 30	Patoka	613	54 00
Minooka	528	39 60	Forrest	614	67 50
Adams	529	38 70	Wadley	616	52 20

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1905.—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Milan	617	$ 54 90	Braidwood	704	$146 70
Basco	618	18 90	Ewing	705	19 80
New Hope	620	18 90	Joppa	706	31 50
Hopedale	622	53 10	Star	709	155 70
Locust	623	29 70	Farmer City	710	84 60
Union	627	23 40	Providence	711	113 40
Tuscan	630	38 70	Collinsville	712	59 40
Norton	631	42 30	Johnsonville	713	48 60
Ridge Farm	632	72 00	Newtown	714	58 50
E. F. W. Ellis	633	113 40	Elvaston	715	13 50
Buckley	634	23 40	Calumet	716	179 10
Rochester	635	29 70	Arcana	717	325 80
Peotone	636	49 50	May	718	24 30
Keystone	639	304 20	Chapel Hill	719	36 00
Comet	641	47 70	Rome	721	40 50
Apollo	642	434 70	Walnut	722	72 90
D. C. Cregier	643	379 80	Omaha	723	38 70
Oblong City	644	48 60	Chandlerville	724	50 40
San Jose	645	30 60	Rankin	725	56 70
Somonauk	646	80 10	Golden Rule	726	644 40
Blueville	647	43 20	Raritan	727	26 10
Camden	648	59 40	Waterman	728	32 40
Atwood	651	53 10	Lake Creek	729	43 20
Greenview	653	56 70	Eldorado	730	33 30
Yorktown	655	77 40	Harbor	731	281 70
Mozart	656	71 10	Carman	732	24 30
Lafayette	657	19 80	Gibson	733	80 10
Rock Island	658	157 50	Morning Star	734	189 90
Lambert	659	198 90	Sheridan	735	55 80
Grand Chain	660	28 80	Arrowsmith	737	23 40
South Park	662	175 50	Saunemin	738	57 60
Mayo	664	32 40	Lakeside	739	289 80
Beecher City	665	18 90	New Holland	741	13 50
Crawford	666	21 60	Danvers	742	40 50
Erie	667	52 20	Scott Land	743	30 60
Burnt Prairie	668	39 60	Goode	744	37 80
Herder	669	198 90	Winnebago	745	39 60
Fillmore	670	60 30	Weldon	746	35 10
Eddyville	672	27 90	Centennial	747	32 40
Normal	673	72 00	Alta	748	47 70
Waldeck	674	183 60	Akin	749	45 90
Pawnee	675	70 20	Lyndon	750	46 80
A. O. Fay	676	104 40	Lounsbury	751	54 00
Enfield	677	47 70	Allendale	752	27 90
Illinois City	679	46 80	Ogden	754	99 90
Clement	680	46 80	Pre-emption	755	58 50
Morrisonville	681	53 10	Hardinsville	756	24 30
Blue Mound	682	69 30	Verona	757	49 50
Burnside	683	70 20	Mystic Star	758	336 60
Gallatia	684	36 00	Orel	759	51 30
Rio	685	71 10	Sibley	761	21 60
Garfield	686	552 60	Van Meter	762	39 60
Orangeville	687	38 70	Crete	763	46 80
Clifton	688	43 20	Sullivan	764	107 10
Englewood	690	647 10	Palace	765	236 70
Iola	691	29 70	Littleton	766	18 90
Raymond	692	46 80	Triluminar	767	210 60
Herrin's Prairie	693	59 40	Mizpah	768	421 20
Shiloh Hill	695	41 40	St. Elmo	769	63 90
Belle Rive	696	18 00	LaGrange	770	153 90
Richard Cole	697	337 50	Bay City	771	19 80
Hutton	698	44 10	New Burnside	772	27 90
Pleasant Plains	700	55 80	Mansfield	773	40 50
Temple Hill	701	18 90	Lake View	774	307 80
Alexandria	702	55 80	Grand Crossing	776	224 10

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1905.—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Ravenswood	777	$291 60	Edgar	829	$ 42 30
Gurney	778	34 20	Rockport	830	44 10
Wright's Grove	779	296 10	Finlay	831	63 90
Siloam	780	304 20	Magic City	832	87 30
Potomac	782	39 60	Dean	833	36 00
Constantia	783	167 40	Toledo	834	54 00
Beacon Light	784	83 70	Triple	835	40 50
Riverton Union	786	57 60	Windsor Park	836	147 60
Morris	787	51 30	Hindsboro	837	56 70
Lerna	788	35 10	Charity	838	34 20
Auburn Park	789	356 40	Berwyn	839	32 70
Pittsfield	790	89 10	Alto Pass	840	33 30
Broadlands	791	45 90	Woodlawn Park	841	269 10
Calhoun	792	30 60	Fides	842	121 50
A. T. Darrah	793	27 00	Park	843	272 70
Tadmor	794	21 60	Hopewell	844	31 50
Myrtle	795	144 00	Martinton	845	31 50
E. M. Husted	796	55 80	Bluffs	846	27 00
Normal Park	797	395 10	Stronghurst	847	32 40
Sidell	798	33 30	London	848	25 20
Colfax	799	45 90	Palestine	849	26 10
Kenwood	800	486 90	Austin	850	273 60
Sangamon	801	30 60	Chicago Heights	851	88 20
Williamson	802	59 40	Gothic	852	119 70
Neponset	803	36 00	Latham	853	41 40
Kensington	804	177 30	Brighton Park	854	117 00
S. M. Dalzell	805	93 60	King Oscar	855	213 30
Nebo	806	35 10	West Gate	856	34 20
Royal	807	20 70	Boyd D.	857	46 80
Cornland	808	36 90	Utica	858	27 90
Gillham	809	36 00	Apple River	859	25 20
Tracy	810	102 60	Metropolitan	860	144 90
Melvin	811	31 50	Sorento	861	17 10
DeLand	812	27 00	Riverside	862	44 10
Humboldt Park	813	270 00	St. Andrews	863	132 30
Ohio	814	17 10	Olympia	864	194 40
Lawn	815	104 40	St. Cecilia	865	108 00
Ridgway	816	30 60	West Salem	866	29 70
Creal Springs	817	29 70	Chadwick	867	37 80
Ben Hur	818	193 50	Cornell	868	20 70
Columbian	819	212 40	Maywood	869	68 40
Henderson	820	42 30	Lostant	870	34 20
New Canton	821	37 80	Argenta	871	48 60
Belknap	822	37 80	Free Will	872	17 10
Pearl	823	55 80	Standard	873	84 60
Grove	824	78 30	Nifong	874	23 40
Arthur	825	45 00	Cornerstone	875	124 20
Mazon	826	55 80	William McKinley	876	70 20
Sequoit	827	63 90	Granite City	877	52 20

DUES PRECEDING YEARS.

Harmony, 3	$ 9 00
Macomb, 17	90
Scott, 79	5 40
Winchester, 105	90
Sycamore, 134	90
Geneva, 139	2 40
Bunker Hill, 151	90
Atlanta, 165	90
Mendota, 176	21 75
Wilmington, 208	90
Mattoon, 260	5 25
Kansas, 280	90
Windsor, 322	90
Russellville, 348	90
Kinmundy, 398	1 80
Exeter, 424	90
Manito, 476	90
Towanda, 542	90
Valley, 547	1 80
Jacksonville, 570	90
Shirley, 582	90
Cerro Gordo, 600	90
Rock River, 612	90
Good Hope, 617	90
D. C. Cregier, 643	90
Herrin's Prairie, 693	1 80
Braidwood, 704	1 80
Elvaston, 715	1 80
Rome, 721	1 80
Mansfield, 773	90
Gurney, 778	90
Grand Crossing, 776	1 80
Gillham, 809	4 50
DeLand, 812	90
Henderson, 820	90
Windsor Park, 836	1 80
Total	$82 50

DUES FROM LODGES U. D.

September 1, 1905, Wheeler	$ 11 70
September 1, 1905, Equity	36 90
September 1, 1905, Composite	41 40
September 1, 1905, John B. Sherman	34 20
September 1, 1905, Bethany	7 20
September 1, 1905, Villa Grove	12 60
September 1, 1905, Marissa	4 50
September 1, 1905, Hooppole	5 40
September 1, 1905, Boulevard	9 90
Total	$163 80

DISPENSATION FEES.

Composite, U. D.	$ 100 00	
John B. Sherman, U. D.	100 00	
Bethany, U. D.	100 00	
Villa Grove, U. D.	100 00	
Marissa, U. D.	100 00	
Hooppole, U. D.	100 00	
Boulevard, U. D.	100 00	
Loraine, U. D.	100 00	
		$ 800 00

RECAPITULATION.

GENERAL FUND.

Dues collected previous to 1903	$ 33 00	
Dues collected for 1903	4 40	
Dues collected for 1904	25 85	
Dues collected for 1905	40,973 90	
Dues collected from lodges U. D.	163 80	
Special Dispensations by G. M.	207 00	
Dispensation fees for lodges U. D.	800 00	
Grand Lodge By-Laws sold	15 25	
Book of Ceremonials sold	20 00	
Grand Lodge Proceedings sold	11 00	
Interest on government bonds	800 00	
Interest on city of Chicago bonds	240 00	
Proceeds of sale of Missouri land	270 00	
Rent of Ill. Masonic Home farm	1,100 00	
M.& P.D. returned by Lodge No. 271	10 00	
		$44,674 20

CHARITY FUND.

Dues collected for 1903	$ 2 80	
Dues collected for 1904	16 45	
Dues collected for 1905	26,074 30	
Interest on city of Chicago bonds	40 00	
Dues from defunct lodges	46 60	
Certifying diplomas	321 00	
Dividend on Temple stock	24 00	
		$26,525 15

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Interest on drainage bonds	$ 800 00	
Interest on city of Chicago bonds	200 00	
Interest on Mattoon twp. bonds	320 00	
Interest of I. C. R. R. bonds	650 00	
Proceeds M. & A. Wiseman note and interest	1,061 00	
Donation from Berwyn Lodge No. 839	20 00	
		$3,051 00

HOME FOR THE AGED FUND.

Interest on street railroad bonds....$	360 00	
Interest on Wabash railroad bonds..	40 00	
Interest on I. C. R. R. bonds.....	20 00	
Interest on certificate of deposit.....	10 33	
Proceeds certificate of deposit	800 00	
		$1,230 33
Grand total		$75,480 68

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

Bro. W. E. Ginther, chairman of the Committee on Grand Master's Address, presented the following report.

On motion it was adopted.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons:

Your committee have carefully analyzed the address of the M. W. Grand Master and are pleased to report from it that after a very busy year in the performance of ever increasing official and constitutional duties, and in tactfully scattering "the oil of joy" upon some turbulent waters, contentment and concord to an eminent degree exist among the seventy-five thousand Masons throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, and hence the blessings of peace and prosperity among the craft are bright jewels in the crown that adorns the brow of this modest but dignified and respected administration now drawing to a close.

Indeed your committee have been tempted to regret that instead of some of the oil, the Grand Master did not thrust a pin into a few things so as to afford enough work to the Committees on Petitions, and Appeals and Grievances, to earn their salaries. Nevertheless, we are willing to join our eminent brethren of these committees in meeting the resistless humor of the inimitable and funny stories that only the illustrious chairman of the last named committee can tell.

Your committee recommend that all under the caption of "Necrology" be referred to the Committe on Obituaries.

All under "Revenue" and "Masonic History" to the Committee on Finance.

All under "Decisions" and the cases of the memorial of Cleveland Lodge No. 211, in the matter presented by Bro. D. T. Helm, and of Berwick Lodge No. 619, whose charter has been suspended, to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

All under "Lodges Instituted" to the Committee on Lodges U. D.

We also recommend that the Committee on Correspondence ascertain and report whether the Grand Lodge of Tasmania in Australia, recognized as such by this Grand Lodge in 1898, is dead, or willfully failed to answer the fraternal and courteous letters addressed by the M. W. Grand Master to the Grand Master and Grand Secretary of said Grand Lodge on November 26, 1903, and December 9, 1904, requesting a fraternal exchange of representatives.

Your committee deem it their duty to emphasize the mild words of censure by the special committee of which M.W. Brother Cook was chairman, for extravagant expenditures by lodges for too "frequent lunches, dinners, banquets, cigars," etc., and in addition to the comment thereon by the M. W. Grand Master we earnestly urge the lodges to subject the stomach and appetites to "the nobler qualities of head and heart."

Your committee further recommend that the hearty thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to M. W. Brother Pearson for his long and faithful service, with congratulations upon his final success in helping the Grand Lodge out of its unprofitable real estate business in which it has been involved for many years in the neighboring state of Missouri.

In conclusion, your committee recommend that all acts of the Most Worshipful Grand Master in pursuance of his constitutional duties, as detailed under the heads of "Installation of Grand Officers," "District Deputy Grand Masters," "Deputy Grand Lecturers," "Corner-stones Laid," "Dedications," "Constitutions," "Charters Issued," "Schools of Instruction," "Grand Representatives," "Foreign Relations," "Fraternal Assistance," "Complaints and Grievances" (which contains nothing necessary for reference to a committee), "Removal of Lodges" and "Masonic Homes," be formally approved.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

Wm. E. Ginther,
J. H. Mitchell,
J. M. Willard,
Committee.

REPORT—Appeals and Grievances.

Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, P.G.M., chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, presented the following report.

On motion it was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M.:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances fraternally submit the following report:

No. 1.

—— —— —— ——

v's.

—— —— —— —— and Grand Crossing Lodge No. 776.

We recommend that the action of the lodge finding the accused guilty be sustained, and the action of the lodge fixing the penalty be set aside, and that the accused be expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

No. 2.

—— —— —— ——

v's.

Girard Lodge No. 171.

We recommend that the case be stricken from the docket.

No. 3.

—— —— —— ——

v's.

South Macon Lodge No. 467.

We recommend that the case be continued to the next session of this Grand Lodge with directions to South Macon Lodge No. 467, to send up a complete record of the case.

No. 4.

—— —— —— ——

v's.

Garden City Lodge No. 141.

Your committee recommends that this case be stricken from the docket.

No. 5.

—— —— —— ——

v's.

Garden City Lodge No. 141.

Your committee recommends that this case be stricken from the docket.

No. 6.

Monmouth Lodge No. 37.

v's.

—— —— —— ——

Your committee believes that the action of the lodge should be sustained.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH E. DYAS,
W. S. CANTRELL,
HENRY E. HAMILTON,
DAVID L. WRIGHT,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

Bro. Joseph Robbins, P.G.M., Committee on Correspondence, presented his report and asked that it be printed in the Proceedings.

It was so ordered. (See Appendix, Part I.)

REPORT—Board of Trustees.

Bro. Owen Scott, P.G.M., chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Masonic Home and the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, made the following report.

On motion the report of the committee was approved, except that part relating to finances, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge:

Immediately at the close of the M.W. Grand Lodge last year, your board held a meeting and organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Owen Scott.
Vice-President—Wm. B. Wright.
Treasurer—Leroy A. Goddard.
Secretary—Jas. A. Steele.
Clerk—C. S. Gurney.

Owing to the large number of members of the board and the considerable expense involved no general meeting has been held until during this session of the M.W. Grand Lodge. The supervision and management of each of the Homes has been carried on by committees of the Board of Trustees.

Since the meeting of this Grand Lodge one year ago the Illinois Masonic Home at Sullivan has been completed, furnished and occupied. The Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home at Chicago, which for twenty years had done such excellent service under the auspices of individual Masons came under the control and authority of the Grand Lodge and the management of your Board of Trustees. We come, therefore, to render an account of our stewardship in both institutions. The Home at Sullivan was planned and intended for both children and aged and indigent Masons, their wives and widows. It was not long after the doors were opened for reception of our guests until it became evident that the room set apart for the aged and helpless would prove to be wholly inadequate. By putting two in each room and by utilizing space otherwise intended, it has been possible to accommodate all who applied and who were eligible. There have been five children received and for some months they were cared for at Sullivan. It was then deemed wise to transfer four of these to the Home at Chicago and leave the room at Sullivan for the old people seeking shelter. By changing into rooms the two dormitories intended for children the capacity can be increased to accommodate twenty-four more persons and we recommend that this be done at once. Another reason for this change is that unless there is a separate building children and aged people cannot be satisfactorily kept together. Your board, therefore, recommend as there is plenty of room for all the children at Chicago, that only so many as are necessary to comply with the provisions of the will be kept at Sullivan.

CONTRACTOR FAILED.

Soon after the Grand Lodge came into possession of the building at Sullivan it was discovered that the contractor had failed and that he was unable to pay his bills to sub-contractors and material men. There was a deficit of about $4,000. Having a good and sufficient bond there was little prospect of a loss to the Grand Lodge. Your Board had retained 15 percent of the contract price.

The contractor undertook to settle with his creditors. To avoid liens on the premises your Board assisted him in these settlements, by paying such sums to the sub-contractors as the contractor desired, when the bills were receipted in full and the Grand Lodge released from further claims. Four sub-contractors filed suits for liens in the Moultrie county circuit court. By the advice of the Grand Master an attorney was employed to protect the rights of the Home. Later your Board was able to settle all these claims and have the suits dismissed except one which is still pending, the amount being $501.45, as reported by the contractor. By decision of the court this one claim still pending could not become a lien on the Home. This Board has done all it could to protect the sub-contractors against loss by applying the money due on the contract proportionately to those whose only recourse would have been on a bankrupt contractor. By

means of the amount held back on the original contract the Grand Lodge has been saved from any loss on account of the failure of the contractor.

HOME FINDING PLAN.

It is generally recognized that there is no place so good for a child as in a good family with suitable home surroundings. No matter how excellent any institution may be and how well managed, it cannot compete with the family home. The home is the unit of civilization and its choicest flower and fruit. The Orphans' Home in Chicago comes as near the family as any institution could possibly do. In the hands of those at its head for the past twenty years every child entering there has been cared for as tenderly and lovingly and yet as wisely as could have been done by anyone to be found anywhere. Mrs. Stebbins' heart has been big enough to be mother to them all. Notwithstanding this, the fact remains that children are better off in the family circle than anywhere else. Your Board, therefore, recommends that a system be adopted by which children shall be placed in good families. This could only be done successfully and satisfactorily by a wisely planned system of supervision. With a lodge in every city, village and hamlet in our great state, we have at once the most perfect system of supervision and superintendence. With the approval of the Grand Lodge this Board will prepare a complete system of contracts and regulations and make suitable provision to guard every interest of every child so placed. It is believed that the time has come when this step should be taken, so that children so unfortunate as to be deprived of the care and attention of their natural parents, can have the best substitute possible to be provided.

THE AGED AND INDIGENT.

While it is easy to find homes for children in many families otherwise childless it is impossible that aged and helpless men and women can find homes open to them. Oftentimes the children of old people either cast them off or make life so unendurable that they cannot stay. There is nothing left but to seek shelter elsewhere. Only one place opens its doors to the aged poor, this is the public poor-house. Masonry, ever mindful of the distressed and needy worthy brother, invites the dependents of our craft to come to the shelter and comforts provided by fraternal hands. So long as this can be done and both the children and the aged provided for at a maximum cost to each affiliated Mason of thirty-five cents per annum no one can feel that there is anything approaching a burden. An expense to each Mason of less than one cent per week seems so trifling that the whole problem is very simple and easy. Our great fraternity, if need be, could easily double or triple this sum and yet scarcely know that any substantial contribution had been made. It is so much more effective and simple to put the insignificant sums from a large number together by the



ILLINOIS MASONIC HOME, SULLIVAN

agency of the lodges than to attempt the almost impossible task of securing individual contributions. By this method some must give much. The vast numbers, most of whom are willing to aid their needy brothers, can not be approached and therefore give nothing. The large number of members of the Home at Sullivan proves the need of such a provision by the Grand Lodge. Others too are coming. Those who have had the opportunity to look in upon "the old boys and girls" as Brother Hovey lovingly calls them, and see the solid comfort they enjoy, would have a heart of stone to wish to deprive them of the blessings denied them by fate or misfortune. There are many problems yet to be solved. Much is yet to be done in getting all the machinery in place and in good working order. Your Board does not feel that it has been able to avoid mistakes. Perhaps some things should have been left undone that have been done and that others might have been done that were not. All in all a fair average can be struck and the first year of the work at the Old Peoples' Home has been a great blessing to those who so much needed our care and assistance. The ages of the members as will be seen by the superintendent's report largely exceed the allotted three score and ten. Two are bordering the nineties. With this class of people, helpless, crippled and likely to be stricken without a moment's warning, a high degree of care is required. It will also be apparent that the cost must of necessity be greater in proportion than if the beneficiaries were at an age and in a condition where they could help themselves.

NO HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

So far we have been compelled to decline to receive any persons who must have hospital attention. Our facilities are wholly inadequate for this. It may not be long until this Grand Lodge will feel that it has a duty to those who need hospital care and provide the additional facilities.

OUR EFFICIENT SUPERINTENDENTS AND MATRONS.

This report would not be complete without a recognition of the untiring and loving service to the old people of the Superintendent and Matron, Bro. Chas. L. Hovey, and his excellent wife. They have performed an admirable service in organizing the Home and have in season and out been faithful, efficient, and diligent in their management of the Home.

Brother Stebbins and his estimable wife have rendered a no less effective service at the Orphans' Home at Chicago.

RAILROAD COURTESIES.

All the railroads entering Chicago and Sullivan are entitled to the thanks of the craft in furnishing half the regular rates for the old people in going to and coming from their former homes.

DETAILS IN REPORTS.

Appended hereto are the reports of Brother Hovey and Brother Stebbins, the respective superintendents of the Homes. From these will be ascertained the detailed information so desirable to the craft. The financial reports of the clerk of the Board, Bro. C. S. Gurney, and the Treasurer, Bro. L. A. Goddard, and the report of the bank in which the Home funds are deposited show that every cent is accounted for and that the books are kept in first class condition.

WHAT IT COSTS.

From the clerk's report of each institution much valuable information may be gleaned regarding the cost of maintenance and the probable demands of the future.

From these statements it will be seen that the proceeds of the farm at Sullivan are not included in the receipts. This goes directly into the Grand Lodge treasury to swell the fund from which suitable appropriations are made. The same is true of the proceeds of the endowment funds of the Orphans' Home.

COST AT CHICAGO.

From the report of the Superintendent of the Chicago Home it will be seen that the total expenditure has been $14,139.07. Taking eighty as the average number during the year it will be shown that the annual cost per capita is $176.74 or $3.20 per week. This includes board, clothes, education and medical attendance with trained nurses.

COST AT SULLIVAN.

The per capita cost of the Sullivan Home is more difficult to ascertain because there have been so many expenses incident to completing the building, caring for the grounds and procuring a suitable and necessary equipment. Excluding the items of permanent and continuing value such as furnishings, construction, repairs, live stock, cemetery, vehicles and harness, machinery and alterations, the total ordinary expense of maintenance is $6,610.37, making an annual expense per member of $165.25 or $3.17 per week. This is based on an average membership of forty. The fixed charges for this number is almost as great as it would be for twice as many. It may be expected therefore, that as the Home increases its membership, the per capita cost will be reduced.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

There are yet many things to be done toward the improvement of the buildings and grounds. There will need, therefore, to be appropriations for these purposes. Concrete walks, additional storage rooms, changing the dormitories into rooms and other necessary additions must be made.

The building proved to be very comfortable both in summer and winter. There is plenty of water and the pumping service is adequate.

REPAIRS NEEDED AT CHICAGO.

The Home building in Chicago will require during the coming year some considerable repairs amounting according to the best estimates of a competent architect $3,000. This with the same sum as was approprated last year, $15,000 will make a total sum for the Chicago Home of $18,000. The Home at Sullivan will not require to exceed $16,000 for all purposes. We, therefore, recommend that the sums above named for both Homes together with the unexpended balances in the hands of our treasurer be appropriated for the ensuing year.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

CHICAGO, October 2, 1905.

To the Board of Trustees:

BRETHREN:—Your Treasurer herewith submits his third annual report as follows:

ILLINOIS MASONIC HOME, SULLIVAN.

RECEIVED.

1904.				
Oct.	3.	Balance on hand last report		$11,290 58
Oct.	13.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk, appropriation M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois	$12,000 00	
1905.				
Feb.	7.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	$ 5 00	
Mch.	31.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	10 00	
Apr.	29.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	350 00	
May	25.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	59 00	
Aug.	22.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	2,000 00	
Sept.	19.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	106 75	
				14,530 75
				$25,821 33

PAID OUT.

Paid vouchers herewith, canceled Numbers 60 to 208 both inclusive (except No. 136)	$24,697 46
Balance on hand	$ 1,123 87

Examined and found correct.

WM. B. WRIGHT,
A. B. ASHLEY,
RALPH H. WHEELER,
Finance Committee.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME, CHICAGO.

RECEIVED.

1904.				
Oct.	8.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	$ 47 67	
Oct.	13.	Appropriation M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois	15,000 00	
Nov.	2.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	2,905 35	
Nov.	23.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	90 00	
Dec.	8.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	28 00	
Dec.	8.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	44 00	
Dec.	23.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	10 00	
Dec.	24.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	36 00	
1905.				
Jan.	30.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	58 00	
Feb.	9.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	68 50	
Feb.	14.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	20 00	
Feb.	20.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	36 00	
Feb.	28.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	6 00	
Mch.	6.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	176 00	
Mch.	15.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	20 00	
Mch.	31.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	16 00	
Apr.	28.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	20 00	
May	1.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	70 00	
May	25.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	48 00	
June	27.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	105 15	
July	5.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	150 00	
July	31.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	44 00	
Aug.	31.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	80 00	
Sept.	13.	From C. S. Gurney, Clerk	38 00	
				19,116 67

PAID OUT.

Paid vouchers herewith, canceled Numbers 3627 to 3946 both inclusive $16,179 39

Balance on hand $ 2,937 28

Fraternally submitted.

LEROY A. GODDARD,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

WM. B. WRIGHT,
A. B. ASHLEY,
RALPH H. WHEELER,
Finance Committee.

CHICAGO, September 26, 1905.

E. B. Brooks, Esq., City:

DEAR SIR:—The balance of the Illinois Masonic Home, Chicago account, L. A. Goddard, Treasurer, at the close of business, September 25, 1905, is $2,937.28.

The balance to the credit of the Illinois Masonic Home, Sullivan account, L. A. Goddard, Treasurer, at the close of business September 25, is $1,123.87.

Very truly,

NELSON N. LAMPERT, *Vice-President.*

CLERK'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees, Illinois Masonic Home:

BRETHREN:—The following were the receipts and expenditures for the year ending October 1, 1905:

RECEIPTS.

Grand Lodge appropriation	$12,000 00	
Rebate on funeral expense—mortuary	5 00	
Donation, Chebanse Lodge No. 429	10 00	
Building fund, rebate	350 00	
Sale of live stock, hogs	59 00	
Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, transfer	2,000 00	
		$14,424 00
Treasurer's balance, October 1, 1904		11,248 08
Total receipts		$25,672 08

EXPENDITURES.

Provisions	$ 2,554 00
Clothing	184 61
Labor	222 49
Salaries	2,024 95
Lighting	96 60
Furnishings	4,474 16
Construction	9,701 49
Fuel	589 41
Repairs	481 23
Printing, stationery and postage	134 01
Medical	122 62
Sundry supplies	343 09
Live stock	420 30
Cemetery	500 00

Vehicles and harness		$ 121 50	
Machinery		2,342 70	
School		19 65	
Mileage and per diem		217 86	
Alterations		90 70	
Hay and feed		101 08	
Gross amount orders drawn	$25,031 05		
Net amount orders paid	24,742 45	288 60	
			25,031 05
Balance in Treasurer's hands October 1, 1905			$ 641 03

Fraternally submitted,

C. S. GURNEY, *Clerk.*

Chicago, October 1, 1905.

Examined and found correct.

WM. B. WRIGHT,
A. B. ASHLEY,
RALPH H. WHEELER,
Finance Committee.

To the Board of Trustees, Illinois Masonic Home:

BRETHREN:—The following were the receipts and expenditures for the year ending October 1, 1905:

RECEIPTS.

Interest, John C. Smith, ex-Treasurer		$ 3 67	
Maintenance		1,138 00	
Grand Lodge appropriation		15,000 00	
General Fund, sundry donations		62 50	
Extra discount on bill		5 15	
Amount not used and re-deposited		2 00	
			16,211 32
Treasurer's balance October 1, 1904			2,903 77
Total receipts			$19,115 09

EXPENDITURES.

Provisions	$ 4,605 72	
Clothing	1,368 85	
Labor	2,410 00	
Salaries	1,140 00	

Gas		$ 390 00	
Furnishings		417 89	
Fuel		1,496 13	
Printing, stationery and postage		94 29	
Medical		300 53	
Superintendent's sundries		189 49	
Sundry supplies		669 54	
School		137 22	
Repairs		571 81	
Telephone		1 00	
Mileage and per diem		69 10	
Transfer account—Chicago to Sullivan		2,000 00	
Insurance		150 00	
Public accountants transfer		2 09	
Public accountant, for examination		127 50	
Gross amount of orders drawn during the year	$16,181 48		
Net amount of orders paid during year	16,141 16	40 32	
			16,181 48

Balance in hands of Treasurer October 1, 1905.....$ 2,933 61

Chicago, September 30, 1905.

Fraternally submitted,

C. S. Gurney, *Clerk.*

Examined and found correct.

Wm. B. Wright,
A. B. Ashley,
Ralph H. Wheeler,
Finance Committee.

REPORT OF ACCOUNTANT.

Chicago, September 26, 1905.

Hon. Owen Scott, Pres't Board of Trustees, Illinois Masonic Home, Decatur, Ill.:

Dear Sir:—The following report is submitted as to the books of the Illinois Masonic Homes as the result of my examination which is just completed:

Bookkeeper's Records of Chicago Home.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1904	$ 2,903 77	
Receipts from all sources Oct. 1, '04, to Sept. 30, '05	16,211 32	
Total		$19,115 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursements as per vouchers, Oct. 1, '04, to Sept. 30, '05	$16,181 48	
Balance on hand September 30, '05	2,933 61	
Total		$19,115 00

BOOKKEEPERS' RECORDS OF SULLIVAN HOME.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, '04	$11,248 08	
Receipts from all sources Oct. 1, '04, to Sept. 30, '05	14,424 00	
Total		$25,672 08

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursements as per vouchers Oct. 1, '04, to Sept. 30, '05	$25,031 05	
Balance on hand September 30, 1905	641 03	
Total		$25,672 08

BOOKKEEPER'S BALANCES.

Chicago Home	$ 2,933 61	
Sullivan Home	641 03	
		$3,572 64

TREASURER'S BALANCE.

Chicago Home	$2,937 28	
Sullivan Home	1,123 87	
		$4,061 15

The difference of $3.67 between bookkeeper's and treasurer's Chicago balance is caused by error in cash balance for 1904, which was discovered but not properly corrected. The difference of $482.84 between bookkeeper and treasurer's balance for Sullivan Home is caused by a disbursement of $376.09 not having been returned to the bank for collection and also the failure to enter a deposit of $106.75 made September 19. This deposit represented the sale of certain articles of furniture by the Sullivan Home to the Chicago Home and it does not appear that the bookkeeper received formal notice to enter the deposit upon his books. The system of bookkeeping is simple and comprehensive and the work of the bookkeeper is

accurate. My only suggestion is that all receipts and disbursements or vouchers for them should go through the bookkeeper's hands, and thus avoid a possible recurrence of omitted entries.

The above differences have now been properly adjusted, and all funds have been accounted for. I remain, Yours very truly,

EDWIN B. BROOKS, *Accountant.*

Examined and approved.

WM. B. WRIGHT,
A. B. ASHLEY,
RALPH H. WHEELER,
Finance Committee.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOME.

SULLIVAN, ILL., September 12, 1905.

To the President and Members of the Home Board:

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—Herewith is my report for year ending August 31, 1905. The appointment as Superintendent of the Illinois Masonic Home came to me September 8, 1904. Reported for duty on September 19. At that time the Home was not completed, and chaos reigned supreme. It was my province to bring order. To that end my best efforts have been put forth. My first official act was to have the weeds on the place cut down, hauled away and burned. Then the hedge was cut and the refuse burned, and one by one each of the days was filled with the work of cleaning and getting the Home in shape to receive the members waiting and anxious to enter therein. On October 26, my family came.

Our brother, John A. Wait, was the first member of the Home family to arrive, coming to us on November 17. Brother and Sister A. W. Philhower were the next to arrive, reaching here November 23, and these made up our family who gathered around the Home table on Thanksgiving day and thanked our Heavenly Father and our brothers who had made this haven of rest a reality.

The work of completing the Home was delayed by carpenter, plumber, painter, and electric men and it was not until December 14, that we were ready to send out notices to those who were to make up this Home family that we were prepared to receive them.

On Christmas eve, we had a fine Christmas tree for the old boys and girls, and everybody was remembered, from one-year-old Baby Lois to ninety-year-old Brother Cunningham.

We kept the house warm during the winter months. I heard one of the old boys say to a gentleman in Sullivan that the Home family did not really know there had been any cold weather.

With the advent of spring, we began to work in the garden, and with the help of Brothers Apperson, Hubbell, Perkins, Eldredge, Porter, Curtis, Jacobi, and Gould we have had just as fine a garden as could be asked for.

We celebrated the Fourth of July with a nice little display of fireworks in the evening and every one seemed to enjoy the occasion.

We have on the Home place, besides the Home building, a pump house, coal house, barn, chicken house and pig pen, all good buildings.

We have three horses, three cows, one calf, one sow and six pigs and seventy Plymouth Rock chickens. We have fattened and sold five hogs. These were fine porkers and brought the top market price.

We have our barn loft full of hay and straw and the oat bin filled with oats for the coming winter.

Brother Wait has built a shed or rather an addition to the barn so we may have a place to house the buggies, and separate the cows from the horses. He also built the pig pen and has repaired the doors and windows, where they had shrunk, and in very many ways has helped us with the work. He has been our "Boss Carpenter." Brother Birely has painted the above mentioned buildings. He is an artist with the brush.

Brother Masters is our mail man, in fact all the old boys and girls lend a hand and help in every possible way to make the Home life beautiful and happy.

Brother Apperson is an operative Mason and expert with the trowel. He has set a beautiful mantel and grate in our assembly room. This furnishes a cheerful place that the long winter days and evenings may be spent in reading and amusements.

We have put up thirty gallons cherries, fourteen gallons blackberries, eight gallons plums, thirteen gallons grape butter, ten quarts blackberry jelly, thirteen quarts plum jelly, ninety-six glasses grape jelly, thirteen gallons peach butter, and ten gallons mango pickles, and there is more to follow.

We have church services at the Home every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. The Sullivan pastors take turn about coming out and preaching for us. Our Home family enjoy these services very much and the preachers say they enjoy coming out to help us.

We are indebted to the Twin City Shriners' Club, of Urbana, Ill., for a box of books, toys and games for the children's Christmas; to the Wise Club, of Sullivan, Ill., for a fine golf links board; to Bro. James Ransom, of Franklin, Ill., for box of books and papers; to Sister Mrs. L. A. Goddard for a beautiful picture; to Bro. Owen Scott for silverware, cake dish,

butter dish, creamer, syrup jug, gravy spoon, carving set, a fine picture and a beautiful palm. To Bro. James A. Steele for a single seated top buggy, set of double driving harness, and eight periodicals; to Brother and Sister Masters for a large family bible; to Bro. H. H. Gould, for a complete Encyclopedia Brittanica; to Congressman W. B. McKinley, of Champaign, for a generous supply of garden seeds; to S. B. Hall, Sullivan, Ill., for a tricycle, and cigars; to S. W. Wright and son, Sullivan, Ill., for cigars; to Mrs. W. A. Steele, Sullivan, for magazines; to Macon Lodge No. 8 for a fine hall clock; to Bro. Geo. J. Bellersheim of Springfield, Ill., for an overcoat for Brother Masters; to Mrs. Amanda Overturf for suit clothes; to the Decatur *Herald,* Sullivan *Democrat,* Mattoon *Commercial, Masonic Chronicler, Illinois Freemason* and *Masonic News* for their papers.

There are a number of our friends who have sent us periodicals this year whose modesty has caused them to withhold their names. We have appreciated these gifts and we thank our friends for them.

Dr. W. P. Davidson is our family physician. He visits the Home at least once each week and oftener when occasion requires.

We have had very little sickness. Brothers Curtis and Kenney and Sisters Philhower, Masters and Niccolls have been sick and are fully recovered.

Brothers Martin Cregier Buckhout, and John Short were taken sick and died.

The rest of the family are fairly well.

The following compose our working force: Superintendent, matron, assistant matron, man of all work, cook, laundress and woman of all work.

Following is a list of names of the members of the Home family:

NO.	NAME	AGE	DATE ADMITTED	LODGE	LOCATION
1	Elisha L. Cunningham	89	Dec. 4, 1904	Louisville 196	Louisville.
2	Milo B. Reed	75	Jan. 7, 1905	Mystic Star 758	Chicago.
3	Elisha Lyons	78	Died at Toulon, Ill. before home was completed.		
4	Alexander Masters	71	Dec. 4, 1904	Central 71	Springfield.
5	Henry R. Fuller	86	Dec. 1, 1904	Kishwaukee 402	Kingston.
6	George Welch	86	Dec. 17, 1904	Winchester 105	Winchester.
7	John W. Apperson	83	Dec. 15, 1904	Bloomfield 148	Chrisman.
8	Jacob Young	76	Dec. 31, 1904	Home 508	Chicago.
9	Geo. N. VanHouten	75	May 1, 1905	Landmark 422	Chicago.
10	Stephen J. Crapp	10	Jan. 7, 1905	Mystic Star 758	Chicago.
11	Robert Crapp	5	Jan. 7, 1905	Mystic Star 758	Chicago.
12	Hiram H. Carpenter	82	Dec. 29, 1904	Oriental 33	Chicago.
13	Mary J. Masters	67	Dec. 7, 1904	Central 71	Springfield.
14	Albertena J. Schmidt			Member Eastern Star Home	Macon, Ill.
15	Lillie C. Crapp	14	Jan. 7, 1905	Mystic Star 758	Chicago.
16	Laura M. Crapp	8	Jan. 7, 1905	Mystic Star 758	Chicago.
17	Phoebe R. Crapp	11	Jan. 7, 1905	Mystic Star 758	Chicago.
18	A. W. Philhower	67	Nov. 23, 1904	Mattoon 260	Mattoon.
19	John A. Wait	74	Nov. 17, 1904	Kilwinning 311	Chicago.
20	Mrs. A. W. Philhower	67	Nov. 23, 1904	Mattoon 260	Mattoon.
21	L. N. Rowland	79	Dec. 7, 1904	Virden 161	Virden.
22	Lucinda H. Niccolls	67	Dec. 2, 1904	Bloomington 43	Bloomington.
23	Henry A. Fager	76	Dec. 27, 1904	Havana 88	Havana.

NO.	NAME	AGE	DATE ADMITTED	LODGE	LOCATION
24	Geo. W. Dickinson	74	Dec. 20, 1904	Jackson 53,	Shelbyville.
25	Charles H. Hubbell	72	Dec. 27, 1904	Lancaster 106,	Glasford.
26	George Kenney	75	Jan. 12, 1905	Hesperia 411,	Chicago.
27	James C. Perkins	73	Jan. 2, 1905	E. St. Louis 504	E. St. Louis.
28	Leonard A. Curtis	78	Dec. 23, 1904	Golden Gate 248	Prairie City.
29	Susie Marsh	75	May 2, 1905	Golden Rule 726,	Chicago.
30	Henry T. Birely	76	Dec. 27, 1904	Robt. Burns 113,	Keithsburg.
31	M. C. Buckhout	68	Dec. 20, 1904	Marion 130,	Salem.
32	Wm. L. Orr	72	Jan. 12, 1905	Piasa 27,	Alton.
33	Henry Jacobi	63	Mch. 21, 1905	Peoria 15,	Peoria.
34	George Cushing	86	Mch. 8, 1905	Bradford 514,	Bradford.
35	W. R. Coddington	78	Mch. 15, 1905	Siloam 780,	Chicago.
36	Truman Lord	88	May 12, 1905	Alexandria 702,	Alexis.
37	John S. Kistler	58	May 12, 1905	Preemption 755,	Preemption.
38	Henry Eldredge	62	Apr. 7, 1905	Mizpah 768,	Chicago.
39	John Short	76	Apr. 12, 1905	Casey 447,	Casey.
40	James Porter	79	May 24, 1905	Hardin 44,	Mt. Sterling.
41	Herman H. Gould	62	June 16, 1905	Temple 46,	Peoria.
42	Gustavus D. Rundell	74	June 28, 1905	Acacia 67,	La Salle.

Martin Cregier Buckhout died January 19, 1905. His body was sent to Salem, Ill., and was buried with Masonic honors by Marion Lodge No. 130, of which he was a member.

John Short died May 31, 1905. His body was sent to Casey, Ill., and was buried with Masonic honors by Casey Lodge No. 447, of which he was a member.

Bro. Wm. L. Orr was found to be mentally disqualified for membership in this Home and was returned to Chicago, and has since died.

On order of the Home Board, the following children were sent to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, Chicago, on May 30: Stephen John Crapp, Robert Crapp, Phoebe Rose Crapp, and Laura Marie Crapp.

RECAPITULATION.

Number admitted	42	Died	3
		Member O. E. S. Home	1
		Returned to Chicago	1
		To Orphans' Home	4
		Membership, Aug. 31, 1905	33
	42		42

In conclusion, my wife and self wish to thank the members of the Board for their hearty co-operation, for their kindly words of advice and encouragement and for the uniform courtesy with which we have been treated.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. L. HOVEY, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ORPHANS' HOME.

CHICAGO, September 30, 1905.

To the President and Board of Trustees of the Masonic Orphans' Home, 447 Carroll Ave., Chicago:

DEAR BRETHREN:—I herewith submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1905. The Home contained the following:

NAME	ADMITTED	AGE	PRESENT AGE	LODGE NO.	LOCATION
Henly, Clarence	May 18, 1892	3	15	Cleveland 211,	Chicago.
Albrecht, Annie E.	" 15, 1894	6	17	Waldeck 674,	Chicago.
Albrecht, Lillian E.	" 15, "	4	15	Waldeck 674,	Chicago.
Englehart, Emma	April 24, 1896	3	12	Lake View 774,	Chicago.
Graham, Letitia	Aug. 13, 1897	7	14	T. J. Turner 407,	Chicago.
Graham, Elva J.	" 13, "	6	13	T. J. Turner 407,	Chicago.
Taggert, Madge	Oct. 19, 1897	8	15	Temple 46,	Peoria.
Deuter, Arthur F.	Dec. 7, 1897	8	15	Englewood 590,	Englewood.
Deuter, Albert J.	" 7, "	7	14	Englewood 590,	Englewood.
Deuter, Eva V.	" 7, "	5	12	Englewood 590,	Englewood.
Mackie Alexander	" 16, "	5	12	Arcana 717,	Chicago.
French, Ralph	April 6, 1898	8	14	Blair 393,	Chicago.
French, Adlai	" 6, "	6	12	Blair 393,	Chicago.
French, Belle	Mar. 12, 1899	6	11	Blair 393,	Chicago.
Conrey, Juliett E.	Aug. 31, "	7	13	Springfield 4,	Springfield.
Conrey, Louisa A.	" 31, "	5	10	Springfield 4,	Springfield.
Ledger, Mary C.	Mar. 5, 1900	11	15	Covenant 526,	Chicago.
Krohn, Leon J.	" 17, "	12	16	Excelsior 97,	Freeport.
Krohn, Bessie F.	" 17, "	10	14	Excelsior 97,	Freeport.
Krohn, Loyal	" 17, "	7	12	Excelsior 97,	Freeport.
Hayes, Harold H.	April 17, "	10	14	Covenant 526,	Chicago.
French, Chester	" 25, "	4	8	Blair 393,	Chicago.
Foust, Hazel V.	Aug. 27, "	4	8	Yorktown 655,	Tampico.
Olson, Herbert A.	Sept. 8, "	5	9	Covenant 526,	Chicago.
Wells, Lola B.	Oct. 15, "	13	17	J. L. Anderson 318,	Augusta.
Mackie, George	Nov. 14, "	5	9	Arcana 717,	Chicago.
Kouzouris, Penelope	Dec. 10, "	12	16	Kilwinning 311,	Chicago.
Rave, Irwin T.	Jan. 15, 1901	9	13	Humboldt Park 813,	Chicago.
Rave, Jennie	" 15, "	8	12	Humboldt Hark 813,	Chicago.
Rave, Lillian	" 15, "	6	10	Humboldt Park 813,	Chicago.
Fulton, Emma P.	Mar. 18, "	12	16	Atwood 651,	Chicago.
Fulton, Albert E.	" 18, "	10	14	Atwood 651,	Chicago.
Kernahan, George T.	May 10, "	10	14	Ashlar 308,	Chicago.
Kernahan, Florence G.	" 10, "	7	11	Ashlar 308,	Chicago.
Kernahan, Caroline S.	" 10, "	6	10	Ashlar 308,	Chicago.
Brimrick, Elsie Mann	June 6, "	9	12	Cedar 124,	Morris.
Graham, James S.	Sept. 23, "	6	9	Thos. J. Turner 409,	Chicago.
Kernahan, William J.	Nov. 1, "	3	7	Ashlar 308,	Chicago.
Seabrook, Lucy B.	Dec. 21, "	11	14	Berwyn 839,	Berwyn.
Seabrook, Arthur J.	" 21, "	10	13	Berwyn 839,	Berwyn.
Seabrook, Helen L.	" 21, "	7	10	Berwyn 839,	Berwyn.
Seabrook, Florence	" 21, "	5	9	Berwyn 839,	Berwyn.
Seabrook, Howard C.	Dec. 21, "	4	7	Berwyn 839,	Berwyn.
Brookman, Mary A.	Jan. 11, 1902	11	12	Garfield 686,	Chicago.
Brookman, Wm. R.	" 11, "	7	9	Garfield 686,	Chicago.
Brookman, Lillian M.	" 11, "	4	7	Garfield 686,	Chicago.
Brookman, Virginia A.	" 11, "	3	6	Garfield 686,	Chicago.
Stramm, John G.	Dec. 22, "	11	13	Arcana 717,	Chicago.
Bensing, Fred'k	Nov. 22, "	13	15	Ravenswood 777,	Ravenswood.
Bensing, Alice M.	" 22, "	12	14	Ravenswood 777,	Ravenswood.
Mandelbaum, Irving W.	Dec. 18, "	11	13	Oriental 33,	Chicago.
Mandelbaum, Lester P.	" 18, "	9	11	Oriental 33,	Chicago.
Parks, Gordon	Jan. 29, 1903	13	15	Mizpah 768,	Chicago.
Parks, Grace	" 29, "	10	12	Mizpah 768,	Chicago.
Parks, Hazel	" 29, "	8	9	Mizpah 768,	Chicago.
O'Brien, James	Feb. 14, "	11	13	Golden Rule 762,	Chicago.
McDaniel, Amy E.	" 24, "	14	16	Walnut 722,	Walnut.
McDaniel, Lee J.	" 24, "	10	12	Walnut 722,	Walnut.
McDaniel, Elsie A.	" 24, "	11	13	Walnut 722,	Walnut.
McDaniel, Orval G.	" 24, "	6	8	Walnut 722,	Walnut.

NAME	ADMITTED	AGE	PRESENT AGE	LODGE NO.	LOCATION
Yager, Harry L.	Mar. 28,	" 9	11	La Harpe 195,	La Harp.
Lane, Brice A.	July 29,	" 10	12	E. F. W. Ellis 633,	Rockford.
Lane, Gladys B.	" 29,	" 5	7	E. F. W. Ellis 633,	Rockford.
Lane, James A.	" 29,	" 7	9	E. F. W. Ellis 633,	Rockford.
Shaw, Daniel P.	Sept. 15,	" 9	11	Hesperia 411,	Chicago.
Shaw, Robert E.	" 15,	" 5	7	Hesperia 411,	Chicago.
Seabrook, Alice M.	" 15,	" 3	5	Berwyn 839,	Berwyn.
Colie, Earl	" 21,	" 13	15	Dundee 190,	Dundee.
Follett, Sarah E.	" 23,	" 12	14	Hesperia 411,	Chicago.
Follett, Hazel M.	" 23,	" 10	12	Hesperia 411,	Chicago.
Follett, Catherine	" 23,	" 6	8	Hesperia 411,	Chicago.
Gardner, Mamie	Oct. 26,	" 13	15	Dongola 518,	Dongola.
Brookman, John F.	Dec. 17,	" 2½	4	Garfield 686,	Chicago.
Kemp, Richard	April 1, 1904	10	11	Oak Park 45,	Oak Park.
Kemp, James E	" 1,	" 7	8	Oak Park 45,	Oak Park.
Colie, Catherine	May 8,	" 11	12	Dundee 190,	Dundee.
Swinbank, Edith M.	June 1,	" 12	13	Matterson 175,	Joliet.
Swinbank, Eugene F.	" 1,	" 11	12	Matterson 175,	Joliet.
Jurgenson, Arthur E.	" 14,	" 9	10	Wright's Grove 779,	Chicago.
Jurgenson, Martin	" 14,	" 8	9	Wright's Grove 779,	Chicago.
Olson, Charles F.	Aug. 12,	" 11	12	Kenwood 800,	Kenwood.
Olson, Maud	" 12,	" 9	10	Kenwood 800,	Kenwood.
Olson, Laurietta	" 12,	" 3	4	Kenwood 800,	Kenwood.

In addition to the foregoing there have been received during the year:

NAME.	ADMITTED.	AGE.	PRESENT AGE.	LODGE NO.	LOCATION.
Schleager, Adam	Nov. 27, 1904	11	12	Ben Hur 818,	Chicago.
Londeen, Iona, C. N.	Dec. 16,	" 11	12	Kilwinning 311,	Chicago.
Ledger, Marion	Feb. 20,	" 9	10	Covenant 526,	Chicago.
Crapp, Phoebe R.	May 30,	" 11	11	Mystic Star 758,	Chicago.
Crapp, Stephen J.	" 30,	" 10	10	Mystic Star 758,	Chicago.
Crapp, Laura M.	" 30,	" 9	9	Mystic Star 758,	Chicago.
Crapp, Robert	" 30,	" 5	5	Mystic Star 758,	Chicago.

DISCHARGED.

During the past year the following were discharged from the Home:

NAME	AGE	DISCHARGED	NAME	AGE	DISCHARGED
Taggert, Madge	15	Oct. 1, 1904	Bensing, Wm. J. Fred'k	15	April 18, 1905
Mackie, Alexander	12	" 1, "	French, Ralph	14	June 2, "
Wells Laura B.	17	" 1, "	McDaniel, Amy	16	July 15, "
Colie, Earl	15	Jan. 16, 1905	Kouzouris, Penelope	16	Sept. 5, "
Hanly, Clarence	15	" 30, "	Colie, Catherine	12	" 5, "
Fulton, Emma P.	16	" 30, "	Krohn, Leon J.	16	" 5, "
Rave, Irwin P.	13	" 30, "	Albrecht, Annie E.	17	" 11, "

RECAPITULATION.

Beneficiaries in the Home October 1, 1904	83
Beneficiaries received during the year	7
Total	90
Beneficiaries discharged	14
Beneficiaries in the Home September 30, 1905	76

We deem it a great privilege to again present our annual report, not that it presents anything particularly new from the reports of past years. Our work follows closely the same thoughts year after year. The mem-

bers of the Home family are enjoying the best of health, not one sick one at the present time. We have had a few cases of serious illness for which Dr. E. C. Sweet will report. Dr. Sweet has been, as always, a faithful visitor, as our register will show. Dr. C. B. Plattenburg has attended to those who needed his care of the teeth, and Dr. L. A. L. Day to the eyes and ears. All the children of school age have been regular attendants at the Emerson School, and bring home excellent reports. All the children attend the Ada Street Methodist Church and Sabbath School. A large number went out to enjoy their vacation with relatives and friends, all friends paying their expenses to and from the Home. All returned to the Home in good health. Those that remained at home all summer have had a happy time going to the parks and picnics. Dearborn Lodge No. 310 invited and entertained the children at their picnic, June 29, providing their dinner and all the milk they could drink. They also provided special prizes for the Home children only.

Garden City Lodge No. 141 also entertained the children at their picnic July 29, providing every comfort for the Home family. York Chapter No. 148, R. A. M., invited the Home family to their picnic August 5. This Chapter provided a hot dinner and a box of oranges, and a box of chocolate creams to each child.

The sum of fifty dollars was given Mrs. J. G. Stebbins for the children's outings, which provided car rides and boat rides and our Fourth of July celebration. They have enjoyed going to Michigan City on the steamer Indianapolis, also to South Haven, Mich., on the steamer Eastland, arriving there in time for a hot dinner provided by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert N. Snell, of 401 Pearl street, and also to Highland Park. The Chicago Automobile Club gave the children a ride to the White City. General and Mrs. J. C. Smith remembered the children by inviting them to the Masonic Veteran Association Reception October 26, our children taking part in the singing.

Christmas was a happy time for all. Old Santa Claus came well loaded with gifts for all in the Home.

A few donations have been received and acknowledged, the largest one being the organ presented by Bro. Edward E. Walldren, and two loads of sand from Charles J. Anderson, for the children's playground. A lot of boys' ties from Isidore Eisenstaedt; 1 barrel of apples from E. Reub; 1 box of oranges from Arnold Bros.; 1 box of oranges from Geo. Duddleston; thirty pounds of candy from C. H. Hildreth; 1 barrel of apples from Dr. Arthur J. Behrebdt; a lot of magazines from Mrs. E. D. Foskett; 1 barrel of fresh popcorn and peanuts from Mr. Wadham; two dollars from Theodosia Chapter No. 182, O. E. S., to be spent for the children's Christmas gifts; large box of cakes from Mrs. F. C. Christensen; flowers from May Englehart; flowers from Mrs. J. O'Brien; flowers from Mrs.

F. P. Hill, of Danville, Ill.; flowers from Mrs. H. N. Snell, of South Haven, Mich. We have received the *Masonic Home Journal* from Louisville, Ky., the *Signet* of the Order of the Eastern Star.

FINANCIAL.

Received from the Treasurer during the year		$ 3,050 00
Balance on hand October 1, 1904		22 53
Total amount		$3,072 53
Of which I have expended during the same period for:		
Provisions	$ 59 07	
Clothing	188 16	
Labor	2,409 50	
Home furnishings	76 30	
Sundries	192 95	
School account	34 73	
Medicine, all kinds	37 26	
Repairs	11 70	
		$3,009 67
Balance on hand September 30, 1905		$ 62 85

With great appreciation for the kindness shown us by the officers of the Home extended to my wife and self during the past year.

Most respectfully submitted,

JOHN G. STEBBINS, *Superintendent.*

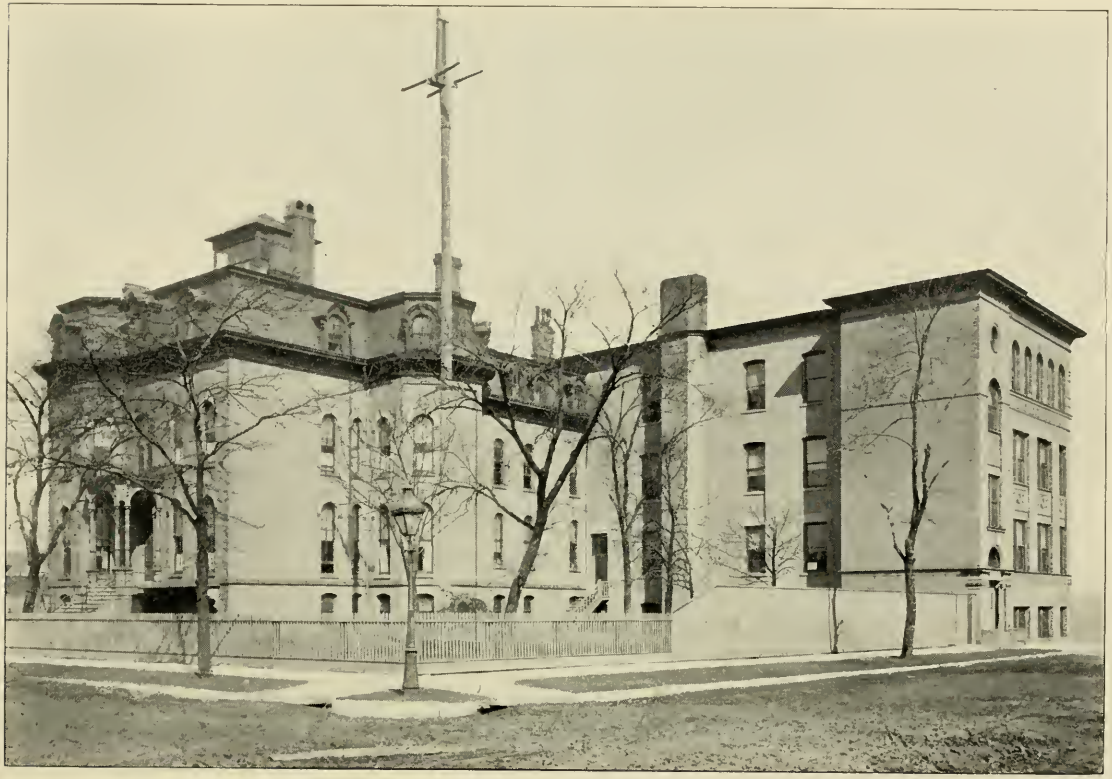
All of which is fraternally submitted,

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

OWEN SCOTT,
W. B. WRIGHT,
C. E. ALLEN,
A. H. BELL,
A. B. ASHLEY,
L. A. GODDARD,
GEO. M. MOULTON,
C. F. HITCHCOCK,
R. H. WHEELER,
L. L. MUNN,
P. W. BARCLAY,
W. G. COCHRAN,
JAMES A. STEELE.

Bro. Owen Scott, P.G.M., moved that 1,500 copies of the above report be printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

Carried.



ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS HOME, CHICAGO

Bro. R. T. Spencer offered the following resolution which, on motion, was adopted.

Resolved, That the R.W. Grand Secretary be instructed to insert in the published proceedings of this Grand Lodge full-page half-tone illustrations of the Illinois Masonic Home at Sullivan and the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home at Chicago.

Adopted.

INVITATIONS.

Communications were received and read by the R.W. Grand Secretary from the lodges mentioned below, inviting the visiting brethren to attend sessions of the different bodies:

Garden City Lodge No. 141.

Ashlar Lodge No. 308.

St. Cecelia Lodge No. 865.

Olympia Lodge No. 864.

Wm. McKinley Lodge No. 876.

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

Bro. Sidney S. Breese presented the following report from the Committee on Obituaries. On motion it was adopted unanimously by a rising vote:

To the M.W. Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois:

From its earliest organization, it has been the custom of this Grand Lodge to annually pay tribute to the memory of those who have been called from labor to rest since the previous last grand communication. This beautiful custom has become such a part of our duty, that no matter how important our other labors may be, we deem it a sad pleasure to turn from them and from the rush of busy life and take time to weave memorial garlands to place upon the graves of our departed brothers.

The tribute paid by our M.W. Grand Master is so beautiful, true and tender, that the members of this committee feel that they can add but little to it, and they enter upon the duty with hesitation.

The most delightful spot on earth is made disconsolate by the open grave. The bosom of Mother Earth is cruelly torn that she may yield

hospitality to a wanderer who returns from whence he came. "Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return." We have seen the landscape flooded with sunlight, the lilacs and roses blooming and the birds filling the air with their sweetest melody, but all this is overshadowed and hushed when the clay falls from the sexton's spade. As we stand above the grave, looking into it as an unfathomable abyss, we are recalled from the very confines of eternity by that ever sweet prayer: "Lord, give him eternal rest." Bowed with grief we are consoled with the triumphant chant, "I am the resurrection and the life, and he that believeth in Me, although he be dead, shall live." For we believe that in the beyond there is peace and happiness and eternal rest for all those who have wrought in the quarries and have fitted themselves for "living stones in that house not made with hands eternal in the heavens." Through the mist that blinds us here, we look beyond and feel that while it is true that we shall see our dead no more—that the grave covers all that is mortal of our brothers—they are not dead. That which made them noble and true can never die.

One of the most gifted word painters of the Southland has said:

"Beyond this beautiful and rippling stream, just over the edge of a grassy knoll, there blooms a rare and richly tinted flower. They tell us it is so rarely beautiful that it may have blushed to life at the touch of an angel's kiss, and caught it's rosy flush from a burning star.

"Beyond the pathless mountains that lift their blue peaks in the fading distance they tell us there is a charming valley that drinks the diamond dew of the morning and bathes in the liquid sunbeams, clad in verdure of everlasting green and dotted all over with the flowers of every hue and shade.

"Beyond the blue waves of the pathless ocean they tell us there is a climate from which the mellow sunlight of spring never departs; that it is laden with the songs of birds of beautiful plumage, and peace, ease and plenty rule the lives of the people that never heard of war or pestilence.

"Beyond the curtains of darkness that hangs over the gloomy night, there dwells a picture of the morning—a picture of fresh life—that seems to wake and move and breathe away the mists, and they tell us that it's background is pleasure.

"And beyond the aches and struggles, the fears and disappointments, the bitter trials and wearing labors of time, we are taught there is an eternity whose higher possibilties give promise to calmer hours and sweeter rest."

The unusual mortality among grand officers in our sister jurisdictions reminds us that life is but a span, "That man cometh forth as a flower and is cut down."

R.W. Bro. Calvin Edgar Reed, Junior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, died in Denver, February 27, 1905, at the age of forty years. He was a native of Illinois, and "was a man who never lacked the courage of his convictions."

Oliver Augustus Whuttemore, Past Deputy Grand Master and Past Grand Secretary of Colorado, died in Denver, May 12, 1905, at the ripe age of seventy-seven years. He was a pioneer of Colorado and his name is interwoven in its earliest history.

Nelson G. Hincley died in Hartford, Connecticut, March 20, 1905. For thirty-five years he was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. He had reached the age of eighty-five years.

Angus Patterson, Past Grand Master of Florida, died July 26, 1905, at the age of seventy-one years. "The having been his friends will ever be a fragrant memory enshrined in the hearts of those who knew and loved him best."

Our sister jurisdiction, Iowa, mourns the death of three Past Grand Masters:

John Newton McClanahan died in Corydon, November 30, 1905, at the age of seventy-one years. Almon R. Dewey died in Washington, April 15, 1905. George Banta Van Saun died December 19, 1904. The record of the services of these three distinguished men and Masons has passed into history.

George S. Green, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, died May 19, 1905, at the age of sixty years. His Masonic record speaks with more impressive eloquence than can be expressed by the words of the living.

Samuel Manning Todd, Past Grand Master of Louisiana, died February 1, 1905, in the fullness of years, lacking but a few months of being ninety years old. He never laid down his Masonic working tools until they fell from his nerveless grasp. The place where he lies is hallowed ground.

Marquis Fayette King, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Maine, died October 21, 1904, having reached the age of seventy years. He was earnest, faithful and active in the discharge of his Masonic duties.

George Washington Peck, Past Grand Master of Michigan, died June 30, 1905. His age was eighty-nine years. He was buried July 4, a fit ending to such a loyal and public spirited citizen. Another Past Grand Master of the same state—William Dunham—entered into eternal rest June 30, 1905, having pasing the allotted three score years and ten. It is remarkable that two such distinguished Masons should pass away within the same hour.

Jacob Armel Kiester, Grand Master of Masons of Minnesota, died December 13, 1904, at the age of seventy-one years. His name was a synonym of probity and honor.

John D. Vincil, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, died October 12, 1904. For fifty years he had lived the life of a Mason—a good man and true.

Montana within the past year has lost five Past Grand Officers:

James Rathbone Weston, Past Grand Master, died August 13, 1904, at the age of eighty years. He retained his interest in Masonry until enfeebled by age. James William Hathaway, also a Past Grand Master of Montana, died August 29, 1904. He was sixty years old. As a Mason he was bright, active and exemplary. A third Past Grand Master—James Hamilton Mills—died September 5, 1904, at the age of sixty-eight. He filled many public positions with credit to himself and acceptably to the public. The fourth Past Grand Master who was called from earthly labors was Wilbur Fisk Sanders, who died July 10, 1905. He was seventy-one years old when he died. He looked upon Masonry as the brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God. The last on the list of Montana's fraternal and honored dead is James Edmond Callaway, Past Junior Grand Warden, who had past the three score and ten years of life. During the civil war he was Lieut. Colonel of Grant's old regiment, the 21st Illinois.

Robert Wilkinson Furnas, Past Grand Master of Nebraska, died June 1, 1905. He was eighty-one years old when he answered the Master's summons. He died, as he often wished to die, "in the harness."

Trenmor Coffin, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nevada, died in Carson City, August 26, 1904. He was yet in the prime of his life, but being fifty-six years old. He loved his home more than public honors and therein built unto himself a shrine of love and purity.

Thomas W. Tildon, Past Grand Master of New Jersey, died August 10, 1905. He was loyal, courteous and charitable.

Jesse B. Anthony, Past Grand Master of New York, died May 26, 1905. He was Superintendent of the Masonic Home at Utica.

Rev. David Christmas Moore, Past Grand Master of Nova Scotia, died in England, March 17, 1905, having reached the age of eighty years. He died full of years and honors.

Theodore Wygant, Past Grand Treasurer of Oregon, died February 9, 1905. His age was seventy-four years.

Charles M. Swaim, Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, died July 23, 1904. He was only fifty-four years old when he died. His Masonic work was good work, true work, worthy of a place in the everlasting temple.

Rhode Island mourns the death of its Grand Master—James Elisha Tillinghast—who entered into rest, January 30, 1905. His consistent practice of the Masonic virtues remains as an inspiration to those left behind.

Albert Wells Coe, Past Grand Master of South Dakota, died September 5, 1904. He had lived seventy-one years, forty of which he had been a Mason.

The Green Mountain State mourns the death of Past Grand Master Ozro Meacham, who died October 23, 1904. He was seventy-three years old, and had labored with the craft fifty years. In his grave a good man rests.

Oliver Libbey, Past Grand Master of Wisconsin, died December 26, 1904. He was born in 1835, and was made a Mason in 1866. In his death one passed away who was loved and respected. Another Past Grand Master of the same jurisdiction passed away in the person of Emmons Elijah Chapin, who died May 17, 1905, at the age of seventy-six years. His Masonic record covered a period of fifty years.

The advanced ages of our deceased brothers is a testimonial that they lived clean, pure lives.

This Grand Lodge has been singularly free from the visits of the grim destroyer. No deaths have occurred among the officers of this Grand Body, and the death of but two Past Grand Officers are reported. Bro. William Lindsay Orr, Past Grand Tyler and Past Grand Steward, enfeebled by age and disease, was called from labor to rest, April 2, 1905, at the National Soldiers' Home in Danville, Illinois. He served his country faithfully in the naval service during the civil conflict. In the various Masonic grand bodies of Illinois he held honorable places.

Right Worshipful Bro. George C. Lorimer, Past Grand Orator of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M., of the state of Illinois, and a member of Dearborn Lodge No. 310, died at Aixles-Bains, France, September 8, 1904.

Brother Lorimer was born June 4, 1837, in Edinburg, Scotland. He affiliated with Dearborn Lodge No. 310, of Chicago, on a dimit from Mt. Lebanon Lodge of Boston, Mass., and was Grand Orator of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge in 1888.

Brother Lorimer was a learned scholar and an eminent divine, and filled the pulpits of various Baptist Churches, in Louisville, Boston, New York City and Chicago.

His zeal for Masonry and his devotion to Dearborn Lodge were exemplified in the following words, penned by him on the eve of his departure for Europe:

"Though miles of land and leagues of sea
May part me from the altar where I rest,
Still Dearborn Lodge shall never cease to be
The 'Star' resplendent shining in the west.

When horrid death above me shook its spear,
And all the earth was gloomy and forlorn—
I looked above and saw, without the trace of fear—
The Grand Lodge opening for me in ample form."

From the Grand Secretary's report we learn there have been 1007 deaths among the craftsmen of Illinois since the last annual reports, and among the honored dead appear the names of 104 Present and Past Masters of lodges. As their names appear in the necrology division of the Most Worshipful Grand Master's report, your committee does not deem it necessary to repeat them here, but we recommend that they be recorded in the Grand Lodge Journal.

We cannot resist the desire to make a special note of two distinguished sons of Illinois, who although never Grand Officers, were men who worked by the square. Bro. Anthony Thornton died in Shelbyville, September 10, 1904. He was undoubtedly the oldest Mason in Illinois, being in his ninetieth year. He was one of the great lawyers of the West and had served with distinction on the Supreme Bench of Illinois.

Another noted son of old Shelby was Bro. Samuel Moulton, who died in Shelbyville, June 2, 1905, having attained the age of four score and four years. He served three terms in Congress and was a man among men.

In the rich harvest garnered by death in Illinois, neither young nor old were spared, but all alike were targets for the arrows of that grim archer who respects neither youth nor age.

Although with bowed heads and saddened hearts we bore their senseless dust to rest and said "They are dead," yet they are not dead:

"They have but passed
Beyond the mist that binds us here,
Into the new and larger life
Of that serener sphere.

"And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear, immortal spirits tread,
For all the boundless universe
Is Life! There are no dead."

"And there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain."

Your committee feels that it would be remiss in its duty if it failed to extend to Most Worshipful Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, Past Grand Master, the profound sympathy of this Grand Lodge in his recent great bereavement, the death of his tender and loving wife, with whom he had lived in perfect happiness for nearly fifty years.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK W. HAVILL,
SIDNEY S. BREESE,
WILLIAM E. HADLEY,
Committee on Obituaries.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From E. George Guthrie:

FARGO, N. D., September 29, 1905.

J. H. C. Dill, Esq., Grand Secretary, Bloomington, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—Remembering that the Grand Lodge of Illinois, is to be in annual convocation early in October, I desire to extend my heartiest wishes for an instructive, constructive and harmonious session. Fraternally yours,

E. GEO. GUTHRIE,
Grand Rep. Near North Dakota.

From Wm. H. Scott:

ALAMEDA, CAL., September 27, 1905.

J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary:

DEAR BROTHER DILL:—Your notice of sixty-sixth annual communication of the M.W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of the state of Illinois, received by me. Thanks for your kind consideration of us. I would be delighted were it possible for me to be present at the session and mingle again with my brethren of Illinois, but circumstances will not permit of it. I hope that at some future session I can meet with you. This is my *fifty-fourth year* a Mason. I meet with the brethren here quite often and receive every consideration and courtesy from them. As the years pass I become more devoted to the sublime principles of Masonry. I pray heaven's choicest blessings upon our beloved institution. Give our love to all. Your old friend and brother,

WM. H. SCOTT.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The M.W. Grand Master announced that the R.W. District Deputy Grand Masters would act as distributing and col-

lecting tellers, and the following brethren as counting tellers:

Louis Zinger, Joseph E. Dyas, W. S. Cantral, F. W. Havill, S. S. Breese.

The tellers having collected and counted the several ballots, reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast:

Chester E. Allen, M.W. Grand Master.

Alexander H. Bell, R.W. Deputy Grand Master.

A. B. Ashley, R.W. Senior Grand Warden.

D. D. Darrah, R.W. Junior Grand Warden.

Leroy A. Goddard, R.W. Grand Treasurer.

J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary.

REMARKS.

By Bro. W. D. Fullerton, D.D.G.M. Ninth District:

M.W. Grand Master:

Some years ago this Grand Lodge appointed a committee to wait upon one of its former Grand Officers, who was then ill at home. I am sure there are many of us present who have been inspired by the words from our veneral Brother Burbank. It seems to me that it would be fit for us to recognize today that he is unable to be with us. I move that a committee be appointed to visit him and convey to him the sympathy of this Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master appointed the following committee to call on Brother Burbank:

Wm. B. Grimes, Geo. W. Hamilton, C. Rohrbough.

CALLED OFF.

At 2 p. m. the M.W. Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, A. L. 5905
10:00 o'clock a. m.

The M.W. Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M.W. Grand Master.

Grand Officers and Representatives were present same as preceding day.

The Schubert Quartette again entertained the Grand Lodge with two selections.

Bro. Edward Cook, P.G.M., in the Grand Chaplain's absence, led the devotions.

INTRODUCTIONS.

Bro. Wm. H. Mayer, representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of New York, was introduced and accorded grand honors. Brother Mayer spoke as follows:

M.W. Grand Master, Officers of the Grand Lodge and Brethren:

I feel a great deal like the boy who unexpectedly was left in the pantry with a lot of sweetmeats and there was such an abundance that all he could say was "Oh—for a thousand tongues to do justice to this feast."

I don't know what to say except to thank you very much for this, your very cordial greeting. I bring to you, M.W. Grand Master, and to the Grand Lodge, the fraternal greeting of the Grand Master, Frank H. Robinson, of the state of New York, and on his behalf and upon behalf of Republic Lodge of which I have the honor of being a member, I want to thank you for the honor conferred upon me in appointing me your representative, an honor which is second to none in the union, because we hold in rank a membership as being number one, and in number—when it comes to quality, I believe Illinois will compare very favorably by comparison with New York. Quantity does not always represent quality, yet it is said: Good things are done up in small parcels, and I believe that I have the honor of representing a jurisdiction equally as good as New York.

I thank you, my brethren, and I thank you, M.W. Grand Master.

Bro. H. A. Eidson, representative of the Grand Lodge of Vermont near this Grand Lodge, presented his credentials, was introduced by the Grand Master and accorded Grand Honors.

Bro. H. A. Edson said:

M.W. Grand Master, and Brethren of the M.W. Grand Lodge:

I will not detain this lodge further than to say that I thank you most heartily for this expression of good will to the M.W. Grand Lodge which I have the honor to represent.

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

Bro. C. M. Forman presented the following report from the Committee on Petitions.

On motion it was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M.:

1. The petition of Bro. P. C. Mortenson, who was indefinitely suspended from Lostant Lodge No. 597 (now defunct) on or about August 8, 1885, now petitions the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for reinstatement. He has paid into the hands of the R.W. Grand Secretary the amount of dues for which he was suspended and is now clear on the books of said defunct lodge as shown by the receipt of the R.W. Grand Secretary on file with said petition. Your committee finds that all the requirements of the Grand Lodge By-Laws have been complied with by said petitioner. We therefore recommend that prayer of petition be granted.

2. Petition of David Denton Hull, who was expelled for unmasonic conduct from Kinderhook Lodge No. 353, October 17, 1888, shows by papers on file that the members of said lodge have unanimously recommended that prayer of said petition be granted by the Grand Lodge. After due consideration your committee concur in said recommendation.

3. Petition of Andrew Shearer, for restoration. Petitioner was expelled by Plainfield Lodge No. 536, of Plainfield, Ill., on or about the year 1877 for a disobedience of a summons. The petition is endorsed in the proper manner by said lodge. Therefore your committee recommends the granting of said petition.

4. Petition of Mechanisburg Lodge No. 299 for restoration. The charter of Mechanisburg Lodge No. 299 was suspended in 1897 by the then Grand Master, Bro. Owen Scott, for a failure of said lodge to carry out an order of the Grand Master to prefer charges against a member of said lodge, charged with a very grave unmasonic offense, and place the accused on trial. The matter was, by the Grand Master, referred to the

session of the Grand Lodge in the year 1897—and the Grand Master, after a full examination into the facts in the case, ordered the District Deputy Grand Master to arrest the charter of the said Mechanisburg Lodge No. 299, which was done, and at the session of the Grand Lodge following, viz., in the year 1898, the name and number of said Mechanisburg Lodge was ordered stricken from the roll of lodges, and the real estate of the said lodge was surrendered to the Grand Lodge, the same sold and the money derived from the sale of same amounting to the sum of $450, together with amount on hands, was turned over to the Grand Secretary and passed into the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge. It seems, however, from information obtained by this committee that the lodge furniture and regalia is still in the lodge room of said lodge.

Your committee has, after examining into this matter, come to the conclusion that this Grand Lodge has not the power to restore to the said Mechanicsburg Lodge its charter, and therefore recommends that the prayer of the petitioner be not granted.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

C. M. Forman,
Ben Hagle,
Henry W. Berks.
Committee.

ORATION.

Bro. Herbert Preston, Grand Orator, delivered the oration:

It is recorded in Holy Writ that the tribes of Israel and Judah used every year to go up to the Holy City with songs and prayers and sacrifices to commemorate the triumphs of the fathers by the Red Sea, at the passes of the Jordan and upon the fields of Barak's victory. The states of ancient Greece used to celebrate their common national festivals, and in their assemblies were wont to listen to the stories of their mighty ancestors as told in the history of Herodotus or the immortal verse of the "Iliad" or the "Odyssey."

Freemasonry has no feasts of the Passover, or of the Tabernacles, or of the Commemoration, but we have the memory of illustrious men, of altruistic deeds, of achievements which have done more for the well-being of the human family than any depicted in the matchless Hebrew song or the poems of Homer.

Fremasonry! What a breadth of meaning the word conveys. To the mistaken and misguided it is the embodiment of the prince of darkness; to the initiated it is the incarnation of all that is high and holy. It exceeds my ability to pronounce a fitting eulogy upon the greatness and good-

ness of this venerable institution; but to maintain its pristine beauty and promulgate its principles is at once our duty and our pleasure.

No association surpasses Freemasonry in its benefits to mankind. Like the searching rays of sunlight it penetrates the re-adjusting concourse of human events with obligations to the betterment of our fellowman. To make us better is to contribute to our happiness—the most coveted of all God's blessings.

Freemasonry is a brilliant picture painted for our instruction—a picture upon which he who looks learns all that is needful for him to know; a marriage of exquisite thought to exquisite language for the enlightenment of all; a world in which there are no disappointments nor unfulfilled dreams; edifying and complete in every particular. It is a grand sunrise of knowledge that in things temporal we may learn the divine and eternal. Its magic wand dissolves all ephemeral delusions and makes it the standard bearer of that most exalted doctrine: "The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man," that voices the sentiment "Love ye one another."

It is not the gild of splendor nor the variety of entertainments that calls us to the trestle-board, but the fraternal love for one another; where prosperity and adversity may find a genial home in which social cast is lost sight of, for in this charmed circle all men are equal. The home of Masonry is a heart's-ease to the world's traveler, be he a tourist from the antipodes to the antipodes or a day laborer to and from his daily toil. Reverses are not always of our own making; they are sometimes the unknown quantity assigned us by the decrees of fate. Such adversity makes us appreciate fraternal sympathy, which does not mean self-sacrifice in the larger things of life, but to be thoughtful in small ways; to forget the mean things we know and remember the good of a brother, that our lives may represent in fact as well as in theory the square, that ideal symbol of all perfection.

It is in perseverance we find protection. If we pursue the fraternal zeal our obligations impose upon us, we may find ourselves awarded the charity we require. In the performance of such duty let us never forget that with the measure we give it will in time be meted us. With every separate stroke of high endeavor we carry others with us. How necessary, then, to exert our influence toward what is right despite all difficulties. To maintain and perfect these inspired obligations made it necessary to establish a fraternal confederacy, and the Supreme Architect of the Universe amassed all that was symbolic of the good, noble and true and founded a temple supported by three great pillars, wisdom, strength and beauty; but the columns and pilasters are the material elements essential to its perpetuity. From the bearers of burdens evolves the fraternal support of our temple, a foundation we too often find contaminated by the prevailing spirit of commercialism. In many places it dominates the craft

in the mad race for numerical supremacy, and the man of dubious character is as welcome as the one of unimpeachable integrity. If he happens to be a person of national reputation the three degrees are conferred on him at one communication, and the humiliating information conveyed to the gaping crowd that the Honorable So-and-So has honored Freemasonry by entering its sanctuary, probably for the last as well as for the first time. This anxiety to excel in number robs our institution of its exclusive individuality and innoculates it with an element foreign to its fundamental principles.

The refined and cultured ethics of Masonry is a school for intellectual and spiritual improvement that in no degree appeals to the animal sense of man. The introduction of distractions along the social or club line, so ardently advocated by some of our number, may prove attractive to a superficial element, but to the thinking man such innovations are fraught with the gravest danger. Many are coming into the craft impregnated with the dogmas and doings of other institutions that hold nothing in common with Masonry. Ancient landmarks and hoary traditions mean little to them. Innovations and departures from the original plan of Masonry foster discord and dissension, and like the "jarring seeds of ill-consorted things" contribute neither beauty nor harmony to the temple they mar. To modernize and reconstruct this ancient fabric spells its ultimate ruin and decay.

Freemasonry has nothing to fear from external sources. The greatest and gravest dangers with which it is beset proceed not from without but from within. The dissenting voice of ignorance has assailed its hallowed name in vain, and after the manner of their craft they abuse what they cannot understand. We can abide their pitiable censure; we are immune from such attacks. No species of calumny can harm these sacred walls. No rebuke from the exterior can disturb the serenity of the interior. The citadel of Masonry far exceeds the scoffer's ability to mutilate or contaminate. It towers like a beacon light of truth to enlighten and harmonize the world. Masonry inculcates a meek and unselfish spirit, an earnest and whole-souled effort to benefit and elevate the human family, uprightness and honesty in our respective callings, an unostentatious benevolence —to give so that the left hand knoweth not what the right hand doeth; it teaches faith in God, hope in immortality and charity to all mankind; not a circumscribed charity that vaunteth itself in mere alms-giving, but that broad, comprehensive charity that is as boundless as the canopy of our starry heaven.

Our ceremonies are lessons of the highest type of moral philosophy, and did we practice what we preach we would find more fellowship in our institution. It is extravagant to image ideal Masons who in their perfections rival our edifice, but by cultivating the ennobling thoughts and pur-

poses that form its theme we may cancel the baneful influence that would rob it of its dignity. We can all rehearse the multiple benefits of Masonry; self-adulation is a human weakness. To sing panegyrics of our obligations is much easier than living them. It is well that we at times draw the veil and see ourselves as others see us. Theoretically Masonry is a glorious perfection, but as reflected in the daily walk of some of its followers it sometimes is a base fabrication. It requires a more rigorous code than Masonry embraces to prevent it from being used by the charlatan who cultivates every possibility of gain. Our ancient craft occupies an exalted position of the affairs of man, and if it is to maintain this high plane it must be exceedingly careful of the character of its membership Under no circumstances should it canvass for recruits. Material fit for the temple should be ever welcome, but the moral and mental derelict should be eschewed as vigorously as the physically unfit. "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?"

Masonry has unfurled the standard of goodness and truth as its glorious oriflamme, and it devolves upon us to see that our lives and conduct shall at all times square with our professions. There is in man a constant conflict betwen evil and good, and the evil must be always fought against, else the good will be overcome. With the best intent and purpose we find ourselves falling far from what is acceptable to that All-Seeing Eye. We none can write ourselves perfect, but let us summon all the strength of our manhood to exercise fraternal charity, condone the weaknesses of each other, and let every act of our lives in some way express to the all-loving Creator our adoring recognition of his countless benefits.

On motion the thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to Bro. Herbert Preston for his able and interesting oration and that he be requested to furnish copy of the same to be printed in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

RESOLUTION—By Edward Cook, P.G.M.

Bro. Edward Cook, P.G.M., presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be authorized and instructed to have an edition of 1,000 copies of the "Book of Ceremonials" printed and bound, in same size and style of the current edition.

REPORT—Lodges Under Dispensation.

Bro. Daniel J. Avery, from the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, made the following report. On motion it was adopted:

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A.F. and A.M.:

Your Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation would fraternally report that there have been presented to it the dispensations and returns of nine lodges which have been working under dispensation since the last annual communication of the M.W. Grand Lodge, and as a result of their labors present the following report:

Equity Lodge, U. D., located at Chicago, Ill.

A dispensation for this lodge was issued, dated September 10, 1904, by Wm. B. Wright, Grand Master, and was by him, he having been re-elected Grand Master, "continued in force until the meeting of the Grand Lodge, 1905." On September 17, 1904, at 8 o'clock p. m., this lodge was instituted by R.W. Bro. Harry McCall, D.D.G.M., of the First District, and a code of by-laws which is in compliance with the By-Laws of Grand Lodge was adopted, after which the lodge proceeded to business. The work of this lodge is as follows:

Number petitions received	55
Number elected	47
Number rejected	7
Number petitions not acted on	1
Number initiated	45
Number passed	41
Number raised	41
Number named in dispensation	36
Number named in dispensation not signing petition	5
Number signing petition for charter	72

Whose names are as follows:

George W. Coss, Thomas Clifford, Chas. C. Hansen, Frank A. Butler, J. Scott Matthews, Fred S. Cowles, Albert Lang, Napoleon J. Parent, Zalmon A. Davis, G. A. Smith, Williams E. Butts, E. H. Sandberg, Brice H. Jeffries, William E. Tyrrell, James Crawshaw, Henry Emile Enos, Chas. J. Connell, Fred C. Koehsel, Chas. Matthews, Harry F. Schutzendorf, J. W. Robertson, Robert Smith, William L. Kline, Henry D. F. Gonware, Wm. B. Hirsch, John Lane, Allan James Mitchell, Harry Newton James, Joseph H. Grant, John Henry Winn, Edwin Vernon Fox, Lew Duke Dene Mours, Robert John Jeffs, Oscar Will Sponberg, John Monroe Redebaugh, Archibald James Smith, Frederic Beers Crossley, August Peter Anderson, Arthur Stewart, John Richard Davies, Jacob Schmidt, Evan Rees, Charles Scribner Eaton, William Emanuel Rassmussen, Gilbert Wicks Burch, George John Standewick, Charles George Kirkpatrick, Louis Charles Witt, Harry Anthony Leonard, George Henry Decker, Thomas

Norris Wheatley, Jens Christian Jensen, George Henry Rance, John A. Filbert, Herbert Torrence Hazelton, Frank Charles Quandt, John Herbert Lundberg, Sydney Jabez Beckett, Philip R. Brocklesby, M. B. Hirsch, Henry Guy Hitchcock, Melville O'Delle Crum, Edward Eugene Cornell, John Stirlen, Fred Birker, Wallace Fayette Brown, Christian G. Schnaidt, Anthony Miller, Richard Wiley, H. C. V. Harders, William A. Herr, William R. Clifford.

The records of Equity Lodge have been kept strictly in compliance with the Grand Lodge By-Laws, and the minutes show great care and neatness on the part of the Secretary, and are considered worthy of special mention. Your committee recommend that a charter be issued to this lodge, as Equity Lodge No. 878.

Composite Lodge U. D., located at Chicago, Illinois.

The dispensation for this lodge was issued, dated December 3, 1904. The lodge was instituted by R.W. Bro. Robert R. Jampolis, D.D.G.M. of the Second District, December 12, 1904, at which meeting the lodge adopted a code of by-laws which are in all respects satisfactory. The minutes of this lodge were kept in a neat and concise manner and call for no criticism on the part of your committee.

The following is the returns of work:

Number petitions received	55
Number elected	42
Number rejected	13
Number initiated	42
Number passed	41
Number raised	40
Number named in dispensation	40
Number named in dispensation not petitioning for charter	16
Number petitioning for charter	64

Whose names are as follows:

Benjamin Augustus Cottlow, Walter Edwin Brickman, William George Hercock, Robert DelArmitage, David S. Mellinger, Robert Rush Pegram, Abraham Kahnweiler, Albert Lemon Kirk, Charles Webster Clark, Michael Joseph McNally, William John Gardner, Samson Winter, Harold Brooke Kemp, Nasby Sherman Street, John Lowry Williams, Maier Loeb Oppenheimer, George William Fox, Albert Ellsworth Smith, Solomon Kahn Selig, Jacob Arthur Kaerwer, Leon Maness Ritterband, Louis Kahnweiler, Eddy Luther Clark, Louis Sydney Ballou, Frederick John Kendrick, Alexander Kahnweiler, Victor Bildersee Strelitz, Harry Stone, Thomas Jefferson McMullen, William Waddington, Louis Levy, William Rufus Galloway, Addison Thornton Kerth, Arthur Linn Baker, William



JAS. A. HAWLEY

Elected M.W. Grand Master 1872—1873.

Leslie Bradford, Meyer Moses Arkin, Perry Clarence Smith, Lars Jacobsen, Willis Elmer Barker, Frederick Allen Danenberg, William Mack Boardman, Alfred Joseph Little, George Postlethwaite, John Cloyd Fox, Ferdinand Kaufman, Arthur Irving Weston, Fernand Jacob Wirtz, George Henry Norris, Aaron Perlman, John Auld, Theodore Herbert Schwier, Herbert George Herring, Ole Christian Agerbeck, Harry Durward Ludlow, Henry Dinkelman, Charles Russell Tilly, Edward Harold Cooke, Christ Brandt, Thomas Ernest Quincy, Fred Blenkinsopp, Israel Gelder, Samuel Leo Marcus, Emanuel Rothschild, Philip Mathias Wolsieffer.

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Composite Lodge No. 879.

John B. Sherman Lodge U. D., located at Chicago, Cook county.

Dispensation issued dated December 16, 1904. The lodge was instituted by R.W. Bro. William K. Forsyth acting as D.D.G.M. on the 27th day of December, 1904, at which meeting the lodge adopted a code of by-laws which are in conformity with the laws, rules and regulations of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge. It appears that the first secretary of the Lodge kept the records of the proceedings in a very unsatisfactory and crude manner. The Worshipful Master, Bro. Frank Collins, appeared before your committee and explained the several discrepancies and errors appearing in the records and satisfied your committee that the work of the lodge had in reality been in conformity to the law and the errors were really chargeable to the carelessness or incompetency of the secretary. The lodge changed secretaries at its stated communication held April 4, 1905, since which time the records appear to be correct and satisfactory.

The work of this lodge is as follows:

Number petitions received	44
Number elected	31
Number rejected	11
Number not acted on	2
Number initiated	30
Number passed	26
Number raised	25
Number named in dispensation	49
Number named in dispensation not signing for charter	10
Number died	1
Number petitioning for charter	63

Whose names are as follows:

Samuel Theodore Felmlee, Ernest Withall, William John Freckleton, Alexander Calder, George Bell, William Edwin Withall, Charles Frederick Friend, Herbert Edmund Phillips, Job Burns Swanton, Alfred Charles

Baker, Joseph William Tanner, Frank Collins, William Henry Whitchurch, William John Bischoff, Frank Witbek May, Phillip Kuhn, Edward Bruno Witchreck, David John Williams, Mathew Barbour, Samuel Barron, Frank Edward Christian, Charles Henry Bischoff, Peter Parke, John Waters, Harry Clarence Snyder, John Smith, Matthew Kilgourie Ness, William Keag, Marshall Leslie Ellis, Otto Drews, George Price, John Campbell, William J. Prieb, James Stewart Morrow, William Thomas Wardell, John Emerson, John Jordan, Thomas S. Cousins, Matthew McKean, Christopher Auer, F. W. Beilstein, N. A. Burleigh, George C. Carlson, Henry C. Dyckman, W. N. Davis, D. F. Espenlaub, George E. Florey, George Fritz, D. B. Griffin, James Hedges, Peter A. Hare, J. R. Madden, C. C. Murray, Hugo E. Otte, L. E. Steinagle, J. W. Strook, Edward Strachen, A. Steele, R. J. Watson, Sylvanus Williams, Jeffry Withall, F. W. Wren, F. W. Ballantine.

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as John B. Sherman Lodge No. 880.

Marissa Lodge U. D., located at Marissa, Ill., in the county of St. Clair. A dispensation for this lodge was granted on the 7th day of May, 1905. The lodge was instituted on April 29, 1905, by R.W. Bro. Geo. S. Coughlan, of E. St. Louis, D.D.G.M., of the Twenty-seventh District.

The records show that the officers of this lodge were installed. Section 6 of Instruction of Grand Lodge says, a lodge under dispensation cannot install officers. The records also show that petitions for the degrees were received on the date of institution of the lodge on April 29, 1905, but that no code of by-laws were adopted until May 5, following. Your committee would call attention to the instruction of the Grand Lodge which states—"Immediately after a lodge is instituted, and before any other business, such as the reception of petitions, etc., are submitted or transacted, you should see that your lodge adopts a code of by-laws, an outline of which, approved by the M.W. Grand Lodge, is herewith furnished."

While the minutes of the lodge are correct in the main, yet they show a flagrant degree of carelessness on the part of the secretary by running his minutes entirely across both pages of his book, and also his failure to tabulate in any particular.

The work of said lodge is as follows:

Number petitions received	12
Number elected	10
Number rejected	1
Number not acted upon	1
Number initiated	10
Number passed	2
Number raised	2

Number named in dispensation 12
Number named in dispensation not signing petition for charter 1
Number signing petition for charter..... 13

Whose names are as follows:

Frederick John Wagner, Altamont Byron Collum, George Washington Arnold, Louis Wolter, John Thomas Malcom, Julius Murray Wilson, David Jones, Philip Carl Beckmann, James Ling, Daniel Zihlsdorf, Joseph Marion Campbell, William Charles Stewart, Ira Keever.

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Marissa Lodge No. 881.

Boulevard Lodge U. D., located at Chicago, Ill.

Dispensation issued June 28, 1905. This lodge was instituted by R.W. Bro. R. R. Jampolis, D.D.G.M. Second District, on the evening of June 29, 1905.

The records of this lodge show that immediately after the institution, a code of by-laws as recommended by the Grand Lodge to Lodges U. D., was adopted, and a careful examination of the minutes show the proceedings of the lodge to have been properly and neatly recorded, and in every particular, regular and satisfactory.

The work is as follows:

Number petitions received 44
Number elected 24
Number rejected 2
Number not acted on 18
Number initiated 20
Number passed 5
Number raised 5
Number named in dispensation..... 74
Number named in dispensation not signing application for charter 6
Number signing petition for charter..... 73

Whose names are as follows:

Oscar D. Olson, Joseph S. Smith, Charles A. Nicholls, Charles E. Lightfoot, George A. Hutchinson, Frank H. Ketcham, Herbert T. McLean, James Brown, L. Erickson, J. H. Banks, T. L. Smith, C. A. Ekman, A. A. Hollgren, G. G. Stromborn, Dan. P. Seibert, F. Schmeling, Henry Franklin, William Thorn, John W. Carlson, A. E. Anderson, Martin Pear, E. O. Brutch, W. B. Snyder, M. E. Brooks, Joseph Reese, S. C. Palmer, A. E. Thompson, G. J. A. Magnuson, H. W. Watkins, J. H. Norris, George P. Kalk, D. C. Magee, W. J. Sperry, R. Keene Ryan, P. A. Johnson,

S. N. Burson, A. E. Avery, L. P. Ekwall, W. H. Reid, M. Wilson, Gustaf Larson, G. R. Lothgren, C. Hubert Lovewell, A. F. Kalk, Jas. C. Holmes, O. M. Hibberd, Ephrim Davis, E. Anderson, E. Bergsten, Hugh McCann, H. M. Walker, Samuel B. Hill, William B. Smith, Aug. Newquist, C. A. Colgren, J. A. Greenberg, Otto V. Olson, George W. Meiser, A. F. Stewart, George B. Smith, Max. Barso, F. V. Johnson, T. D. Lockhart, George B. Butt, William D. Mills, J. M. Russell, W. S. McCormack, C S. Bergh, Richard D. Murrow, Julius Wendel, Edwin Wikelund, Chester H. Mahon, Harry G. Laird.

Your committee therefore cheerfully recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Boulevard Lodge No. 882.

Wheeler Lodge U. D., located at Wheeler, Ill., and county of Jasper.

A dispensation for this lodge was granted on August 25, 1904. The lodge was instituted September 15, 1904, by R.W. Bro. R. H. Smith, D.D.G.M. of the Twenty-fourth District.

The records of the lodge were not sent for the use of the committee, but only a *copy* of the minutes, from which it appears the officers proceeded to call the lodge to order on the third degree instead of opening on the first, second and third degrees. The above error was made at every meeting. The dispensation was not copied in the records.

Petitions for membership were presented instead of petitions for the degrees. The by-laws of a chartered lodge were adopted, instead of the by-laws recommended by the Grand Lodge. The age, occupation, etc., of the petitioner were not given in any instance. Nearly all the candidates were advanced to the second and third degrees without ever being examined as to their proficiency. Several candidates were (according to the minutes) introduced and initiated at the same time. The lodge frequently closed on the third degree and opened on the first, ignoring altogether the second degrees. The records contained the words favorable or unfavorable in giving the reports of committees, contrary to Section 2, Article 13, Part Second, of Grand Lodge By-Laws.

The work of the lodge is as follows:

Number petitions received	6
Number elected	5
Number rejected	0
Number not acted on	1
Number initiated	5
Number passed	5
Number raised	5
Number named in petition for dispensation	14
Number named in petition not signing for charter	1
Number signing petition for charter	18

Whose names are as follows:

Alexander Wilson, Henry H. Pearson, William C. Gillson, William C. Harned, James V. Clagg, Samuel Reugger, John H. Kras, John C. Clagg, Philip Mason, James D. McKnight, Charles J. Krabbe, Gilbert Mason, Charles A. Field, James R. Whightsil, Lafayette P. Foltz, Henry H. Hannamann, Samuel M. Keneipp, Ferdinand A. Foltz.

Your committee recommend that a charter be not granted and that the dispensation be continued until the next regular communication of the Grand Lodge.

Bethany Lodge U. D., located at Bethany, Moultrie county, Illinois.

The dispensation for this lodge was issued, dated January 2, 1905. The lodge was instituted on the 12th day of January, 1905, by R.W. Bro. C. F. Tenney, D.D.G.M. of the Eighteenth District. As appears from the records of this lodge, a code of by-laws was adopted at a meeting of the lodge January 19, 1905, which code meets the approval of your committee, being in all respects in compliance with the laws, rules, and regulations of Grand Lodge.

The records of this lodge are faulty in several respects and show that but little attention was paid to the by-laws of Grand Lodge, or to the instructions sent them by the Grand Secretary. Among the most glaring errors are that the nature of the report of committee on petitions of candidates is recorded, in direct violation of Section 2, Art. 13, Part Second, of Grand Lodge By-Laws.

The records fail of compliance with Section 29 of instructions.

The record fails to show that any tyler was present at the meetings of the lodge held February 17, March 2, April 13, May 18, and August 17, 1905.

On March 2, 1905, the records show the lodge passed two candidates without their having been previously examined as to proficiency in the former degree, in violation of Sec. 2, Art. 18, Part Second, of Grand Lodge By-Laws.

The record of work is as follows:

Number petitions received	14
Number elected	14
Number rejected	0
Number initiated	14
Number passed	8
Number raised	6
Number named in dispensation	12
Number named in dispensation not signing petition for charter	1
Number signing petition for charter	17

Whose names are as follows:

Troy Alexander Scott, Alonzo L. Armstrong, John Edward Garman, William David Showers, Hugh Scott, Howard Hamilton, Austin Wheeler, David R. Coulter, Smith Kinsel, Rufus Miller, William Ballard Ekiss, Alfred Rufus Scott, James Elmer Ward, Clarence Walter Guthrie, John Sampley, Robert William Noble, Thomas Hicklan Crowder.

In view of the foregoing your committee recommend that a charter be not issued to this lodge but that the dispensation be continued by the M.W. Grand Master for another year.

Villa Grove Lodge U. D., located at Villa Grove, Douglas county, Ill. The dispensation was issued, dated January 17, 1905.

The record of the proceedings of this lodge has not come before your committee, and the Grand Secretary informed your committee that no record had been received by him. A letter signed T. D. Hanson, Secretary, addressed to R.W. Bro. Dill, Grand Secretary, has been laid before your committee, in which it is stated that the returns of Villa Grove Lodge U. D. are returned therewith, together with petition for charter and check for Grand Lodge dues.

"I am also sending you under separate cover a copy of our records and our dispensation."

The document evidently referred to in the letter as copy of records consists of a number of loose sheets of paper, not bound or attached together in any form and while it seems to give the transactions of the lodge, cannot be accepted by this committee as a copy of the records, first, because there is no certificate attached, and no marks upon the paper indicating that it is a copy of anything; second, it does not contain a copy of the dispensation, which certainly should be a part of the records of the lodge; third, while it mentions the fact that by-laws were adopted by the lodge, it does not show what those by-laws were nor that they were copied into the records of the lodge in any form.

Among the papers sent up, your committee find a circular with the following heading: "Lodges U. D. are advised to adopt the following code of By-Laws," the blanks of which circular have been filled and upon the outside appears the endorsement, without signature, "By-Laws of Villa Grove Lodge U. D., adopted March 31, 1905."

Your committee, however, have examined these loose sheets of paper and find from them, among others, the following irregularities:

Substance of petitions is not placed upon the records of the lodge as required by Sec. I, Art. 13, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

Two petitions received where the record fails to show the appointment of investigating committees.

One petition received which the record fails to show was balloted upon, and the petitioner was subsequently initiated, passed, and raised.

They also show that an E. A. remained in the lodge while it was being opened on the Second Degree.

They also show that an election of officers was had, notwithstanding a Lodge U. D. has no power to elect officers.

Minutes were approved at a special communication.

The paper returned marked "By-Laws" as above stated is, in form, satisfactory to the committee. The work of this lodge as appears by the returns as made, is as follows:

Number petitions received	10
Number elected	9
Number not acted on	1
Number initiated	10
Number passed	9
Number raised	8
Number named in dispensation	17
Number named in dispensation not applying for charter	2
Number petitioning for a charter	23

Whose names are as follows:

William Greenwood Featheringill, I. A. Sprinkle, Joseph Jackson Jones, Shelton Cash Henson, Thomas Dickenson Hanson, Geo. L. S. Kennedy, John Henry Akers, Elisha Johnson, Charles Hagerman, Huston T. Benge, David Franklin Richman, George Robert Duncan, William C. Congleton, David Cotterman, C. A. Richman, Phillip Herrin, Chas. Ward Crockett, William Goetz, Albert Nicholas Powell, Garvey Ray Hutchison, Robert K. Anderson, William R. Barrick.

In view of all which facts your committee is unable to recommend that a charter be granted at the present time to this lodge, but would recommend that the dispensation be continued until the next annual meeting of this Grand Lodge, trusting that the brethren in the meantime will profit by past experiences and when the record comes up next year your committee will have no occasion to find fault therewith.

Hooppole Lodge U. D., located at Hooppole, Henry county, Illinois.

The dispensation for this lodge was issued, dated April 25, 1905. The lodge was instituted on the 9th day of June, 1905, by R.W. Bro. J. S. Burns, D.D.G.M., of the Eleventh District. It appears from the records examined by your committee that no other business was transacted at that meeting. It appears that at a meeting of the lodge held June 13, several petitions for degrees were received and referred to committees, and a committee was appointed to select lodge supplies and paraphernalia, all of which business was transacted before the adoption of by-laws.

At a meeting of the lodge designated as "Stated," held June 27, 1905, after the reception of a petition for degrees and the transaction of other business, a code of by-laws was adopted, which code is satisfactory. Your committee, however, feel constrained to call attention to the irregularity of transacting business before the adoption of by-laws, and again desire to impress upon the members of lodges under dispensation the fact that while their lodge may have been instituted they are not qualified to transact any business as a lodge until they shall have adopted a code of laws in compliance and in harmony with the laws, rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Your committee further notes that the secretary omits to place the substance of the petitions for the degrees on the records, in direct violation of Sec. 1, Art. 13, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

The minutes also show record of the report of the committee of investigation as favorable or unfavorable which is in violation of Sec. 2, Art. 13, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

Would further note that the record fails to give the receipts of the secretary at any meeting of the lodge as directed in Sec. 27, of instruction issued and approved by the Grand Lodge.

In view of which errors of omission and commission as appears by the records of the lodge, your committee do not feel justified in recommending a charter but respectfully recommend that the dispensation be continued for another year.

The work of this lodge is as follows:

Number petitions received	7
Number elected	6
Number not acted on	1
Number initiated	6
Number passed	6
Number raised	6
Number named in dispensation	8
Number named in dispensation not petitioning for charter	0
Number petitioning for charter	14

Whose names are as follows:

J. C. Meyers, F. A. Lahman, W. F. Stowell, Wm. Hoefler, George Mathis, W. T. Wood, Carl Lorenzen, Thomas A. Drain, Joseph Greenwood, George Brown, James Tonkinson, August Mathis, J. J. Miller, Charles Groves.

In conclusion, your committee would impress upon the minds of those brethren who assume the responsibilities of office in lodges under dispen-

sation, the necessity of a strict compliance with the laws, rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and that their records must show such compliance to entitle them to a charter.

Fraternally submitted,

DANIEL J. AVERY,
H. C. MITCHELL,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
I. H. TODD,
M. BATES IOTT,
Committee.

FIRST REPORT—Committee on Finance.

Bro. George M. Moulton, chairman of the Committee on Finance, presented the following report. On motion it was adopted:

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M.:

Your Committee on Finance fraternally report that they have examined the books and accounts of the R.W. Grand Secretary and the R.W. Grand Treasurer and find the same correct as set forth in the respective reports. We find—that all moneys due the Grand Lodge have been collected by the Grand Secretary and by him paid over to the Grand Treasurer, and receipts therefor presented to us.

That the Grand Treasurer has accounted for the same systematically and properly, and has in his possession the cash and securities as enumerated in his report, of which we present the following synopsis:

GENERAL FUND.

Cash balance October 1, 1904	$33,093 47
Cash received from Grand Secretary	44,674 20
Total	$77,767 67
Cr. By mileage and per diem orders	$18,927 70
Cr. By salaries of Grand Officers	4,400 00
Cr. By miscellaneous orders	9,565 12
Cr. By balance to Cr. General Fund	44,874 85
Total	$77,767 67

CHARITY FUND.

Balance October 1, 1904	$31,402 04
Received from Grand Secretary	26,525 15
Total	$57,927 19

Cr. Appropriated to Masonic Orphans' Home	$15,000 00
Cr. Appropriated to Illinois Masonic Home	12,000 00
Cr. Miscellaneous vouchers	485 00
Balance to Cr. of Charity Fund	30,442 19
Total	$57,927 19

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Balance October 1, 1904	$ 1,938 00
Received from Grand Secretary	3,051 00
Total	$ 4,989 00
Cr. Invested in R. R. bonds	$ 2,623 47
Balance to Cr. of Orphans' Home Fund	2,365 53
Total	$ 4,989 00

HOME FOR AGED FUND.

Balance October 1, 1904	$ 418 00
Received from Grand Secretary	1,230 33
Total	$ 1,648 33
Cr. Invested in railroad bond	$ 1,046 00
Balance to Cr. of fund	602 27
Total	$ 1,648 33

We find the securities on hand in the several funds (for details reference is made to items in Grand Treasurer's report) to be as follows:

In General Fund	$26,000 00
In Charity Fund	1,800 00
In Masonic Orphans' Home Fund	50,500 00
In Home for Aged Fund	9,000 00
Total	$87,300 00

The report of the Grand Secretary shows receipts and disbursements as shown in detail in the above report. The usual annual inspection of his books and accounts was made by this committee in June last, and we again take pleasure in certifying to the accuracy and systematic thoroughness in which the affairs of his office are conducted.

Your committee recommend appropriations from the General Fund to defray the expenses of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year as below:

For mileage and per diem of officers, representatives and committees	$20,000 00
For printing and distributing procedings	3,000 00
For miscellaneous printing	1,000 00
For salaries of Grand Officers	5,000 00
For Schools of Instruction	1,200 00
For miscellaneous contingent expenses	5,000 00
Total	$35,200 00

Also that the following appropriations be made from the Charity Fund:

For maintenance of the Masonic Orphans' Home at Chicago	$15,000 00
For repairs to building for same	3,000 00
For maintenance Masonic Home at Sullivan	16,000 00
For miscellaneous charities	1,000 00
Total	$35,000 00

This amount being in excess of the balance to the credit of the Charity Fund, we recommend that five thousand dollars be transferred from the General Fund to the Charity Fund to supply the deficiency.

The foregoing amounts to be in addition to the unexpended balances now in the treasury of these respective institutions and to be paid to their treasurer, to be used as required. Itemized report of the disbursement thereof to be submitted to the M.W. Grand Lodge at its next annual communication.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the suggestion of the M.W. Grand Master as to purchase of "History of Freemasonry in Illinois,"—by M.W. Bro. John C. Smith, and recommend that the Grand Secretary be instructed to purchase eight hundred copies of said history for distribution to constituent lodges, libraries, etc., and recommend the appropriation of six hundred dollars for that purpose.

We further recommend that orders be drawn upon the General Fund for the following items:

M.W. Bro. Jos. Robbins, Committee on Correspondence	$500 00
Bro. C. S. Gurney, Grand Tyler	100 00
Expenses incurred for this Grand Communication	55 90
Medinah Temple Association, rent	300 00
Z. T. Griffen, stenographer	50 00
Geo. A. Stadler, Deputy Grand Secretary	25 00
J. O. Clifford, service on Railroad Committee	3 50
Roundy Regalia Co., jewels and paraphernalia	500 00

Your committee would further recommend that the members of the several committee in attendance upon this annual communication be al-

lowed three dollars per day for each day's service rendered in addition to the compensation provided by the By-Laws.

The reports presented by the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Masonic Home and Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home have been carefully considered by your committee. We recommend their acceptance by the M.W. Grand Lodge and that they be printed with the proceedings.

Your committee further recommend that the bonds of the R.W. Grand Treasurer and the R.W. Grand Secretary for the ensuing year be fixed at $30,000 each, to be furnished by some surety company, approved by the M.W. Grand Master, and that the premiums on said bonds be paid by the Grand Lodge, from the General Fund.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. M. MOULTON,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
SAMUEL W. WADDLE,
Committee.

SECOND REPORT—Committe on Finance.

Bro. Geo. M. Moulton, chairman Committee on Finance, presented the following report, and on motion it was adopted:

To the M.W. Grand Lodge, A.F. and A.M.:

Your Committee on Finance beg leave to report that subsequent to the close of the last annual communication of the M.W. Grand Lodge, by direction of the M.W. Grand Master, the official clothing, jewels and paraphernalia for use of Grand Lodge upon occasions of ceremony, were inspected by this committee and found to be in a deplorable condition, unfitting to the dignity and character of this august body.

Being given plenary powers in the premises by the M.W. Grand Master, your committee invited proposals for an entire new outfit, and upon receipt and comparison of competing bids, the contract for the properties was awarded to the Roundy Regalia Company, of Chicago, for the net sum of $500.

The clothing and jewels thus purchased, are in evidence at this annual communication, and the other properties are of equal grade and character.

GEO. M. MOULTON,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
SAMUEL W. WADDLE,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

Bro. John M. Pearson presented the following report from the Committee on Jurisprudence. On motion it was adopted:

To the M.W. Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M. of Illinois:

Your Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom were referred the decisions of the M.W. Grand Master, fraternally report:

Your committee recommends the approval of decision numbered "Two" with the substitution of the word "illegal" for the word "void" in said decision.

Your committee thinks that the use of the word "Masonic" in Decision No. 3 does violate Sec. 7, Art. 32, Part 2, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, and do not recommend its approval.

The committee recommends the approval of decision No. 4.

Your committee cannot recommend the approval of No. 5, because, in its opinion, the ballot cannot be "regularly spread," unless the lodge is in possession of the result of the investigation of its own committee.

The committee recommends the approval of Nos. 6 and 7, and take occasion to say relative to No. 7, that the practice of nominations to any office in lodge, or Grand Lodge, is of recent origin, and not productive of good results.

The approval of Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 is recommended. These decisions correctly state our law and practice.

The committee is of the opinion that a lodge may with propriety at any stated meeting determine whether it will comply with a request to confer a degree or degrees for another lodge whenever such request has been regularly made, and proper care has been exercised to identify the candidate, but that no lodge in this jurisdiction should make a request to another lodge to confer a first degree for it, except by unanimous vote at a stated meeting, and after notice that such vote would be taken having been made at a previous stated meeting.

In the matter of Berwick Lodge No. 619, located at Cameron, whose charter was suspended by the M.W. Grand Master on July 11, 1905, your committee recommends that the action of the M.W. Grand Master be approved, and further offers the following resolution and recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That the charter of Berwick Lodge No. 619, located at Cameron, Ill., be, and is, hereby revoked, and said lodge dissolved, and its name and number erased from our register.

In the matter of Cleveland Lodge No. 211, enclosing communication of Bro. D. T. Helm, and referring same to the Grand Lodge your committee is of the opinion that the decision of former Grand Masters, in which our present Grand Master concurs, settled the vexed question of life-membership on a correct basis.

The subject of laying corner-stones on Sunday, having been referred to us by the Grand Master, your committee expresses the opinion that in the placing of corner-stones there has come down to us a ceremony (and perhaps the only one) that visibly separates us from purely speculative Masonry; that these ceremonies are in the nature of operative work, and should not therefore be performed on our day of rest. We therefore heartily commend the decision of the Grand Master in refraining from the further exercise of his prerogative in this direction.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN M. PEARSON,
JOHN C. SMITH,
EDWARD COOK,
OWEN SCOTT,
CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK,
Committee.

INTRODUCTION.

Bro. Arthur M. Hume, representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Michigan, was introduced, and awarded grand honors.

Brother Hume said:

Most Worshipful Sir and Brethren:

My presence here today is partly and accidentally brought about by a most serious intention. I had hoped, however, to keep in the background somewhat. I came into your city this morning upon some professional or business matter, and finding that this Grand Lodge was in session, can assure you that my presence here is by the most serious intent because it has been long my desire to visit the Grand Lodge of the state of Illinois, of which I have had the honor of being the representative near the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

I want to confess to you, brethren, that I appreciate the fact that I am taking some chances in appearing before you. Now this position—and it has been an honorable one—was given me without probably the consent of my constituency who are now before me, and I will ask of you brethren this, that as I wish to continue to occupy that position, I hope there will be no serious objection upon your part to the way in which I have

taken the chances of appearing before you, because you have not seen me before.

Some years ago, while sojourning in Chicago, I visited some of the city lodges, and the kindly courtesy that was shown me at that time convinced me that Masonry in the state of Illinois was a reality. And for this reason I have felt more honored to be the representative of this Grand Lodge.

Through your Right Worshipful Grand Secretary I have been very familiar with your workings. I want to congratulate you upon the success and the growth of Masonry in this state.

Brethren, I might come to you with the greetings of the Grand Lodge of Michigan. But I do not wish to do it, because as I feel the true Masonic fraternal spirit knows no boundaries of state or even country; and my simple courtesy today is one of mutual congratulation of the nearly 140,000 Masons of Illinois and Michigan. I thank you, Most Worshipful Sir, and brethren.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

Bro. W. W. Watson, from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, presented the following report. On motion it was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A.F. and A.M.:

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges, after a thorough review and examination of the returns of the constituent lodges for the year ending June 30, 1905, have the honor to report as follows:

INCREASE.

Number raised	5,700
Number re-instated	408
Number admitted	1,022
Number added for error	47
Total increase	7,177

DECREASE.

Number suspended	766
Number expelled	14
Number dimitted	1,509
Number died	1,007
Number deducted for error	20
Total decrease	3,316

Net gain in membership	3,861
Total membership June 30, 1905	74,741
Number of chartered lodges	738
Number members residing in Illinois	67,952
Non-resident members	6,789
Number initiated	6,019
Number passed	4,803
Amount received from dues for year ending June 30, 1905	$67,048 20

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHARITY.

Contributed to members, their widows and orphans	$31,681 40
Contributed to those not members	3,419 89
Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home	649 07
Total contributed by lodges to charity	$35,750 36

It is a source of gratification to this committee and doubtless to the Grand Lodge to learn that prompt returns and Grand Lodge dues were received by the Grand Secretary in due season from every constituent lodge in our grand jurisdiction.

The gain in membership also shows a healthy and substantial increase, and is a subject for congratulation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES L. SCOTT,
L. H. BYERS,
W. W. WATSON,
THOS. W. WILSON,
DELMAR D. DARRAH,

AMENDMENTS—to By-Laws.

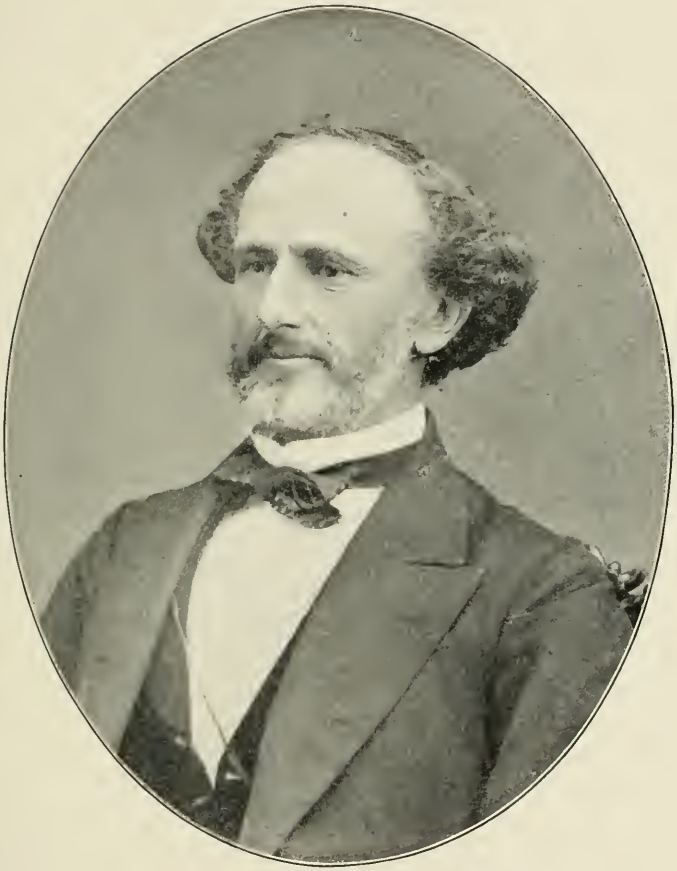
Amendments to By-Laws proposed last year, were called up and acted upon, with the following result:

Amend Section 1, Article 15, Part 1, by striking out the words "five *ex-officio*, and six" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "nine," also striking out the word "two" and inserting therefor "three" and striking out the words "Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens and Grand Secretary."

Lost.

Amend Part 1, Article 15, Section 4, so as to read as follows:

"Section 4. The members of the Board of Trustes shall receive from the appropriations made for the Home the same mileage and per diem for



H. P. H. BROMWELL

Elected M.W. Grand Master 1865.

attending meetings of the Board as is allowed by the M. W. Grand Lodge to the members of its Standing Committees.

Lost.

Amend Section 1, Article 15, Part 1, by striking out "six" in the third and fifth lines thereof and inserting "three," and by striking out the words "two trustees" in the seventh line and inserting the words "one trustee," so that the section will read, when amended:

"The supervision and management of the Masonic Homes established or controlled by the M.W. Grand Lodge shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of five *ex-officio* and three appointive members, each of whom shall be members of some constituent lodge of Illinois. The terms of office of the three appointive members shall be for three years, or until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified. The M.W. Grand Master is empowered to appoint as members of this Board one Trustee each year, immediately after his election and installation to office, and the M.W. Grand Master, R.W. Deputy Grand Master, R.W. Grand Wardens, and R.W. Grand Secretary shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board. The Board may effect its own organization, and administer its affairs by such sub-committees, and by the adoption of such rules and regulations as are not inconsistent with Grand Lodge By-Laws, subject at all times to the approval of the M.W. Grand Master or M.W. Grand Lodge."

Adopted.

Amend Sections 17, 18, and 19, Article 9, Part 1, M.W. Grand Lodge By-Laws by striking out the word "or" and inserting in place thereof the word "and" in the first line of each of said sections and in the fifth line of section 17, and by striking out the word "deputy" before Grand Lecturers whenever it occurs in said sections; also by striking out the words "or Deputy Grand" in first line of Section 1, Article 32, Part 2."

Adopted.

Amend Part 1, Article 19, Section 17, by striking out in the second line the words "without fee," and by striking out all after the word "direct" in the eighth line.

Section 17, as amended, will read as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Grand Lecturers or Examiners who may be appointed by the M.W. Grand Master to examine all applicants for commissions as Deputy Grand Lecturers, who may present themselves for that purpose, and report to the M.W. Grand Master upon the qualifications of such applicants; and said Grand Lecturers or Examiners may hold Schools of Instruction, at such time and place as the M.W. Grand Master may order, and perform such other duties incident to their position as he may direct."

Lost.

Amend Section 1, Article 13, Part 2, Grand Lodge By-Laws as proposed by the committee, by striking out "other" before lodge in the fourth line and inserting "previously" before "made," in the same line, so that the section will read:

"All petitions for the degrees or for membership shall be made in writing, and signed by the applicant with his full name; shall state his age, occupation, and place of residence, and, in case of a petitioner for the degrees, whether he has previously made application to any lodge; and shall be accompanied by the fee which the by-laws of the lodge require with the petition. Every petition shall be recommended in writing by three members of the lodge, and be read at a stated meeting, and entered in substance upon the records. After it has been read it is received by the voice of the lodge, either tacitly or formally given; or, at its pleasure, the lodge may refuse to receive it.

Adopted.

Add the following, to be known as Section 20, Article 9, Part 1, Grand Lodge By-Laws:

"Each Deputy Grand Lecturer who shall attend any one of the Schools of Instruction, shall be allowed and paid, upon bills properly audited and approved, two dollars per day for the time actually spent in attendance at such school and six cents per mile for the distance from his home to the nearest School of Instruction.

Lost.

Amend Article 21, Part 2, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out all after the caption and inserting in lieu thereof the following words:

"Affiliation—Every brother ought to belong to some lodge, and be subject to its by-laws, as well as to the general regulations.

Lost.

Amend Section 2, Article 8, Part 1, of Grand Lodge By-Laws by adding thereunto the following words:

"For actual expenses incurred in the performance of official duty whether delegated to him by the M.W. Grand Master, or in response to official invitations from lodges to visit the same, shall, upon the presentation of bills duly itemized and audited, be reimbursed from the treasury of the M.W. Grand Lodge."

Lost.

Motion made by Bro. Edward Cook that the by-laws proposed last year, as amended at this communication, be now adopted.

Carried, by more than a two-thirds vote.

See Appendix, Part 3, for by-laws as adopted.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

Bro. Owen Scott offered the following amendment to Grand Lodge By-Laws and it being seconded by representatives of twenty lodges, lies over until next year:

Amend Section 1, Article 15, Part 1, by striking out the word "Five" in the third line and inserting the word "two" and striking out the word "three" in the same line and insert in lieu the word "six." Also strike out in the fifth line the first word "three" and insert "six" in its place. Also strike out in line 7 the words "one trustee" and insert in lieu thereof the words "two trustees;" also strike out in lines 9 and 10, "R.W. Grand Wardens and R.W. Grand Secretary."

When amended it will read as follows:

"The supervision and management of the Masonic Homes established or controlled by the M.W. Grand Lodge shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consist of two *ex-officio* and six appointive members, each of whom shall be members of some constituent lodge of Illinois. The terms of office of the six appointive members shall be for three years, or until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified. The M.W. Grand Master is empowered to appoint as members of this Board two trustees each year, immediately after his election and installation to office, and the M.W. Grand Master, R.W. Deputy Grand Master, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board. The Board may effect its own organization, and administer its affairs by such sub-committees, and by the adoption of such rules and regulations as are not inconsistent with Grand Lodge By-Laws, subject at all times to the approval of the M.W. Grand Master or M.W. Grand Lodge."

RESOLUTION—By Edward Cook, P. G. M.

Bro. Edward Cook, P.G.M., offered the following resolution about printing an edition of the new by-laws, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, 1. That 3,000 copies of the newly adopted by-laws of this Grand Lodge be printed and bound in cloth covers, 1,000 copies of which shall have conspicuously printed on the first outside cover page the words, "This Copy of the By-Laws of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A.F. and A.M., is the Property of Lodge No. and Must be Placed on the Pedestal in the East of Said Lodge, whenever the Lodge is Opened or at Labor."

2. That two copies of the By-Laws (one of which shall be of the one thousand above described) shall be sent to each constituent lodge in this

jurisdiction, and the remainder be left in the Grand Secretary's office to be disposed of by him as circumstances require.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

Bro. Ralph Wheeler offered the following amendment to Grand Lodge By-Laws, and it being seconded by representatives of more than twenty lodges, lies over until next year:

Amend Section 1, Article 15, Part 1, by striking out the words "five *ex-officio,* and six" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "nine," also striking out the word "two" and inserting therefor "three" and striking out the words "Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens and Grand Secretary."

When amended the same shall read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The supervision and management of the Masonic Homes established or controlled by the M.W. Grand Lodge, shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of nine appointive members, each of whom shall be a member of some constituent lodge in Illinois. The terms of office of the members shall be for three years or until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified. The M.W. Grand Master is empowered to appoint as members of this board three Trustees each year, immediately after his election and installation to office, and the Grand Master shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Board. The Board may effect its own organization, and administer its affairs by such sub-committees, and by the adoption of such rules and regulations as are not inconsistent with the M.W. Grand Lodge by-laws, subject at all times to the approval of the M.W. Grand Master or M.W. Grand Lodge."

CALLED OFF.

At 2:10 o'clock p. m. the M.W. Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, October 5, A. L. 5905,
10 o'clock a. m.

The M.W. Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M.W. Grand Master.

Grand Officers and Representatives same as yesterday.

The Schubert Quartette again favored the Grand Lodge with several selections, which were very much enjoyed.

On motion, the thanks of the Grand Lodge were extended to the Schubert Quartette for their services.

In the absence of the Grand Chaplain Bro. John M. Pearson, P.G.M., led the devotions.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

Bro. John A. Ladd, from Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, presented the following report, which was, on motion, adopted:

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total	RESIDENCE.
Wm. B. Wright	M.W. Grand Master..	199	$19 90	$..	$19 90	Effingham.
Chester E. Allen	R.W. Dep. Gr. Master	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg.
Alexander H. Bell	R.W. Sr. Gr. Warden.	224	22 40	6	28 40	Carlinville.
A. B. Ashley	R.W. Jr. Gr. Warden.	15	1 50	6	7 50	LaGrange.
Leroy A Goddard	R.W. Gr. Treasurer..					Chicago.
J. H. C. Dill	R.W. Gr. Secretary..	126	12 60		12 60	Bloomington.
J. W. Van Cleve	R.W. Gr. Chaplain...	170	17 00	6	23 00	Decatur.
Herbert Preston	R.W. Grand Orator..	6	60	6	6 60	Chicago.
Geo. A. Stadler	W. Dep. Gr. Sec'y....	173	17 30	6	23 30	Decatur.
Henry L. Whipple	W. Gr. Pursuivant...	263	26 30	6	32 30	Quincy.
Louis Zinger	W. Grand Marshal...	158	15 80	6	21 80	Pekin.
W. H. Peak	W. Gr. Stand. Bearer	330	33	6	39 00	Jonesboro.
J. R. Ennis	W. Gr. Sword Bearer	272	27 20	6	33 20	Burnt Priarie
Walter Watson	W. Sr. Gr. Deacon...	275	27 50	6	33 50	Mt. Vernon.
Norman Mesnard	W. Jr. Gr. Deacon ...	184	18 40	6	24 40	Blue Mound.
W. M. Burbank	W. Grand Steward...	6	60	6	6 60	Chicago.
Geo. W. Hamilton	W. Grand Steward...	209	20 90	6	26 90	Prairie City.
W. B. Grimes	W. Grand Steward...	254	25 40	6	31 40	Pittsfield.
C. Rohrbough	W. Grand Steward...	229	22 90	6	28 90	Kinmundy.
C. S. Gurney	Bro. Grand Tyler....	5	50	6	6 50	Chicago.
W. J. A. Delancy	P. D. G. Master.....	252	25 20	6	31 20	Centralia.
Chas. Fisher	P. D. G. Master.....	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.

R. W. DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

NAMES.	DISTRICTS.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
Henry McCall	1st District.	1	$ 10	$ 6	$ 6 10	Chicago.
R. R. Jampolis	2d "	7	70	6	6 70	Chicago.
Elmer E. Beach	3d "	10	1 00	6	7 00	Chicago.
Jay L. Brewster	4th "	35	3 50	6	9 50	Waukegan.
A. G. Everett	5th "	87	8 70	6	14 70	Rockford.
Will C. Stillson	6th "	121	12 10	6	18 10	Tampico.
D. D. Hunt	7th "	58	5 80	6	11 80	DeKalb.
John B. Fithian	8th "	38	3 80	6	9 80	Joliet.
W. D. Fullerton	9th "	84	8 40	6	14 40	Ottawa.
T. Van Antwerp	10th "	130	13 00	6	19 00	Sparland.
J. S. Burns	11th "	164	16 40	6	22 40	Orion.
Emerson Clark	12th "	171	17 10	6	23 10	Farmington.
Chas. T. Holmes	13th "	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg.
J. C. Weis	14th "	150	15 00	6	21 00	Peoria.
W. N. Ewing	15th "	141	14 10	6	20 10	McLean.
W. H. McClain	16th "	85	8 50	6	14 50	Onarga.
David E. Bruffett	17th "	130	13 00	6	19 00	Urbana.
Chas. F. Tenny	18th "	153	15 30	6	21 30	Bement.
Frank Hudson	19th "	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.
D. B. Hutchison	20th "	215	21 50	6	27 50	Jacksonville.
Chas. C. Marsh	21st "	244	24 40	6	30 40	Bowen.
R. F. Morrow	22d "	207	20 70	6	26 70	Virden.
John W. Rose	23d "	231	23 10	6	29 10	Litchfield.
R. H. Smith	24th "	187	18 70	6	24 70	Toledo.
Anthony Doherty	25th "	242	24 20	6	30 20	Clay City.
Wm. Montgomery	26th "	261	26 10	6	32 10	Moro.
Geo. S. Coughlan	27th "	280	28 00	6	34 00	East St. Louis
J. M. Burkhart	28th "	326	32 60	6	38 60	Marion.
Henry T. Goddard	29th "	252	25 20	6	31 20	Mt. Carmel.
J. W. Morris	30th "	365	36 50	6	42 50	Cairo.

COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total	RESIDENCE.
APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.					
Monroe C. Crawford	330	$33 00	$30	$ 63 00	Jonesboro.
J. E. Dyas	160	16 00	30	46 00	Paris.
Wm. Scott Cantrell	307	30 70	30	60 70	Benton.
H. E. Hamilton	2	20	30	30 20	Chicago.
David L. Wright	199	19 90	30	49 90	Effingham.
CHARTERED LODGES					
James L. Scott	172	17 20	20	37 20	Mattoon.
L. K. Byers	148	14 80	20	34 80	Altona.
W. W. Watson	263	26 30	20	46 30	Barry.
Thos. W. Wilson	185	18 50	20	38 50	Springfield.
D. D. Darrah	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington.
CORRESPONDENCE.					
Joseph Robbins	263	26 30	20	46 30	Quincy

COMMITTEES—*Continued.*

NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....	RESIDENCE
CREDENTIALS.					
J. I. McClintock	284	$28 40	$20	$ 48 40	Carmi.
P. W. Barclay	365	36 50	20	56 50	Cairo.
G. W. Cyrus	241	24 10	20	44 10	Camp Point.
FINANCE.					
Geo. M. Moulton	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
Gil. W. Barnard	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
Sam W. Waddle	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington.
GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.					
Wm. E. Ginther	182	18 20	20	38 20	Charleston.
J. H. Mitchell	275	27 50	20	47 50	Mt. Vernon.
J. M. Willard	173	17 30	20	37 30	Decatur
LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.					
Daniel J. Avery	7	70	20	20 70	Austin.
H. C. Mitchell	308	30 80	20	50 80	Carbondale.
John Johnston	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
I. H. Todd	281	28 10	20	48 10	E. St. Louis.
M. B Iott	12	1 20	20	21 20	Evanston.
MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.					
J. M. Pearson	252	25 20	20	45 20	Godfrey.
J C. Smith	2	20	20	20 20	Chicago.
Owen Scott	170	17 00	20	37 00	Decatur.
Edward Cook	2	20	20	20 20	Chicago.
Chas. F. Hitchcock	150	15 00	20	35 00	Peoria
MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.					
John A. Ladd	110	11 00	30	41 00	Sterling.
W. F. Beck	231	23 10	30	53 10	Olney.
G. W. Tipsword	214	21 40	30	51 40	Beecher City.
OBITUARIES.					
Frank W. Havill	249	24 90	20	44 90	Mt. Carmel.
Sidney S. Breese	185	18 50	20	38 50	Springfield.
W. E. Hadley	286	28 60	20	48 60	Collinsville.
PETITIONS.					
C. M. Forman	281	28 10	20	48 10	E. St. Louis.
Ben Hagle	228	22 80	20	42 80	Louisville.
Henry W. Berks	128	12 80	20	32 80	Champaign
RAILROADS AND TRANPORTATIONS.					
J. O. Clifford	25	2 50	20	22 50	Wheaton.
John Whitley	6	60	20	20 60	Englewood.
TO EXAMINE VISITORS.					
H. T. Burnap	259	25 90	15	40 90	Upper Alton.
Isaac Cutter	241	24 10	15	39 10	Camp Point.
Hugh A. Snell	231	23 10	15	38 10	Litchfield.
Chas. H. Martin	226	22 60	15	37 60	Lawrenc'ville
S. S. Borden	7	70	15	15 70	Windsor Park

REPRESENTATIVES.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bodley	1	Homer M. Swope	263	$ 26 30	$6	$32 30
Equality	2	Marshall R. Moore	307	30 70	6	36 70
Harmony	3	C. P. Ross	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield	4	Martin R. McDonough	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship	7	Adolph Eichler	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon	8	J. T. Pierce	173	17 30	6	23 30
Rushville	9	Charles A. Griffith	227	22 70	6	28 70
St. John's	13	H. N. Hackman	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren	14	Victor McMurchy	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria	15	W. W. Carroll	150	15 00	6	21 00
Temperance	16	Eugene Stapp	230	23 00	6	29 00
Macomb	17	Ford A. Fisher	203	20 30	6	26 30
Clinton	19	H. K Rule	188	18 80	6	24 80
Hancock	20	J. T. Jenkins	238	23 80	6	29 80
Cass	23	Elmer D. Van Doren	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair	24	Fred. B. Merrills	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin	25	T. D. Slocum	259	25 90	6	31 90
Piasa	27	Paul B. Causley	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin	29	S. C. Scrimger	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mt. Vernon	31	Harl L. Gee	274	27 40	6	33 40
Oriental	33	Charles B. Pavlicek	1	10	6	6 10
Barry	34	M. Lane	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston	35	Fred. G. Hudson	182	18 20	6	24 20
Kavanaugh	36	S. H. Lane	144	14 40	6	20 40
Monmouth	37	D. Van Nuys	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch	38	J. W. Hamilton	124	12 40	6	18 40
Herman	39	Thos. G. Price	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental	40	S. B. Bradford	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet	42	Eben S. Nichols	37	3 70	6	9 70
Bloomington	43	Nimrod Mace	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin	44	F. C. Noyes	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville	45	F. H. Farrand	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple	46	W. D. Hadfield	150	15 00	4	19 00
Caledonia	47	James Bartleson	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity	48					
Cambridge	49	Chester M. Turner	154	15 40	4	19 40
Carrollton	50	J. M. Widdon	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah	51	Jno. T. Kester	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent	52	F. A. Neville	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson	53	A. L. Ward	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington	55	W. H. Porter	277	27 70	6	33 70
Trio	57	Arthur F. Casper	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fraternal	58	Carl S. Reed	146	14 60	6	20 60
New Boston	59	E. L. Willitts	189	18 90	6	24 90
Belvidere	60	H. L. Haywood	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon	61	R. H. Maxwell	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks	63	Theodore Hamer	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton	64	A. M. Brownlee	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid	65	Samuel Mather	29	2 90	6	8 90
Pacific	66	M. Mowrey	168	16 80	6	22 80
Acacia	67	John M. Gould	99	9 90	6	15 90
Eureka	69	John C. Johnston	170	17 00	6	23 00
Central	71	John M. Tipton	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester	72	E. D. Meredith	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton	74	J. W. Armstrong	102	10 20	6	16 20
Roscoe	75	O. H. Wilson	86	8 60	6	14 60
Mt. Nebo	76	James E. Wooters	224	22 40	4	26 40

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles	Mileage	Per Diem.	Total.
Prairie	77	L. W. McGoldrick	160	$16 00	$6	$22 00
Waukegan	78	Robert E. Spoor	36	3 60	6	9 60
Scott	79	T. E. Alsop	262	26 20	6	32 20
Whitehall	80	Chas. W. Dossel	240	24 00	6	30 00
Virtruvius	81					
DeWitt	84	Fred. C. Hill	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell	85	W. W. Sims	290	29 00	6	35 00
Kaskaskia	86	Philip Rothmeier	313	31 30	6	37 30
Mt. Pulaski	87	R. D. Clark	169	16 90	6	22 90
Havana	88	Geo. H. Schwing	188	18 80	6	24 80
Fellowship	89	J. C. B. Smith	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple	90	Corwin Lamoreux	37	3 70	6	9 70
Metropolis	91	E. J. Cowling	366	36 60	6	42 60
Stewart	92	Chas. M. Morton	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon	93	W. T. Hall	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry	95	J. A. James	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis	96	Gregor Thompson	96	9 60	6	15 60
Excelsior	97	Walter B. Erfert	114	11 40	6	17 40
Taylor	98	Edwin A. Morrow	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville	99	M. Lester Geers	267	26 70	6	32 70
Astoria	100	J. D. Atkinson	218	21 80	6	27 80
Rockford	102	Robert A. Shepherd	87	8 70	6	14 70
Magnolia	103					
Lewistown	104	Nels Rasmussen	194	19 40	6	25 40
Winchester	105	R. M. Riggs	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster	106	Geo. W. McAvoy	164	16 40	6	22 40
Versailles	108	Hugh T. Williams	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton	109	A. M. Leonhard	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon	110	J. H. Fulgham	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro	111	A. J. Lyerly	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau	112	N. W. Isaacson	104	10 40	6	16 40
Robert Burns	113	J. W. Gray	193	19 30	6	25 30
Marcelline	114	Elijah Shepherd	271	27 10	6	33 10
Rising Sun	115	C. J. Wightman	46	4 60	6	10 60
Vermont	116	J. A. Burgard	211	21 10	6	27 10
Elgin	117	W. M. Reed	37	3 70	6	9 70
Waverly	118	C. F. Wemple	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry	119	O. P. Carroll	128	12 80	6	18 80
Mound	122	Chas. G. Young	202	20 20	6	26 20
Oquawka	123	W. S. Wilson	202	20 20	6	26 20
Cedar	124	C. R. Fuchs	62	6 20	6	12 20
Greenup	125	Edward Peters	194	19 40	6	25 40
Empire	126	E. G. Mulvey	158	15 80	6	21 80
Antioch	127	Henry Patch	55	5 50	6	11 50
Raleigh	128	H. L. Oglesby	304	30 40	6	36 40
Greenfield	129	Hugh A. Shields	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion	130	Joe M. Morrow	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda	131	C. L. Randolph	372	37 20	6	43 20
Mackinaw	132	Fred. C. Whisler	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall	133	Thos. A. Orndorff	177	17 70	6	23 70
Sycamore	134	J. Edgar Boyle	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lima	135	J. W. Jacobs	276	27 60	6	33 60
Hutsonville	136	Chas. G. Pearce	197	19 70	6	25 70
Polk	137	S. M. Schoemann	305	30 50	6	36 50
Marengo	138	Oren Hopkins	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva	139	C. H. Kleinbeck	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney	140	W. H. Rupe	231	23 10	6	29 10
Garden City	141	E. F. Jackson	1	10	6	6 10
Ames	142	H. E. Abbott	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond	143	Gustav E. Muller	63	6 30	6	12 30
DeKalb	144	F. E. Wright	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson	145	F. L. Babcock	101	10 10	6	16 10
Lee Center	146	H. W. Hillison	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton	147	Orion E. Bryant	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield	148	N. Y. Nelson	147	14 70	6	20 70

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles...	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Effingham	149	Ross J. Newbanks	199	$19 90	$6	$25 90
Vienna	150	A. E. McKinzie	340	34 00	6	40 00
Bunker Hill	151	Geo. H. Baker	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity	152	O. P. Erwin	240	24 00	6	30 00
Clay	153	Jonas H. Peeck	267	26 70	6	32 70
Russell	154	A. L. Somers	135	13 50	6	19 50
Alpha	155	M. L. Walton	163	16 30	6	22 30
Delavan	156	Jas. D. Taylor	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana	157	Fred. Hess	130	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry	158	John Evanson	46	4 60	6	10 60
Kewanee	159	Julius Schoekel	131	13 10	6	19 10
Waubansia	160	William Cooke	1	10	6	6 10
Virden	161	J. F. Patton	207	20 70	6	26 70
Hope	162	J. C. Simpson	299	29 90	6	35 90
Edward Dobbins	164	R. P. Spencer	225	22 50	6	28 50
Atlanta	165	A. W. Chenoweth	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East	166	Chas. R. Hall	87	8 70	6	14 70
Milford	168	E. S. Herron	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda	169	W. W. Roberts	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen	170					
Girard	171	A. L. Wolfe	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne	172	W. H. Cantrall	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley	173	C. W. Buck	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena	174	O. J. Wilsey	126	12 60	4	16 60
Matteson	175	Fred. McChamberlin	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota	176	E. G. McMackin	84	8 40	4	12 40
Staunton	177	W. P. Wall	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central	178	Frank N. Jewett	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash	179	W. M. Deckard	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua	180	S. S. Clapper	186	18 60	6	24 60
Germania	182	F. W. Thomsen	2	20	6	6 20
Meridian	183	A. J. Foot	72	7 20	6	13 20
Abingdon	185	Chas. E. Slagle	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie	187	Hugh L. Griffin	110	11 00	6	17 00
Cyrus	188	J. M. Landis	128	12 80	6	18 80
Fulton City	189	A. C. Hansen	136	13 60	4	17 60
Dundee	190	G. E. Bailey	48	4 80	6	10 80
Farmington	192	A. A. Vandervoort	169	16 90	6	22 90
Herrick	193	Geo. Graff	224	22 40	6	28 40
Freedom	194	Fred. Wiley	75	7 50	6	13 50
La Harpe	195	W. O. Butler	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville	196	Alsie N. Toliver	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's	197	C. T. Keeley	257	25 70	6	31 70
Homer	199	W. B. Whitlock	143	14 30	6	20 30
Sheba	200	Frank Hosick	266	26 60	6	32 60
Centralia	201	C. C. Davis	252	25 20	6	31 20
Lavely	203	Isaac Pancake	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora	204	H. V. Pixley	236	23 60	6	29 60
Corinthian	205	Chas. F. Preston	76	7 60	6	13 60
Fairfield	206	Henry Sessel	257	25 70	6	31 70
Tamaroa	207	P. W. Gunster	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington	208	John Atkinson	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren	209	Herman M. Schloesser	1	10	6	6 10
Logan	210	Herman Reetz	156	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland	211	W. J. Bell	1	10	6	6 10
Shipman	212	Lester D. Smith	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava	213	R. W. David	203	20 30	6	26 30
Gillespie	214	G. W. Schmidt	240	24 00	4	28 00
Newton	216	Ed. Nigh	223	22 30	6	28 30
Mason	217	A. N. Ruffner	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem	218	Sol. G. Chanie	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland	219	Frank C. Winkler	166	16 60	6	22 60
Mahomet	220	F. O. Jahr	141	14 10	6	20 10
Leroy	221	Herbert R. Ayton	135	13 50	6	19 50
Geo. Washington	222	John Weaver	134	1 3 40	6	19 40

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Pana	226	J. E. Reese	202	$20 20	$6	$26 20
Columbus	227	W. E. Miller	250	25 00	6	31 00
Lovington	228	B. N. McMullin	168	16 80	6	22 80
Manchester	229	L. C. Funk	232	23 20	6	29 20
New Haven	230	I. A. Foster	297	29 70	6	35 70
Wyanet	231	Constant Brown	111	11 10	6	17 10
Farmers	232	J. K. West	373	37 30	6	43 30
Blandinsville	233	C. N. Wilson	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin	234	J. W. Hemmenway	288	28 80	6	34 80
Dallas City	235	G. M. Cummings	222	22 20	6	28 20
Charter Oak	236	Paul McWilliams	231	23 10	4	27 10
Cairo	237	W. F. Gibson	365	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk	238	Bertram J. Crowder	243	24 30	6	30 30
Mt. Carmel	239	Christian E. Launer	249	24 90	6	30 90
Western Star	240	A. D. Mullikin	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah	241	Jas. A. Peak	368	30 80	6	36 80
Galva	243	John W. Emery	139	13 90	6	19 90
Horicon	244					
Greenville	245	Elmer S. Titus	248	24 80	6	30 80
El Paso	246	Jos. L. Boner	117	11 70	6	17 70
Rob Morris	247	John Goodwin	113	11 30	6	17 30
Golden Gate	248	H. C. Spurgeon	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hibbard	249	Irving M. Clark	246	24 60	6	30 60
Robinson	250	Edward S. Baker	205	20 50	6	26 50
Heyworth	251	O. J. Hougham	137	13 70	6	19 70
Aledo	252	Charlton L. Gregory	176	17 60	6	23 60
Avon Harmony	253	C. B. Warner	183	18 30	6	24 30
Aurora	254	Warren Jones	37	3 70	6	9 70
Donnelson	255	D. T. Lewy	245	24 50	6	30 50
Warsaw	257	John W. Marsh	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon	260	Geo. O. Cobb	172	17 20	6	23 20
Amon	261	E. M. McPherson	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahon	262	John H. Smith	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois	263	George H. Cleaver	150	15 00	6	21 00
Franklin Grove	264	F. M. Banker	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion	265	John W. Osman	142	14 20	6	20 20
Kingston	266	L. M. Morrison	265	26 50	6	32 50
La Prairie	267	Chas. N. Vertrees	236	23 60	6	29 60
Paris	268	Thos. Moyer	160	16 00	6	22 00
Wheaton	269	Harry L. Whiteley	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk	270	S. P. Trescott	92	9 20	6	15 20
Blaney	271	H. D. Fraser	1	10	6	6 10
Carmi	272	T. H. Land	282	28 20	6	34 20
Miners	273	D. B. Blewett	165	16 50	6	22 50
Byron	274	John Helm	83	8 30	6	14 30
Milton	275	A. P. Thurmon	259	25 90	6	31 90
Elizabeth	276	John H. Ferrell	337	33 70	6	39 70
Accordia	277	Fred Lippert	4	40	6	6 40
Jo Daviess	278	H. C. Puckett	138	13 80	6	19 80
Neoga	279	R. D. Marsh	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kansas	280	C. H. Bane	174	17 40	6	23 40
Brooklyn	282	A. E. Bennett	82	8 20	6	14 20
Meteor	283	Thos. McNiece	56	5 60	6	11 60
Catlin	285	J. S. Olmsted	129	12 90	6	18 90
Plymouth	286	A. E. Hamilton	222	22 20	6	28 20
De Soto	287	Clarence Elston	302	30 20	6	38 20
Genoa	288	Samuel R. Crawford	59	5 90	6	11 90
Wataga	291	C. W. Merrill	155	15 50	6	21 50
Chenoa	292	Milton J. Ohmit	102	10 20	6	16 20
Prophetstown	293	Edgar Rodee	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac	294	W. E. Herbert	92	9 20	6	15 20
Dills	295	T. H. Hanson	256	25 60	6	31 60
Quincy	296	Emmett Howard	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin	297	Robt. F. Humble	241	24 10	6	30 10
Wauconda	298	George Glynch	40	4 00	6	10 00

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Hinckley	301	J. H. Bauder	57	$ 5 70	$6	$11 70
Durand	302	E. A. Hill	104	10 40	6	16 40
Raven	303	Lewis P. Voss	44	4 40	6	10 40
Onarga	305	James Kewley	85	8 50	6	14 50
W. C. Hobbs	306	E. W. Dickinson	131	13 10	6	19 10
T. J. Pickett	307	Geo. D. Bell	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar	308	Smyth Crooks	1	10	6	6 10
Harvard	309	A. L. Darling	62	6 20	6	12 20
Dearborn	310	Alva W. Cain	3	30	6	6 30
Kilwinning	311	Thos. G. Farmer	1	10	6	6 10
Ionic	312	Albert T. Summers	173	17 30	6	23 30
York	313	T. W. Richards	195	19 50	6	25 50
Palatine	314	Bruce T. Best	26	2 60	6	8 60
Abraham Jonas	316	Charles J. Addems	99	9 90	4	13 90
J. L. Anderson	318	Geo. A. Miller	226	22 60	6	28 60
Doric	319	George E. Carlson	164	16 40	6	22 40
Creston	320	W. C. Kempson	70	7 00	6	13 00
Dunlap	321	I. H. Parrish	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor	322	Geo. E. Dunscomb	184	18 40	6	24 40
Orient	323					
Harrisburg	325	J. W. Richardson	306	30 60	6	36 60
Industry	327	O. V. Brewer	215	21 50	6	27 50
Altona	330	Chas. E. Weaver	147	14 70	6	20 70
Mt. Erie	331	John Greifzer	259	25 90	6	31 90
Tuscola	332	J. W. Kagey	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian	333	John P. Springer	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner	334	Edwin H. Carter	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller	335	C. H. Kammann	150	15 00	6	21 00
New Columbia	336	T. N. Cummins	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida	337	Frank Murdock	151	15 10	6	21 10
Saline	339	Robert Jenkins	316	31 60	6	37 60
Kedron	340	Arthur M. Bloxam	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon	341	J. Tidball	273	27 30	6	33 30
Summerfield	342	J. H. Hewitt	283	28 30	6	34 30
Wenona	344	Thomas Gants	108	10 80	6	16 80
Milledgeville	345	T. N. Fleming	122	12 20	6	18 20
N. D. Morse	346	V. I. Ball	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney	347	Wm. Hanson	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville	348	J. C. Taylor	213	21 30	6	27 30
Sublette	349	B. H. S. Angear	93	9 30	6	15 30
Fairview	350	E. V. Cotty	193	19 30	6	25 30
Tarbolton	351	Hugh W. Pence	98	9 80	6	15 80
Groveland	352	B. F. Tucker	146	14 60	6	20 60
Kinderhook	353	Geo. W. Lawrence	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor	354	Floyd O. Lorton	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine	355	Louis Brandes	256	25 60	6	31 60
Hermitage	356	Joel C. Fitch	262	26 20	4	30 20
Orion	358	Jarvis E. Heath	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry	359					
Princeville	360	S. T. Henry	149	14 90	6	20 90
Douglas	361	John Fackt	302	30 20	6	36 20
Noble	362	John S. C. Nichols	239	23 90	6	29 90
Horeb	363	E. A. Wilson	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica	364	H. B. Ebner	108	10 80	6	16 80
Bement	365	Homer E. Shaw	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola	366	O. H. Woodworth	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford	367	H. H. Sherwood	160	16 00	6	22 00
Jefferson	368	H. Cornelius	289	28 90	6	34 90
Newman	369	Fred. L. White	166	16 60	6	22 60
Livingston	371					
Chambersburg	373	James L. Metz	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona	374	M. Bloomingdale	67	6 70	6	12 70
Aroma	378	W. N. Storrs	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson	379	W. D. Hollembeak	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty	380	Clarence Pond	283	28 30	6	34 30

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Gill	382	G. A. Shirlcliff	223	$22 30	$6	$28 30
Lamoille	383	Frank E. Dayton	92	9 20	6	15 20
Waltham	384	Wm. Anderson	94	9 40	6	15 40
Mississippi	385	W. A. Bristol	138	13 80	6	19 80
Bridgeport	386	C. M. Lewis	229	22 90	6	28 90
El Dara	388	A. M. Troutwine	260	26 00	6	32 00
Kankakee	389	Warren R. Hickox	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore	390	Lincoln Moore	178	17 80	6	23 80
Tolono	391	W. P. Jones	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee	392	J. W. Heckethorn	209	20 90	6	26 90
Blair	393	Wm. G. W. Haslam	1	10	6	6 10
Jerseyville	394	Chas. E. Miner	260	26 00	6	32 00
Muddy Point	396	Arthur N. Beals	183	18 30	6	24 30
Shiloh	397	Albert Krausse	89	8 90	6	14 90
Kinmundy	398	John H. Ballance	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda	399	John F. Taylor	117	11 70	6	17 70
Odell	401	A. W. Joerndt	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee	402	H. G. Burgess	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City	403	W. Y. McLemore	172	17 20	6	23 20
Batavia	404	Wm. Clark	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey	405	H. Hennon	219	21 90	6	27 90
Bethalto	406	Norman G. Flagg	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton	408	W. M. Givens	166	16 60	6	22 60
Thos. J. Turner	409	L. D. Keim	1	10	6	6 10
Mithra	410	Charles Hoffmann	2	20	6	6 20
Hesperia	411	Andrew McNally	1	10	6	6 10
Bollen	412	J. S. Heller	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star	414	Edward Degunther	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge	415	L. W. Lamoree	163	16 30	6	22 30
Paxton	416	Geo. W. Younggreen	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles	417	Byron A. Roath	77	7 70	6	13 70
Freeburg	418	Chris Heiligenstein	303	30 30	6	36 30
Reynoldsburg	419	John L. Whiteside	334	33 40	6	39 40
Oregon	420	George Hetteger	91	9 10	6	15 10
Washburn	421	John H. Lesch	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark	422	James M. Dunlap	4	40	6	6 40
Lanark	423	Edwin M. Tallman	120	12 00	6	18 00
Exeter	424	Rufus Funk	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville	426	James A. Walker	223	22 30	6	28 30
Red Bud	427	John J. Fox	318	31 80	6	37 80
Sunbeam	428	W. H. Long	52	5 20	6	11 20
Chebanse	429	John Burrill	64	6 40	4	10 40
Kendrick	430	Chas. C. Whiteside	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit	431	John J. Cross	177	17 70	6	23 70
Murrayville	432	J. H. Dial	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annawan	433	Edwin Everett, Jr.	152	15 20	6	21 20
Makanda	434	A. J. Miller	316	31 60	6	37 60
Philo	436	A. G. Brewster	152	15 20	6	21 20
Chicago	437	S. Milton Eichberg	1	10	6	6 10
Camargo	440	Thornton Long	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland	441	T. E. Gapen	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey	442	D. C. Sturdevant	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hamshire	443	E. L. Dalton	51	5 10	6	11 10
Cave-in-Rock	444	Jas. Millikan	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield	445	J. J. Leach	233	23 30	6	29 30
Watseka	446	W. J. Dick	77	7 70	6	13 70
S. D. Monroe	447	L. C. Conover	217	21 70	6	27 70
Yates City	448		...		..	
Mendon	449	W. T. Triplett	263	26 30	6	32 30
Loami	450	Fred A. Horn	199	19 90	6	25 90
Bromwell	451	H. C. Travis	193	19 30	6	25 30
New Hartford	453	I. N. Winans	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa	454	F. L. Bogle	157	15 70	6	21 70
Irving	455	C. B. McKinney	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis	456	D. H. Zepp	224	22 40	6	28 40

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem	Total.....
Blazing Star	458	Geo. W. Erwin	332	$33 20	$6	$39 20
Jeffersonville	460	James M Dallas,	251	25 10	6	31 10
Plainview	461	George Morrison, Jr	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont	462	Alfred Jacob	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra	463	R. R. Richie	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver	464	R. C. Maberry	247	24 70	6	30 70
Huntsville	465	C. C. Beckerdits	234	23 40	6	29 40
Cobden	466	R. E. Gillespie	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon	467	Wm. Johnston	180	18 00	6	24 00
Cheney's Grove	468	C. O. Dann	118	11 80	6	17 80
McLean	469	H. M. Palmer	141	14 10	6	20 10
Rantoul	470	Wm. A. Pfeiffer	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall	471	Paul L. Hoadley	49	4 90	6	10 90
Amity	472	C. E. Norris	30	3 00	6	9 00
Gordon	473	N. P. Nilsson	258	25 80	6	31 80
Columbia	474	Henry Rueck	295	29 50	6	35 50
Walshville	475	F. Fred Karnos	239	23 90	6	29 90
Manito	476	James A. McComas	164	16 40	6	22 40
Rutland	477	Wm. E. Jones	113	11 30	6	17 30
Pleiades	478				6	
Wyoming	479	T. H. Francis	137	13 70	6	19 70
Momence	481	Chas. B. Astle	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lexington	482	W. H. Welch	110	11 00	4	15 00
Edgewood	484	Gus Krohn	214	21 40	6	27 40
Xenia	485	Asher R. Cox*	244	24 40	6	30 40
Bowen	486	Charles Crossland	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson	487	T. M. Mitchell	326	32 60	6	38 60
Clay City	488	W. F. Dransfield	242	24 20	6	30 20
Cooper	489	H. A. Eidson	212	21 20	6	27 20
Shannon	490	H. E. Gemmill	121	12 10	6	18 10
Martin	491	N. P. Mouton	167	1670	6	22 70
Libertyville	492					
Tower Hill	493	John Warren	204	20 40	6	26 40
Stone Fort	495	R. M. Roper	318	31 80	6	37 80
Colchester	496	E. Bert Wear	210	21 00	6	27 00
Alma	497	Frank Harris	305	30 50	6	36 50
Murphysboro	498	Wm. Edmonds	316	31 60	6	37 60
St. Paul	500	George L. Crocker	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark	501	Abel H. White	145	14 50	6	20 50
Woodhull	502	J. L. Wood	153	15 30	6	21 30
Odin	503	Frank L. Boring	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis	504	E. S. McIntyre	281	28 10	6	34 10
Meridian Sun	505	C. E. Oakes	74	7 40	6	13 40
O. H. Miner	506	H. M. Whiteman	76	7 60	6	13 60
Home	508	John A. Kleine	3	30	6	6 30
Parkersburg	509	F. M. Rash	242	24 20	6	30 20
J. D. Moody	510	J. A. Hindman	258	25 80	6	31 80
Wade-Barney	512	R. E. Gifford	126	12 60	6	18 60
Bradford	514	R. H. Deyo	128	12 80	6	18 80
Andalusia	516	J. C. Burgoyne	178	17 80	6	23 80
Litchfield	517	W. H. Tinklepaugh	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln	518	A. E. Billings	185	18 50	6	24 50
Roseville	519	W. A. Carr	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna	520	L. E. Wheeler	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illiopolis	521	D. W. Peden	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monitor	522	Clarence F. Crafts	37	3 70	6	9 70
Chatham	523	J. M. Hedrick	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans	524					
Delia	525	Foster J. Davis	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant	526	David Mahaffey	1	10	6	6 10
Rossville	527	F. S. Christman	105	10 50	4	14 50
Minooka	528					
Adams	529	Perry Journey	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon	530	Thomas Melton	172	17 20	6	23 20
Ashton	531	L. T. Moore	84	8 40	6	14 40

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Seneca	532	Frank L. Shaw	72	$ 7 20	$6	$ 13 20
Altamont	533	Fred Naumer	211	21 10	6	27 10
Cuba	534	J. H. Nebesgall	191	19 10	6	25 10
Sherman	535	F. O. Ringwell	164	16 40	6	22 40
Plainfield	536	A. E. Mottinger	48	4 80	6	10 80
J. R. Gorin	537	W. C. Robinson	142	14 20	6	20 20
Lockport	538	C. A. Foster	33	3 30	6	9 30
Chatsworth	539	Philip Sampson	97	9 70	6	15 70
Oak Park	540	W. G. Fricke	9	90	6	6 90
Stewardson	541	A. L. Seward	195	19 50	6	25 50
Towanda	542	Samuel Marsh	118	11 80	6	17 80
Cordova	543	R. C. Cool	153	15 30	6	21 30
Virginia	544	J. A. McGee	210	21 00	6	27 00
Valley	547	Peter Conner	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sharon	550	Paul C. Bacon	123	12 30	6	18 30
Long Point	552					
Plum River	554	Ed. M. Bishop	126	12 60	6	18 60
Humboldt	555	Ralph A. Nickerson	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson	556	W. K. Canstatt	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing	557	Joseph Stein	2	20	6	6 20
Leland	558	William Julian	66	6 60	6	12 60
Thomson	559	William Livingston	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison	560	Oscar Latowsky	258	25 80	6	31 80
Trinity	562	J. A. Waugh	353	35 30	6	41 30
Winslow	564	Samuel Sinclair	133	13 30	6	19 30
Pleasant Hill	565	W. E. Bybee	266	26 60	6	32 60
Albany	566	Harry D. Booth	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort	567	J. A. Baker	314	31 40	6	37 40
Time	569	C. E. Bagby	260	26 00	6	32 00
Jacksonville	570	Louis Frank	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph	572	Frank Bethel	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner	573					
Pera	574	M. H. Shinker	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron	575	J. N. Conley	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon	576	F. J. Reiss	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola	577	Grove Harrison	167	16 70	6	22 70
Prairie City	578	James M. Hilton	209	20 90	6	26 90
Hazel Dell	580	W. E. Harris	198	19 80	6	25 80
Dongola	581	O. A. Morris	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley	582					
Highland	583	Adolph Ruegger	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper	584	Fred T. Duvon	163	16 30	6	22 30
Fisher	585	Norton E. Porter	194	19 40	6	25 40
Princeton	587	Fred Lehman	104	10 40	6	16 40
Troy	588	S. W. Rawson,	278	27 80	6	33 80
Fairmount	590	Geo. W. Shultz	137	13 70	6	19 70
Gilman	591	Alton C. Wright	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon	592	E. F. Brown	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart	595	A. M. Blythe	178	17 80	6	23 80
Cerro Gordo	600	J. M. Harlan	163	16 30	6	22 30
Farina	601	Otto Tappe	223	22 30	6	28 30
Watson	602	V. C. White	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark	603	O. M. Mauk	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hebron	604	W. M. Millar	74	7 40	6	13 40
Streator	607	D. E. Huggans	94	9 40	6	15 40
Piper	608	John F. Earl	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon	609	Geo. S. Hummer	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park	610	Charles P. Taylor	3	30	6	6 30
Lincoln Park	611	W. G Nourse	2	20	4	4 20
Rock River	612	William A. Stoeckle	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka	613	Oscar Caldwell	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forest	614	J. A. Bishop	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley	616	O. E. Tandy	227	22 70	6	28 70
Good Hope	617	F. E. Harden	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco	618	James B. Elder	244	24 40	6	30 40

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
New Hope	620	J. W. Walker	179	$17 90	$6	$23 90
Hopedale	622	Joseph Fishel	149	14 90	6	20 90
Locust	623	H. Milo Newkirk	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union	627	A. H. Brooks	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan	630	J. W. McGhee	305	30 50	6	36 50
Norton	631	A. C. Schrader	80	8 00	6	14 00
Ridge Farm	632	J. C. Watson	140	14 00	6	20 00
E. F. W. Ellis	633	P. R. Copeland	87	8 70	6	14 70
Buckley	634	R. T. Roberts	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester	635	James M. Bell	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone	636	Albert H. Cowing	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone	639	J. L. Wehys	2	20	2	4 20
Comet	641	M. H. Hand	144	14 40	6	20 40
Apollo	642	Andrew Adams	3	30	6	6 30
D. C. Cregier	643	Richard F. Hansen	2	20	6	6 20
Oblong City	644	M. Clyde Cowdrey	215	21 50	6	27 50
San Jose	645	Louis Buxton	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk	646	C. E. Hess	59	5 90	6	11 90
Blueville	647	C. A. Prater	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden	648	Nicholas Notson	240	24 00	6	30 00
Atwood	651	Walter P. Lambdin	160	16 00	6	22 00
Greenview	653	James O. McKee	180	18 00	6	24 00
Yorktown	655	P. A. McMillan	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart	656	Herman G. Quosick	126	12 60	6	18 6
Lafayette	657	R. S. Coates	333	33 30	6	39 30
Rock Island	658	Hiram A. Clevenstine	164	16 40	6	22 40
Lambert	659	J. L. Klemme	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain	660	J. M. Jones	353	35 30	6	41 30
South Park	662	Charles P. N. Thomsen	6	60	6	6 60
Mayo	664	James A. McCorkle	223	22 30	6	28 30
Beecher City	665	F. B. Huffman	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford	666	James T. Athey	214	21 40	6	27 40
Erie	667	W. H. Wait	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie	668	John J. Haefele	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder	669	M. Keltner	3	30	6	6 30
Fillmore	670	David Fleming	234	23 40	6	29 40
Eddyville	672	Daniel Lawrence	333	33 30	6	39 30
Normal	673	R. G. Bright	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck	674	Rudolph Wachsman	4	40	6	6 40
Pawnee	675	C. W. Kessler	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay	676					
Enfield	677	W. S. Warthen	277	27 70	6	33 70
Illinois City	679	G. E. Kistler	189	18 90	6	24 90
Clement	680	G. J. Jacobson	171	17 10	6	23 10
Morrisonville	681	James P. King	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mound	682	George P. VanCleve	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside	683	M. C. Howd	225	22 50	6	28 50
Gallatia	684	H. N. Ryan	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio	685	J. C. Dickerson	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield	686	W. H. Sleepeck	4	40	6	6 40
Orangeville	687	R. W. Moore	126	12 60	6	18 60
Clifton	688	N. T. Stevens	69	6 90	4	10 90
Englewood	690	Arthur E. Kessler	7	70	6	6 70
Iola	691	M. H. Patrick	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond	692	Daniel W. Starr	220	22 00	6	28 00
Herrin's Prairie	693	D. D. Williams	321	32 10	6	38 10
Shiloh Hill	695	H. F. Dudenbostel	311	31 10	6	37 10
Belle Rive	696	W. R. Ross	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole	697	William D. Wharrie	4	40	6	6 40
Hutton	698	Carson Lawyer	193	19 30	6	25 30
Pleasant Plains	700	W. H. Dorand	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill	701	H. M. Stokes	367	36 70	6	42 70
Alexandria	702	F. H. Blayney	172	17 20	6	23 20
Braidwood	704	A. H. Wheaton	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing	705	John W. Hill	298	29 80	6	35 80



HARMON G. REYNOLDS

Elected M.W. Grand Master 1868—1869.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Joppa	706	James W. Jones	208	$20 80	$6	$26 80
Star	709	Charles R. Finley	99	9 90	6	15 90
Farmer City	710	William H. Hutchins	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence	711		...		..	
Collinsville	712	Peter Grieve	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville	713	C. E. Johnson	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newton	714	J. M. Van Allen	134	13 40	6	19 40
Elvaston	715	Ed. F. Jolidon	237	23 70	6	29 70
Calumet	716	Alden P. Peirce	16	1 60	6	7 60
Arcana	717	V. J. Fuller	1	10	6	6 10
May	718	C. W. Hart	285	28 50	6	34 50
Chapel Hill	719	N. A. Norris	323	32 30	6	38 30
Rome	721	Wayne D. Cummins	271	27 10	6	33 10
Walnut	722	A. E. Burress	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha	723	H. P. Kinsall	292	29 20	6	35 20
Chandlerville	724	W. D. Leeper	207	20 70	6	26 70
Rankin	725	F. A. Finney	111	11 10	6	17 10
Golden Rule	726	Fred A. Pennington	1	10	6	6 10
Raritan	727	C. E. Perrine	201	20 10	6	26 10
Waterman	728		...		..	
Lake Creek	729	C. L. Duncan	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado	730	J. E. Wood	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor	731		...		..	
Carman	732	A. C. Babcock	212	21 20	6	27 20
Gibson	733	Amos Ball	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star	734	Gilbert L. Miller	181	18 10	6	24 10
Sheridan	735	George C. Hupp	64	6 40	6	12 40
Arrowsmith	737	A. G. Barnes	125	12 50	6	18 50
Saunemin	738	C. L. Tanner	83	8 30	6	14 30
Lakeside	739	Carl A. Anderson	3	30	6	6 30
New Holland	741	James Peters	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers	742	Andrew Cook	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land	743	J. Frank Jennings	151	15 10	6	21 10
Goode	744	G. W. Dye	295	29 50	6	35 50
Winnebago	745	Clarence P. Coolidge	94	9 40	6	15 40
Weldon	746	James Rainey	150	15 00	6	21 00
Centennial	747	S. C. Stewart	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta	748	Jay S. Frye	155	15 50	6	21 50
Akin	749	R. E. Parker	316	31 60	6	37 60
Lyndon	750	P. C. Riley	123	12 30	6	18 30
Loundsbury	751		...		..	
Allendale	752	J. W. Smith	241	24 10	6	30 10
Ogden	754	Abner Silkey	144	14 40	6	20 40
Pre-emption	755		...		..	
Hardinsville	756	John Mulveane	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona	757	Fred Harford	75	7 50	6	13 50
Mystic Star	758	Sidney A. Levy	4	40	6	6 40
Orel	759	W. W. Reid	270	27 00	6	33 00
Sibley	761	W. A. Phillips	105	10 50	6	16 50
Van Meter	762	J. S. Graham	195	19 50	6	25 50
Crete	763	Owen Bigelow	30	3 00	6	9 00
Sullivan	764	John E. Jennings	176	17 60	6	23 60
Palace	765	Henry W. Roth	12	1 20	6	7 20
Littleton	766	John W. Lambert	236	23 60	6	29 60
Triluminar	767		..		..	
Mizpah	768	C. F. Lenning	5	50	6	6 50
St. Elmo	769	Myron M. Deiwert	217	21 70	6	27 70
LaGrange	770	Robert C. Fletcher	15	1 50	6	7 50
Bay City	771	Joseph E. Bell	384	38 40	6	44 40
New Burnside	772	Robert W. Alsbrook	323	32 30	6	38 30
Mansfield	773	W. R. Messerean	131	13 10	6	19 10
Lake View	774	Charles F. Browning	5	50	6	6 50
Grand Crossing	776	L. E. Simons	10	1 00	6	7 00
Ravenswood	777	R. C. G. Shultz	6	60	6	6 60

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total
Gurney	778	A. T. Hazel	355	$35 50	$6	$ 41 50
Wright's Grove	779	W. O. Dicus	5	50	6	6 50
Siloam	780	David D. King	4	40	6	6 40
Potomac	782	H. M. Luckey	121	12 10	6	18 10
Constantia	783	Mart G. Seifert	1	10	6	6 10
Beacon Light	784	Louis A. Steiner	11	1 10	6	7 10
Riverton Union	786	E. S. Raynolds	191	19 10	6	25 10
Morris	787	C. W. Hartman	304	30 40	6	36 40
Lerna	788	William L. Funkhouser	178	17 80	6	23 80
Auburn Park	789	George G. Fisher	8	80	6	6 80
Pittsfield	790	Warren J. Hesley	254	25 40	6	31 40
Broadlands	791	E. E. Telling	155	15 50	6	21 50
Calhoun	792	W. U. Mortland	272	27 20	6	33 20
A. T. Darrah	793	Emory J. Whitehead	165	16 50	6	22 50
Tadmor	794	J. A. Wormack	329	32 90	6	38 90
Myrtle	795	Richard C. Faunt	7	70	6	6 70
E. M. Husted	796	Charles T. Bates	237	23 70	6	29 70
Normal Park	797					
Sidell	798	George M. Spry	146	14 60	6	20 60
Colfax	799	Harry W. Corpe	119	11 90	6	17 90
Kenwood	800	Richard A. Miller	4	40	6	6 40
Sangamon	801	John Odell	124	12 40	6	18 40
Williamson	802	W. T. Wright	317	31 70	6	37 70
Neponset	803	J. C. Rhea	123	12 30	6	18 30
Kensington	804	Hiram Vanderbilt	13	1 30	6	7 30
S. M. Dalzell	805	R. A. Smith	104	10 40	6	16 40
Nebo	806	John Blackwell	261	26 10	6	32 10
Royal	807	James M. Boster	300	30 00	6	36 00
Cornland	808	C. F. Lanham	177	17 70	6	23 70
Gillham	809	James A. Snow	252	25 20	6	31 20
Tracy	810	James B. Gascoigne	13	1 30	6	7 30
Melvin	811	Owen C. McMahon	100	10 00	6	16 00
De Land	812	J. H. Wood	150	15 00	6	21 00
Humboldt Park	813	Urben B. Miller	5	50	6	6 50
Ohio	814	E. P. Spooner	103	10 30	6	16 30
Lawn	815	F. B. Giles	8	80	6	6 80
Ridgway	816	James M. Bishop	299	29 90	6	35 90
Creal Springs	817	Ed. McInturff	336	33 60	6	39 60
Ben Hur	818	Andrew M. Engle	7	70	6	6 70
Columbian	819	Charles B. Goldsmith	7	70	6	6 70
Henderson	820	M. B. Glazebrook	157	15 70	6	21 70
New Canton	821	George McFarland	292	29 20	6	35 20
Belknap	822	S. D. Peeler	346	34 60	6	40 60
Pearl	823	J. F. Rush	115	11 50	6	17 50
Grove	824	John H. Griffith	21	2 10	6	8 10
Arthur	825	C. F. Jenne	162	16 20	6	22 20
Mazon	826	George P. Thomas	71	7 10	6	13 10
Sequoit	827	Max J. Huber	55	5 50	6	11 50
Edgar	829	George W. Hughes	154	15 40	6	21 40
Rockport	830					
Findlay	831	W. B. Wallace	205	20 50	6	26 50
Magic City	832	John J. Gard	23	2 30	6	8 30
Dean	833	John Bennett	321	32 10	6	38 10
Toledo	834	G. D. Leach	187	18 70	6	24 70
Triple	835	F. Kohl	278	27 80	6	33 80
Windsor Park	836	E. E. Armstrong	7	70	6	6 70
Hindsboro	837	C. L. Watson	168	16 80	6	22 80
Charity	838	Charles E. Duncan	197	19 70	6	25 70
Berwyn	839					
Alto Pass	840	O. B. Holcomb	332	33 20	6	39 20
Woodlawn Park	841	William H. Bird	8	80	6	6 80
Fides	842	M. E. Nelson	17	1 70	4	5 70
Park Lodge	843	Thomas A. Lawson	10	1 00	6	7 00
Hopewell	844	W. J. Rice	126	12 60	6	18 60
Martinton	845	Samuel Pilott	68	6 80	6	12 80

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bluffs	846	F. C. Funk	232	$ 23 20	6	$ 29 20
Stronghurst	847	George T. Chant	213	21 30	6	27 30
London	848	C. A. Mateer	183	18 30	6	24 30
Palestine	849	J. M. Foreman	253	25 30	6	31 30
Austin	850	John M. Simpson	7	70	6	6 70
Chicago Heights	851	M. S. Phillips	27	2 70	6	8 70
Gothic	852	H. S. Wakefield	281	28 10	6	34 10
Latham	853	A. J. Pease	185	18 50	6	24 50
Brighton Park	854	James B. Bain	6	60	6	6 60
King Oscar	855	William R. Price	12	1 20	6	7 20
West Gate	856	C. L. Wood	271	27 10	6	33 10
Boyd D	857	Henry I Bard	67	6 70	6	12 70
Utica	858	N. J. Cary	94	9 40	6	15 40
Apple River	859	J. W. Oliver	144	14 40	6	20 40
Metropolitan	860	Luke Nettleton	5	50	6	6 50
Sorento	861	A. E. Eisele	248	24 80	6	30 80
Riverside	862	James W. Castle	12	1 20	6	7 20
St. Andrews	863	Albert Davis	1	10	6	6 10
Olympia	864	Arthur I. Porges	4	40	6	6 40
St. Cecilia	865	John F. Lockert	1	10	6	6 10
West Salem	866	Charles L. Hainz	248	24 80	6	30 80
Chadwick	867	A. A. Foster	130	13 00	6	19 00
Cornell	868	Henry C. Sawyer	105	10 50	6	16 50
Maywood	869	John W. Barker	7	70	6	6 70
Lostant	870	J. M. Hannum	113	11 30	6	17 30
Argentina	871	Joseph W. Ripple	163	16 30	6	22 30
Free Will	872	J. Smith Mason	132	13 20	6	19 20
Standard	873	George M. Harmison	1	10	6	6 10
Nifong	874	L. G. Brown	215	21 50	6	27 50
Cornerstone	875	Edgar C. Jackson	1	10	4	4 10
William McKinley	876	W.H. Constantine	2	20	6	6 20
Granite City	877	James W. Mills	275	27 50	6	33 50

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. LADD,
W. F. BECK,
GEO. W. TIPSWORD.

APPOINTMENTS—To Fill Vacancies.

The District Deputy Grand Masters for three districts being absent the Grand Master appointed the following brethren to act in their places:

First District—Wm. K. Forsyth.
Twenty-fourth District—H. A. Eidson.
Twenty-sixth District—Wm. E. Hadley.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

Bro. John C. Hollenbeck offered the following amendment to Grand Lodge By-Laws, and it being seconded by representatives of twenty lodges, lies over until next year:

To Amend Section 2, Article 13, by striking out "whose names shall be announced in open lodge at the meeting when petition is received," and amend by substituting the following:

The Secretary, by order of the Worshipful Master, shall notify each member of the committee in writing of his appointment, not mentioning who the other members of the committee are.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

Bro. C. M. Forman offered the following amendment to Grand Lodge By-Laws, and it being seconded by representatives of twenty lodges, lies over until next year:

Amend Article 3, Part 1, Section 4, Grand Lodge By-Laws by striking out the words "fifteen hundred dollars" and inserting in place thereof the words two thousand and five hundred dollars.

REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, through its chairman, Bro. John M. Pearson, reported, recommending that the adjustment of the claim for services rendered and expenses incurred in the case of the late Berwick Lodge No. 619, at Cameron, be referred to the incoming Grand Master with full power to settle.

Report adopted.

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

Bro. Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence, offered the following special report:

Adopted.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A.F. and A. Masons:

Your Committee on Masonic Correspondence has been charged with the duty of reporting upon the applications for recognition by this Grand Lodge of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Puerto Rico and the Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of Queensland.

The so-called Sovereign Grand Lodge of Puerto Rico claims to be a "reorganization" at San Juan, on the 22nd of April, 1900, of the body of the same name organized at Mayaguez in 1885, whose application for

recognition as a governing body in Symbolic or Free and Accepted Masonry was denied by the Grand Lodge of Illinois upon the ground of the congenital illegitimacy of the lodges composing it. This committee has never been furnished with any data concerning the reorganization of April, 1900, beyond two circulars issued that year, the first announcing the removal of the seat of the alleged grand lodge from Mayaguez to San Juan, the second, of subsequent date, announcing the reorganization on the date above mentioned. These circulars contained internal evidence in the shape of incidental and doubtless unintentional disclosures, which led your committee to express the opinion at the time, that it was doubtful if there was enough of the remnants of the lodges which organized the Mayaguez body still in existence to form a grand lodge, or to resuscitate one manifestly so long moribund; that in the reorganization the lack of a sufficient number of lodges through their representatives, was eked out by the presence and participation of unattached Masons; and that these remnants and unaffiliated Masons were hastily gathered together and a simulacrum of a grand lodge formed for the confessed purpose of preventing the entrance of Free and Accepted Masonry into the Island from the United States of which it had then become either a part or a dependency, liable to be treated, as in truth it is, as open American territory, Masonically, subject to colonization by American grand lodges.

No action by the Grand Lodge on this request is deemed necessary by your committee; if it is the same body organized at Mayaguez in 1885, its claims to recognition were long since formally passed upon by this Grand Body; if upon the alleged reorganization of April 22, 1900, at San Juan, a new body was created, no evidence has been received to show that the new creation sufficiently appoaches the character of a Masonic governing body to warrant us in dignifying its claim for recognition by a formal denial.

At the last annual communication this committee reported the formation of an independent Grand Lodge of Queensland by a convention held at Brisbane on March 22 and April 25, 1904, in which thirty-nine out of the one hundred and fifty-two lodges then existing in that Australasian state took part, a request for fraternal recognition from the new grand lodge being then before us.

It will be remembered that twenty-five of the participating lodges held under the Irish constitution (all but one of the lodges on the Irish registry), and fourteen under the Scottish constitution.

Although it seemed plain almost to demonstration to your committee, that the unparalleled application of the gag in the English and Scottish lodges by their respective district and provincial rulers, and the generally lawless and violent character of their repressive measures, betokened their belief that the claim of the Grand Lodge of Queensland that if left to

the free choice guaranteed to them by the law governing the formation of grand lodges, a large majority of the lodges would at once have given in their adhesion to the movement for an independent grand lodge, we did not recommend immediate recognition because the evidence in our hands of the right of the lodges participating in the convention to speak for the majority of the lodges in Queensland was not complete. It was not clearly in evidence from so much of the record as was in our hands that all the lodges in the territory had been invited to participate in the convention. Since that report was made, however, we have come into possession of abundant evidence on this point, not only in the published proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Queensland, but from sources unfriendly to that body. V. W. Bro. John Strachan, grand registrar (the law officer) of the Grand Lodge of England, in an official report attempting to discredit the regularity of the new grand lodge, speaking from a thorough knowledge of the procedings, says that "overtures were made to the English and Scotch lodges to join the movement."

This fact being established beyond dispute, it is manifest that the convention when assembled had complete jurisdiction of the subject matter which it was called to consider, and was fully authorized to determine whether or not an independent grand lodge should be organized. Every lodge in the territory was entitled to be present and bear its part in answering the question which could then and there, and then and there only, be lawfully asked and answered. That convention answered the question in the affirmative; and proceeding regularly, acting always within its rights under the common law of Masonry did form an independent grand lodge which at once became the ultimate source of Masonic authority within the political boundaries of the state of Queensland. As such it is entitled to recognition and we therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Queensland is hereby recognized as being regularly formed under conditions fully warranting such action, and therefore rightfully entitled to exclusive Masonic jurisdiction coterminous with the political boundaries of the state wherein it exists.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Illinois cordially welcomes the Grand Lodge of Queensland into the equal sisterhood of grand lodges and will gladly cultivate closer fraternal relations therewith by an interchange of representatives.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Committee.*

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

Bro. Samuel W. Waddle presented the following report of the Committee on Finance, and on motion it was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A.F. and A.M.:

Your Committee on Finance beg leave to report as follows:

We recommend the adoption of the resolution providing for the printing of 1,000 copies of the Book of Ceremonials, the supply being exhausted.

We also recommend the adoption of the resolution providing for the printing and binding of 3,000 copies of the new By-Laws of this Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE M. MOULTON,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,
Committee.

REMARKS—by Brother Robbins P.G.M.

Bro. Joseph Robbins spoke as follows about the death of Past Deputy Master John C. Baker and asked that a memorial page be set apart in the proceedings to his memory. It was so ordered:

M.W. Grand Master:

Since this body has been in session intelligence has been received of the death of Past Deputy Grand Master R.W. Bro. John C. Baker.

It has been many years since he attended the Grand Lodge, and he has, I understand, for some years been living the life of a recluse. He was one of the Baker family of singers, who were famous forty years ago and more, and along in that time he invariably led the Grand Lodge in singing Burns' Adieu, on closing.

He was an active, faithful, intelligent, valued Mason, dropping from the line of honors by one of those mutations which occur in all Grand Lodges, and soon dropped out of the Grand Lodge. Few who are here now remember him. But those who do remember him, do so with a very warm feeling in their hearts, and I am unwilling this occasion should pass without taking the opportunity to say one word in the way of tribute to his memory; and I move that a memorial page be set apart for him in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

REPORT—Committee on Revision.

Bro. Edward Cook offered the following report from the Committee on Revision of By-Laws, and on motion it was adopted:

To the M.W. Grand Lodge, A.F. and A.M., of Illinois:

Your Committee on Revision of By-Laws, to whom were referred certain documents with the caption "Masonic Education and Fraternal Education," and which are drawn in the form of legislative enactments, would respectfully report that we have given the papers such consideration as the limited time at our command has permitted and find that so far as we are able to understand the purport of the author's thought, we believe ourselves in sympathy with his ideas which seem to run in the direction of extending Masonic knowledge and promoting fraternal information. We fail, however, to find such evidence of a definite purpose, plan or suggestion as to enable us to conclude that his project in its present shape could be made to bear practical results.

We therefore recommend that the papers be returned to the author with the suggestion that after arriving at a more definite and practical outline of his purpose, he place the matter in the form of an amendment or addition to some specific part of our By-Laws and propose the same through the regular channel provided for amendments.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD COOK,
GEORGE M. MOULTON,
OWEN SCOTT,
Committee.

Bro. Owen Scott offered a motion that the Committee on Revision of By-Laws be discharged, and a committee appointed to supervise the printing of the new by-laws.

Adopted.

The Grand Master appointed Bros. Edward Cook and J. H. C. Dill.

RULING—Asked For.

Bro. R. T. Spencer asked for a ruling on the following:

Should the mileage of an officer, representative or member of a committee of the Grand Lodge be computed from the location of his lodge or from his place of residence?

It was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence for a report next year.

REPORT—Committee on Railroads and Transportation.

The Grand Secretary read the following report from the Committee on Railroads and Transportation, and, on motion, it was adopted:

To the M.W. Grand Lodge, A.F. and A. Masons, of Illinois:

BRETHREN:—Your Committee on Railroads and Transportation respectfully report that they arranged for a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, with both the Western and Central Passenger Associations.

We have received, certified and turned over to the joint agent of the Passenger Associations, 589 certificates which have been duly executed, and are now ready for delivery in the office of the Secretary in the northwest corner of Medinah Temple.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

J. O. CLIFFORD,
JNO. WHITLEY,
Committee.

Chicago, October 5, 1905.

REPORT—Committee to Examine Visitors.

The Grand Secretary read the following report from the Committee to Examine Visitors, and on motion it was approved:

CHICAGO, ILL., October 5, 1905.

To the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A.F. and A.M.:

Your Committee appointed to Examine Visitors at this session of the Grand Lodge respectfully report, that we have examined all who have presented themselves and vouched for them to the Grand Tyler.

Fraternally submitted,

H. T. BURNAP,
ISAAC CUTTER,
H. A. SNELL,
CHARLES H. MARTIN,
S. S. BORDEN,
Committee.

REPORT—Visiting Committee.

Brother Rohrbaugh, of the committee appointed to visit Brother Burbank, made the following report:

M.W. Grand Master:

The Grand Stewards, Brother Grimes, Brother Hamilton, and myself, in company with M.W. Bro. Cook, visited R.W. Brother Burbank and conveyed to him your sympathy. He asked that you remember him at this hour; he wished to convey to you his love, and stated that Masonry had been to him a great reality all through life.

Brethren, we shall never forget his love. It is not probable that we shall ever again be permitted to see him among us. He enjoys the satisfaction of a well spent life, and whenever the call comes he will die in the hope of a glorious immortality. We can send him our love. That we will do. That is a glorious reality.

Brother Hamilton added:

M.W. Grand Master:

I would like to have a little fuller report made of our visit to Brother Burbank. At the special request of the committee Brother Cook accompanied us and participated in the conversation, and I now request that he supplement our report with a few words.

Bro. Edward Cook, who accompanied the committee, spoke as follows:

M.W. Grand Master:

I don't know that I can add anything to the very touching and appropriate report that has been made by the committee.

It is perhaps proper to give a little further information as to the conditions in this case.

The brother's office and home have long been at 3035 South Park avenue, at the corner of 31st street, where he and his wife grew old together, until two or there years ago, when she went to visit a son in California, and died there, since which time this dear brother who is now approaching his eighty-fifth birthday, has lived alone. The growing years have made it impossible for him to remain in the active practice of his profession as a physician. His income has dwindled. But the officers and members of Lakeside Lodge No. 739, of which he is a Past Master, and its most honored member, have been true brethren to him. They have looked after his wants. They have seen to it that he was provided for. He has been kept in his dear old home to which he is so much attached. They have engaged the services of a capable and kind woman of mature years, who spends her time in caring for him. All this the brethren of Lakeside Lodge, the Chapter and Commandery have provided for. He is in comfortable circumstances so far as environment and daily wants are concerned, and he

has the attention and heartfelt love and sympathy of his brethren—all of which he abundantly appreciates.

I feel constrained, Most Worshipful Grand Master, to say a word further. At the solicitation of the committee which you appointed, they not being particularly familiar with that portion of the city and its means of transportation, I went with them on this visit as a sort of pilot or as they were pleased to term me, a chaperon, and they being rather young (?) needed someone to guide their footsteps, and so it fell to my good fortune to go with them, upon a mission such as rarely falls to the lot of man.

Here were three brethren, aged respectively 71, 76 and 77 years, who have not been honored because of their appointment to a place in the official roster of this Grand Lodge, but who have honored us and our institution by accepting the position of Grand Stewards going to visit the fourth member of that beautiful group who stand as the noblest exemplars of what is best in life and best in Masonry, and who so well represent the four cardinal virtues, Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence, and Justice.

Brethren, the scene which presented itself when these three brethren gathered about the couch of the fourth, was such as mortals seldom witness. It was a picture of brotherhood, sublime in its pathos; and most beautiful in its impressiveness. Just think of it! Here was this once stalwart specimen of humanity, long so strong and vigorous, but now stricken by age infirmities, laying prostrate upon his bed, physically disabled, but mentally strong, and morally pure, waiting, with clear inward vision for the future; his eyes were growing dim; he was evidently listening for the "knocking at the door!" And shall we not say, "He is already beginning to hear the footsteps of the angels!"

But he is approaching the end firm in the consciousness of having lived an upright life; of having been a just and loyal Mason; one of the best exemplars of the teachings of our institution, and having lived thus, he can view the end calmly, and with an abiding faith.

His physicians tell us he may make a partial recovery and be spared to us for some months but they give no ground to hope for strength sufficient to enable him to get about.

He appreciated your remembrance and the visit of his colleagues beyond anything that I have words to express. He wanted you all to know how thoroughly he felt it, how much he thanked you, and how dearly he loved you.

And as we turned away the unbidden tears would come to the eye. And yet with faith and confidence we could but say: "Let my death be like that of the righteous man, and may my last end be like his?"

The report of the committee was adopted.

The Grand Secretary read the following letter from Mrs. Henry McCall:

SAGES FARM, October 1, 1905.

William B. Wright, Esq., M.W.G.M. A.F. and A.M.:

DEAR SIR:—Mr. McCall requests that I advise you that he will not be able to be present at Grand Lodge this week on account of illness, and he sends fraternal greetings to yourself and the members of the Grand Lodge. Also that his health is improving very satisfactorily and he expects to return to Chicago about the middle of the month.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. HENRY MCCALL.

Bro. Joseph Robbins offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge misses the presence of one of its oldest members and long a faithful and efficient officer of this body, R.W. Bro. Loyal L. Munn, Past Grand Secretary, and learns with regret that his absence from the councils in which he has been an active participant for more than forty years, is due to failing health, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be directed to communicate to R.W. Brother Munn its regrets at his absence and its hope that he may soon regain his accustomed health and be thereby restored to the society and companionship of his brethren.

Bro. C. M. Forman offered the following resolution, and on motion it was adopted:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge regrets the inability of District Deputy R.W. Bro. Henry McCall, of the First District, and District Deputy R.W. Bro. Wm. Montgomery of the Twenty-sixth District, to attend this session of the Grand Lodge on account of their illness, and hereby express our sincere sympathy for them and the hope that they have a speedy recovery.

RESOLUTION—Franklin's Birthday.

Bro. R. T. Spencer offered the following resolution, and on motion it was adopted:

WHEREAS, The 17th day of January next will be the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Right Worshipful Bro. Benjamin Franklin, one of the most distinguished American Masons that has ever lived, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recommend to all constituent lodges in this jurisdiction that they celebrate in an appropriate manner on January 17, A. D. 1906, the birthday of our illustrious brother whose renown as a patriot, a statesman, a philosopher, a philanthropist and a Freemason is world-wide.

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

The Grand Secretary read the list of appointive officers:

R.W. Grand Chaplain, Bro. W. S. WELSH.
R.W. Grand Orator, Bro. OWEN SCOTT.
W. Deputy Grand Secretary, Bro. G. A. STADLER.
W. Grand Pursuivant, Bro. JAMES MCCREDIE.
W. Grand Marshal, Bro. LOUIS ZINGER.
W. Grand Standard Bearer, Bro. WILLIAM H. PEAK.
W. Grand Sword Bearer, Bro. J. R. ENNIS.
W. Senior Grand Deacon, Bro. HENRY L. WHIPPLE.
W. Junior Grand Deacon, Bro. LAWRENCE C. JOHNSON.
W. Grand Steward, Bro. C. ROHRBOUGH.
W. Grand Steward, Bro. W. B. GRIMES.
W. Grand Steward, Bro. W. M. BURBANK.
W. Grand Steward, Bro. G. W. HAMILTON.
Grand Tyler, Bro. C. S. GURNEY.

INSTALLATION.

Bro. Wm. B. Wright, assisted by Bro. Joseph Robbins, installed all the officers except the Grand Chaplain, the Grand Pursuivant, and Brother Burbank, Grand Steward.

Before the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer were installed, it was announced that the bonds of both had been approved.

REMARKS—of Bro. Chester E. Allen.

Bro. Chester E. Allen, on being installed, spoke as follows:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

Words are inadequate to properly express to you my appreciation of the honor you have conferred in advancing me to the most exalted position in the gift of this Grand Lodge, and in thus enabling me to realize the highest ambition that can come to a member of the Masonic fraternity. To your favor alone I am indebted for this preferment, and it shall be my one purpose to so conduct myself as to fulfill every confidence you have reposed in me.

In formally accepting this office, I recognize and assume all of the duties and responsibilities attendant thereto, and every ability which I possess and every energy of which I am capable, shall be directed to the end that the sovereign will of this Grand Lodge may be so executed, that the welfare and prosperity of Illinois Freemasonry may be encouraged and promoted. In this effort I ask from you that same hearty individual and collective co-operation and support which have been so liberally forthcoming in the past, and which are ever essential that the maximum of results may be accomplished. Brethren, again I thank you.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Grand Secretary read the names of the brethren comprising the standing committees:

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

John M. Pearson, John C. Smith, Edward Cook, Wm. B. Wright, Ralph H. Wheeler.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, Henry E. Hamilton, Charles F. Tenney, John W. Hamilton.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. C. Mitchell, Jno. Johnston, I. H. Todd, M. Bates Iott, C. B. Ward.

CHARTERED LODGES.

Charles F. Hitchcock, James L. Scott, W. W. Watson, S. M. Schoemann, James A. Steele.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

John A. Ladd, W. F. Beck, A. W. West.

FINANCE.

George M. Moulton, Gil. W. Barnard, S. O. Spring.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

GRAND EXAMINERS.

H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, Hugh A. Snell, Charles H. Martin, S. S. Borden.

TRUSTEES OF HOME.

Charles F. Hitchcock (three years), Owen Scott (two years), Leroy A. Goddard (one year).

THANKS—to Retiring Grand Master.

Bro. Joseph Robbins moved that the hearty and cordial thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to M.W. Bro. Wm. B. Wright, the retiring Grand Master, for the ability, steadfastness and zeal with which he has conducted the affairs of this jurisdiction for the last two years, and for the dignity and impartiality which he has brought to the chair during the sessions over which he has presided.

Adopted unanimously.

Brother Wright spoke as follows:

M.W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois:

I have some serious doubts whether I deserve all that is expressed in this resolution. I felt when I was conducted into this great and responsible office that if I myself discharged the duties connected with it from my own power and my own ability, they would be poorly performed. I felt then that I was safe in assuming that the brethren of this great jurisdiction would not allow its Grand Master to make many or very serious mistakes in the discharge of his duties.

I come to you now and say that I do not believe there is a jurisdiction of any kind whether it be fraternal or governmental that is so easy to govern, and one in which the presiding officer has the sympathy, the respect, and the assistance of everybody so fully and completely as the presiding officer of the Grand Lodge of the state of Illinois.

I am glad to come to you with that information, having for two years leaned upon those who looked to me as the source of authority. I am glad to be able to say there is no body of men anywhere which includes in its

membership more dignity, more ability and more deference to those principles enunciated by the fraternity, which go to build up individual character, and make great and good men of all of us.

Brethren, I am deeply grateful for your individual support, and for the support of every officer and committeeman of the Grand Lodge during my two years. Really I lay down the gavel with considerable feeling of relief.

There is a great deal of hard work, a great deal of detail work which devolves upon the Grand Master, and if he is a busy man in other respects, some of these things may be neglected. I lay it down, brethren, in the full confidence that the dignity and ability,—whatever it may have been with which the office has been administered in the last two years—will continue and be more marked under the administration of my worthy successor.

MINUTES APPROVED.

The minutes of the Sixty-Sixth Annual Communication were then read and approved.

CLOSED.

At 12:40 p. m., no further business appearing, the M.W. Grand Master proceeded to close the M.W. Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM.



C. E. Allen
GRAND MASTER.

ATTEST:

J. H. C. Dill.
GRAND SECRETARY.

M. W. Grand Master's Address—
GALESBURG, ILLINOIS



JEROME R. GORIN

Elected M.W. Grand Master 1866—1867.

Districts and District Deputy Grand Masters

FOR THE YEARS 1905-6.

District.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	Henry McCall.....	335 Wabash Ave., Chicago.	Lodges Nos. 33, 160, 211, 308, 314, 410, 437, 524, 557, 639, 662, 686, 711, 726, 751, 767, 774, 779, 784, 797, 810, 818, 836, 842, 851, 860, 864, 878, 873, 882.
2	Robert R. Jampolis	134 Monroe St., Chicago...	Lodges Nos. 81, 182, 271, 310, 393, 411, 478, 526, 610, 642, 669, 690, 716, 731, 758, 768, 776, 780, 789, 800, 813, 819, 839, 843, 854, 862, 865, 875.
3	Elmer E. Beach....	1501 Ashland Blk, Chicago.	Lodges Nos. 141, 209, 277, 311, 409, 422, 508, 540, 611, 643, 674, 697, 717, 739, 765, 770, 777, 783, 795, 804, 815, 832, 841, 850, 855, 863, 869, 876.
4	Jay L. Brewster..	Waukegan, Lake Co.....	Kane, McHenry, and Lake.
5	A. G. Everett.....	Rockford, Winnebago Co.	Boone, Winnebago, and Stephenson.
6	John W. Niles.....	Sterling, Whiteside Co...	Jo Daviess, Carroll, and Whiteside.
7	Daniel D. Hunt.....	DeKalb, DeKalb county ..	Ogle, Lee, and DeKalb.
8	John B. Fithian....	Joliet, Will county	Kendall, DuPage, Will, and Grundy
9	W. D. Fullerton....	Ottawa, La Salle county..	La Salle and Livingston.
10	T. Van Antwerp ...	Sparland, Marshall Co....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, and Stark.
11	J. S. Burns.....	Orion, Henry Co.....	Henry, Rock Island, and Mercer.
12	Emerson Clark....	Farmington, Fulton Co...	McDonough, Fulton, and Schuyler.
13	Chas. T. Holmes....	Galesburg, Knox county..	Knox, Warren, and Henderson.
14	John C. Weis.....	Peoria, Peoria Co.....	Peoria, Woodford, and Tazewell.
15	A. H. Scrogin	Lexington, McLean Co ...	McLean, DeWitt, and Ford.
16	W. H. McClain.....	Onarga, Iroquois county..	Kankakee, Iroquois, and Vermilion.
17	Henry W. Berks...	Champaign, Champa'n Co	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar, and Coles.
18	N. M. Mesnard.....	Boody, Macon county.....	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon, and Logan.
19	S. S. Breese.....	Springfield, Sangamon Co.	Mason, Menard, Sangamon, and Cass.
20	D. B. Hutchison....	Jacksonville, Morgan Co..	Brown, Morgan, Scott, and Pike.
21	C. C. Marsh.....	Bowen, Hancock county..	Adams and Hancock.
22	R. F. Morrow.....	Virden, Macoupin Co	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, and Macoupin.
23	John W. Rose	Litchfield, Montg'mery Co	Montgomery, Christian, and Shelby
24	H. A. Eidson	Willow Hill, Jasper Co....	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland, and Lawrence.
25	Anthony Doherty..	Clay City, Clay Co.....	Clay, Effingham, Fayette, and Marion.
26	Wm. Montgomery.	Moro, Madison Co.....	Bond, Clinton, and Madison.
27	Geo. S. Caughlan..	E. St. Louis, St. Clair Co	St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph.
28	Wm. M. Webster..	Benton, Franklin Co	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson, and Williamson.
29	Henry T. Goddard.	Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co..	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline, and Gallatin.
30	J. W. Morris.....	Cairo, Alexander Co.	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union Pulaski, and Alexander.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6th OF APRIL, A.D. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

When elected	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	*Abraham Jonas	*James Adams	*W. S. Vance	*H. Rogers	*Alexander Dunlap	*Wm. B. Warren
1840	Abraham Jonas	James Adams	*Alexander Dunlap	*Harrison Dills	*Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1841	Abraham Jonas	*Meredith Helm	Alexander Dunlap	Harrison Dills	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1842	*Meredith Helm	*Alexander Dunlap	*Levi Lusk	*Joseph N. Ralston	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1843	*Alexander Dunlap	*Levi Lusk	*William Hodge	*Henry Prather	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1844	*Levi Lusk	*Carding Jackson	*David Allen	*Nelson D. Morse	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1845	*Rev. Wm. F. Walker	*Nelson D. Morse	*Edgar R. Bogardus	*John R. Crandall	*James L. Anderson	*Levi Lusk
1846	*Nelson D. Morse	*William Lavely	*John R. Crandall	*Adam Brewer	James L. Anderson	Levi Lusk
1847	*William Lavely	*John R. Crandall	*Joseph C. Ketchum	*Matthias Taylor	*Wm. McMurtry	*William Mitchell
1848	William Lavely	*Edward R. Roe	Joseph C. Ketchum	*William C. Hobbs	Wm. McMurtry	William Mitchell
1849	*William C. Hobbs	*John H. Holton	Joseph C. Ketchum	*William E. Russell	Wm. McMurtry	William Mitchell
1850	*C. G. Y. Taylor	*Thomas J. Pickett	*Wm. W. Bennett	*Daniel C. McNeil	Wm. McMurtry	*Wm. B. Warren
1851	*Thomas J. Pickett	*Elias Hibbard	*Eli B. Ames	*Carlton Drake	Wm. McMurtry	*HarmonG.Reynolds
1852	*Eli B. Ames	*Benjamin L. Wiley	*Isaac R. Diller	*James L. Anderson	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1853	*William B. Warren	*James L. Anderson	*T. O. Wilson	William H. Turner	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1854	*James L. Anderson	*T. O. Wilson	*James H. Hibbard	*Elijah M. Haines	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1855	*William B. Herrick	*James H. Hibbard	*Jerome R. Gorin	*William A. Dickey	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1856	*James H. Hibbard	*Jas. V. Z. Blaney	*Harrison Dills	*Fergus M Blair	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1857	*Harrison Dills	*James H. Matheny	*Fergus M. Blair	*A. J. Kuykendall	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1858	*Ira A. W. Buck	*Fergus M. Blair	*A. J. Kuykendall	*Silas C. Toler	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G Reynolds
1859	Ira A. W. Buck	Fergus M. Blair	A. J. Kuykendall	Silas C. Toler	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1860	Ira A. W. Buck	Fergus M. Blair	A. J. Kuykendall	Silas C. Toler	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1861	*F. M. Blair	*Silas C. Toler	*Asa W. Blakesley	John C. Baker	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1862	F. M. Blair	*John C. Baker	*Jerome R. Gorin	*James C. Luckey	*J. R. Mack	Harmon G.Reynolds
1863	*Thomas J. Turner	*Jerome R. Gorin	*H. P. H. Bromwell	Edwin F. Babcock	*Harrison Dills	Harmon G Reynolds
1864	Thomas J. Turner	*H. P. H. Bromwell	Edwin F. Babcock	*Nathan W. Huntley	Harrison Dills	Harmon G.Reynolds
1865	*H. P. H. Bromwell	*Jerome R. Gorin	*Nathan W Huntley	Charles Fisher	Harrison Dills	Harmon G.Reynolds
1866	*Jerome R. Gorin	*Nathan W. Huntley	Charles Fisher	*Horace Hayward	Harrison Dills	Harmon G.Reynolds
1867	Jerome R. Gorin	Charles Fisher	*DeWitt C. Cregier	*James A. Hawley	Harrison Dills	Harmon G.Reynolds

*Deceased.

1868	*Harmon G. Reynolds	*DeWitt C. Cregier...	*James A. Hawley...	*Geo. E. Lounsbury .	*Harrison Dills	*Orlin H. Miner.....
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds	DeWitt C. Cregier...	*James A. Hawley...	Geo. E. Lounsbury .	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner.....
1870	*DeWitt C. Cregier..	*James A. Hawley...	*Geo. E. Lounsbury .	*James C. Luckey....	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner.....
1871	DeWitt C. Cregier..	James A. Hawley..	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins.....	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner.....
1872	*James A. Hawley...	*Geo. E. Lounsbury .	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner.....
1873	James A. Hawley..	Geo. E. Lounsbury .	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Harrison Dills	†John F. Burrill
1874	*Geo. E. Lounsbury .	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Henry E. Hamilton..	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1875	Geo. E. Lounsbury .	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Henry E. Hamilton..	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1876	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Henry E. Hamilton..	Rev. William H. Scott	*Archibald A. Glenn.	John F. Burrill
1877	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Henry E. Hamilton..	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn.	John F. Burrill
1878	*Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	Louis Ziegler.....	*Daniel M. Browning.	*Orlin H. Miner.....	John F. Burrill
1879	Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	*Daniel M. Browning.	John R. Thomas	Orlin H. Miner.....	John F. Burrill
1880	Rev. William H. Scott	*Daniel M. Browning.	John R. Thomas	*Henry C. Cleaveland	*Wiley M. Egan.....	John F. Burrill
1881	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel M. Browning.	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1882	*Daniel M. Browning.	John R. Thomas	*Henry C. Cleaveland	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1883	Daniel M. Browning.	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1884	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1885	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford.	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1886	Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford.	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1887	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard. .	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1888	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard...	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1889	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard...	Owen Scott.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1890	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard...	Owen Scott.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1891	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard....	Owen Scott.....	Edward Cook.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1892	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard....	Owen Scott.....	Edward Cook.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1893	Leroy A. Goddard...	Owen Scott.....	Edward Cook.....	C. F. Hitchcock.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1894	Leroy A. Goddard...	Owen Scott.....	Edward Cook.....	C. F. Hitchcock.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1895	Owen Scott.....	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock.....	Geo. M. Moulton.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1896	Owen Scott.....	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock.....	Geo. M. Moulton.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill
1897	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock.....	Geo. M. Moulton.....	Wm. B. Wright.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1898	Edward Cook.....	C. F. Hitchcock.....	Geo. M. Moulton.....	Wm. B. Wright.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1899	Chas. F. Hitchcock..	Geo. M. Moulton.....	Wm. B. Wright.....	Chester E. Allen.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1900	Chas. F. Hitchcock..	Geo. M. Moulton.....	Wm. B. Wright	Chester E. Allen.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1901	Geo. M. Moulton. ...	Wm. B. Wright.....	Chester E. Allen .. .	Alexander H. Bell...	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1902	Geo. M. Moulton.....	Wm. B. Wright	Chester E. Allen	Alexander H. Bell...	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill
1903	Wm. B. Wright.....	Chester E. Allen.....	Alexander H. Bell...	A. B. Ashley.....	Leroy A. Goddard...	J. H. C. Dill.....
1904	Wm. B. Wright.	Chester E. Allen.....	Alexander H. Bell...	A. B. Ashley.....	Leroy A. Goddard...	J. H. C. Dill.....
1905	Chester E. Allen....	Alexander H. Bell...	A. B. Ashley.	D. D. Darrah.....	Leroy A. Goddard...	J. H. C. Dill.....

*Deceased.

†Expelled.

APPOINTED OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

	GRAND CHAPLAIN.	GRAND ORATOR.	DEPUTY GRAND SECY.	GRAND PURSUIVANT.	W. GRAND MARSHAL.	GRAND STANDARD BEARER.	GRAND SWORD BEARER.
1840	Rev. H. W. Osborn*	S. A. Douglas*	W. D. McCann*	John Gregory*	S. W. Lucas*	L. Griffing*	
1841	F. A. McNeill*	James Shields*	W. D. McCann	John Gregory	A. C. Dixon*	M. Doyle*	
1842	F. A. McNeill	J. H. Matheny*	Edward Jones*	John Gregory	A. C. Dixon	J. P. Swisler*	
1843	G. A. Patterson*	H. S. Cooley*	Adam Dunlap*	S. W. Lucas	P. Underwood*	J. P. Swisler	
1844	Rev. Chas. Howard*	R. E. Smith*	Adam Dunlap	A. V. Putman	Mathew Stacy*	William Lavely*	
1845	Rev. Chas. V. Kelly*	William Stuart*	Chas. H. Larrabee*	R. F. Kippingburg*	John H. Holton*		William Ervin*
1846	Rev. Chas. V. Kelly	Rev. Wm. F. Walker*	James Price*	Arnold R. Robinson*	William McMurtry*		Peter Sweat*
1847	Rev. N. P. Heath*	E. R Roe*		Webb C. Quigley*	Peter Surat*		John H. Holton*
1848	Rev. Chas. Howard*	George Davis*	R. W. Diller	William E. Russell*	H. G. Reynolds*		Clark B. Stebbins*
1849	Rev. Brax'n Parish*	A. D. Caldwell*		Clark B. Stebbins*	Nathan English*		W. H. L. Wallace*
1850	Rev. J. T. Worth'g'n*	J. T. Lindsay*		R. W. Scanland*	George W. Hotchkiss*		J. M. Scott*
1851	Rev. Chas. Howard	George T. Brown*	Silas Ramsey*	W. W. Drummond*	Isaac R. Diller*		J. W. Smith*
1852	Rev. R. E. Guthrie*	John Dean Caton*	John S. Winter*	J. W. Smith*	Amos Hill*		J. P. Waterhouse*
1853	Rev. W. E. Johnson*	Charles E. Dodge*	Jacob W. Brewer*	Stephen Bennett*	James Price*		Wm. Kinman*
1854	Rev. J. H. Hughes*	Isaac R. Diller*	Jacob W. Brewer	McKinzie Turner*	Cyrus C. Palmer*		Jonathan Young*
1855	Rev. J. H. Hughes	Isaac R. Diller	John S. Winter	J. C. McMurtry*	A. J. Kuykendall*		Robert Keith*
1856	Rev. Danl. P. Bunn*	James H. Matheny*	P. A. Whitaker*	E. J. Higgins*	A. J. Kuykendall		G. D. Moody*
1857	Rev. L. P. Clover*	J. M. Palmer*		E. J. Higgins	E. A. Whipple*	Robert Keith*	Daniel Frost*
1858	Rev. L. P. Clover	Abraham Jones*	Benj. F. Barry*	C. C. Sympson*	George R. McGregor*	Phares A. Dorwin*	Lewis Keyon*
1859	Rev. N. W. Miner*	Stephen A. Hurlbut*	John S. Winter	C. C. Sympson	Reuben Cleveland*	H. A. Chase*	Robert Gibson*
1860	Rev. Jas. L. Crane*	Ely S. Parker*	James Steele*	N. W. Chapman*	David B. Irons*	Michael Grant*	John C. Baker
1861	Rev. Jas. L. Crane	H. P. H. Bromwell*	L. W. Shepherd*	D. D. Irons*	Reuben Cleveland*	M. Grant*	Caleb Finch*
1862	Rev. N. E. Cobleigh*	H. P. H. Bromwell	L. W. Shepherd	D. W. Zink*	J. M. Pearson	J. W. Banker*	G. W. Albin*
1863	Rev. R. G. Hamilton*	Allen C. Fuller*	John C. Reynolds*	Chas. T. Pace*	James N. Buford*	Daniel G. Burr*	C. L. Underwood*
1864	Rev. J. T. Orr*	Vincent Ridgely	John C. Reynolds	Chas. T. Pace	James Lowe*	Daniel Frost*	Daniel G. Burr*
1865	Rev. J. T. Orr	M. W. Willis*	John C. Reynolds	Alonzo Ransom*	J. F. Alexander*	S. B. Dugger*	Daniel Frost
1866	Rev. O. H. Tiffany*	J. I. Davidson*	John C. Reynolds	Chas. Spalding*	Samuel B. Dugger*	J. M. Samson*	Jay G. Callender*
1867	Rev. D. P. Bunn*	Newton Bateman*	John C. Reynolds	Chas. Spalding	John G. Bagby*	I. S. Blackwelder*	Jay G. Callender
1868	Rev. D. P. Bunn	Joseph Robbins		George W. Staley*	Geo. W. Hartman*	I. E. Hardy*	S. C. Buckman*
1869	Rev. J. I. Davidson*	H. P. H. Bromwell*	John C. Reynolds	Geo. H. Raymond*	John W. Ross*	Elijah E. Myers‡	John Evans*
1870	Rev. Jno. W. Agard*	John M. Scott.*	John C. Reynolds	Thos. J. Whitehead*	John F. Burrill†	Isaac E. Hardy	Wm. H. Eastman*
1871	Rev. Jno. W. Agard	Jerome R. Gorin*	John F. Burrill†	Wm. H. Eastman*	Thos. J. Whitehead	Henry W. Dyer	Isaac E. Hardy*
1872	Rev. Jno. W. Agard	T. T. Gurney*	John F. Burrill	H. W. Dyer	W. H. Long	Isaac E. Hardy	Wm. E. Ginther
1873	W. H. Scott	John Dougherty*	Frank Hudson, Jr.	Thomas C. Clark	Harry Duvall*	Wm. H. Long	Wm. E. Ginther
1874	W. H. Scott.	C. H. Patton*	Frank Hudson, Jr.	E. P. Chatfield	A. H. Irvin	Wm. E. Ginther	Wm. H. Long
1875	George W. Martin	George M McConnell	Frank Hudson, Jr.	John A. Ladd	Alexander H. Irvin*	Robert Richards	George W. Cyrus
1876	George W. Martin	Richmond S. Dement	Frank Hudson, Jr.	John P. Norvell*	John A. Ladd	Geo. W. Cyrus	John R. Thomas
1877	George W. Martin	Alfred Sample*	Frank Hudson, Jr.	John P. Norvell	John A. Ladd	John R. Thomas	Robt. L McKinlay
1878	George W. Martin	John R. Thomas	Frank Hudson, Jr.	John P. Norvell	Henry C. Cleveland*	Loyal L. Munn	Samuel Rawson
1879	George W. Martin	John P. Norvell*	Frank Hudson, Jr.	Chas. M. Carter	Henry C. Cleveland	Loyal L. Munn	Daniel Brewster

*Deceased.

1880	John D. Gillham	W. H. Williamson	Frank Hudson, Jr.	Chas. M. Carter	James C. McMurtry*	Owen Scott	Thomas Moore
1881	John D. Gillham	Owen Scott	Leslie A. Munn	Chas. M. Carter	James C. McMurtry	John C. Bagby	F. A. Halliday
1882	John D. Gillham	William J. Allen	Leslie A. Munn	Thos. S. Mather*	James C. McMurtry	John C. Bagby	F. A. Halliday
1883	John D. Gillham	F. M. Youngblood	Leslie A. Munn	Thos. S. Mather	James C. McMurtry	John C. Bagby	John W. Thrift
1884	Geo. W. Scawthon	W. S. Hooper	Leslie A. Munn	Eugene L. Stoker*	Jas. C. McMurtry*	Rowley Page*	B. Mendenhall
1885	Geo. W. Scawthon	Isaac Clements	Leslie A. Munn	Edw. L. Cronkrite	Rowley Page*	W. H. Curtin*	J. H. C. Dill
1886	H. W. Thomas	W. S. Hooper	D. B. Breed	Edw. L. Cronkrite	Rowley Page	W. H. Curtin	J. H. C. Dill
1887	H. W. Thomas	W. J. Calhoun	Leslie A. Munn	B. F. Mason	W. A. Stevens	Rowley Page	J. O. Hughes*
1888	H. W. Thomas	Geo C. Lorimer*	Leslie A. Munn	B. F. Mason	W. A. Stevens	R. S. Gordon	E. A. Kratz
1889	F. M. Springer*	A. T. Wolf	George L. Munn	B. F. Mason	R. S. Gordon	N. E. Roberts	J. G. Marston
1890	F. M. Springer	W. J. Calhoun	George L. Munn	B. F. Mason	R. S Gordon	N. E. Roberts	J. G. Marston
1891	F. P. Davenport	Wm. W. Barr	Loyal L. Munn, Jr.	B. F. Mason	R. S. Gordon	N. E. Roberts	J. G. Marston
1892	Ulysses G. Johnson	Geo. W. Warvelle	Loyal L. Munn, Jr.	John H. Mitchell	Haswell C. Clarke*	John W. Swatek	J. G. Marston
1893	H. W. Thomas	John C. Black	G. H. B. Tolle	Pleas. T. Chapman	Haswell C. Clarke	Walter Watson	J. S. McClelland*
1894	H. W. Thomas	John C. Black	G. H. B. Tolle	Pleas. T. Chapman	William Hartzell*	Walter Watson	Cicero J. Lindley
1895	Jerome R. Gorin*	Adlai E. Stevenson	G. H. B. Tolle	Pleas. T. Chapman	W. O. Butler	Walter Watson	Cicero J. Lindley
1896	Horace W. Bolton	W. H. Milburn*	G. H. B. Tolle	Cicero J. Lindley	H. C. Clarke	Walter Watson	R. T. Spencer
1897	Abel M. White	John Corson Smith	G. H. B. Tolle	Joseph D. Everett	Cicero J. Lindley	Walter Watson	Adam Ortseifen
1898	Frank Crane	W. H. Milburn*	Geo. A. Stadler	Walter Watson	Joseph D. Everett	Adam Ortseifen	Philip Maas
1899	Nelson G. Lyons	Walter Reeves	Geo. A. Stadler	Thos. A. Stevens	Walter Watson	Jos. D. Everett	Saml. Coffinberry
1900	Thos. B. T. Fisher	V. M. Blanding	Geo. A. Stadler	Thos. A. Stevens	Walter Watson	W. W. Watson	Saml. Coffinberry
1901	J. P. Brushingham	Richard Yates	Geo. A. Stadler	Henry L. Whipple	Walter Watson	Herbert Preston	Louis Zinger
1902	J. P. Brushingham	Jas. B. McFatrich	Geo. A. Stadler	Henry L. Whipple	Walter Watson	Herbert Preston	Louis Zinger
1903	Joseph Stolz	Wm. A. Northcott	Geo. A. Stadler	Henry L. Whipple	Louis Zinger	W. H. Peak	J. R Ennis
1904	J. W. VanCleve	Herbert Preston	Geo. A. Stadler	Henry L. Whipple	Louis Zinger	W. H. Peak	J. R. Ennis
1905	W. S. Welsh	Owen Scott	Geo. A. Stadler	James McCredie	Louis Zinger	W. H. Peak	J. R. Ennis

*Deceased. ‡Suspended †Expelled

APPOINTED OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.—*Continued.*

	SR. GRAND DEACON.	JR. GRAND DEACON.	GRAND STEWARD.	GRAND STEWARD.	GRAND STEWARD.	GRAND STEWARD.	GRAND TYLER.
1840	M. Helm*	J. Crocker*	Lucian B. Adams*	T. G. Johnson*			C. Ludlum*
1841	John Crockett*	Saml. Mattlack*	James Magorian*	A. V. Putman*			Geo. Hackett*
1842	Samuel Mattlack*	Henry Prather*	A. V. Putman*				Geo. Hackett
1843	J. B. Conyers*	John Bennett*	L. C. Kercheval*				Geo. Hackett
1844	Peter Sweat*	Cnas. H. Pringle*	H. C. Reman*				Geo. Hackett
1845	William Lavely*	Nathan Dresser*	John C. Heyl*	Samuel H. Davis*			John Gregory*
1846	A. C. Dickson*	R. F. Kippingburg*	Harrison Dills*	Henry Kaussel*			D. M. Kittinger*
1847	W. C. Hobos*	W. B. Mills*	Timothy Souther*	E. J. Harper*			D. M. Kittinger
1848	W. W. Bennett*	Hosa J. Armstrong*	John Daley*	John Pahlman*			N. Christy
1849	P. A. Whittaker*	Webb C. Quigley*	John E. Rearden*	John T. Knox*			A. R. Stout*
1850	P. A. Whittaker	A. R. Stout*	J. W. Keys*	Phares A. Dorwin*			M. McNamara*
1851	R. W. Scanland*	A. W. Blakesley*	D. A. Morris*	Isaac Springer*			A. R. Robinson*
1852	William S. Hurst*	R. S. Patterson*	Warren Brown*	McKenzie Turner*			A. R. Robinson
1853	John C. Heyl*	Wm. M. Eubanks*	Warren Brown	Robert Keith*			A. R. Robinson
1854	John M. Scott*	R. W. Scanland*	Robert Keith*	Stephen Bennett*			A. R. Robinson
1855	W. W. Jackson*	Henry T. Mudd*	O. N. Stafford*	Ezra J. Higgins*			A. R. Robinson
1856	J. S. Reardon*	Daniel Frost*	O. N. Stafford	P. V. Van Norstrum*			A. R. Robinson
1857	Caesar A. Roberts*	James Monroe*	O. N. Stafford	Silas C. Toler.*			A. R. Robinson
1858	Caesar A. Roberts	William Watson*	O. N. Stafford	Daniel G. Burr			A. R. Robinson
1859	Wm. V. Plum*	Thomas W. Hay*	Wm. A. Hacker*	P. A. Dorwin*			A. R. Robinson
1860	Wm. M. Egan*	Thomas Moore*	Charles Fisher	O. N. Stafford*			A. R. Robinson
1861	J. C. Luckey*	H. W. Hubbard*	O. N. Stafford*	Charles Fisher			A. R. Robinson
1862	H. W. Hubbard*	John Bennett*	Charles Fisher	O. N. Stafford			A. R. Robinson
1863	N. W. Huntley*	Thomas W. Hay*	Charles Fisher	Wm. F. Elkin, Jr*			O. N. Stafford*
1864	Thomas W. Hay*	George Mason*	Charles Fisher	Wm. F. Elkin, Jr			O. N. Stafford
1865	James Lowe*	Rodney Ashley*	J. M. Burnett*	James Gourley*			O. N. Stafford
1866	James Lowe	Rodney Ashley	O. N. Stafford*	Thomas C. Jewell*			John P. Ferns*
1867	Geo. E. Lounsbury*	D. A. Cashman*	O. N. Stafford	R. D. Lawrence*			John P. Ferns
1868	Wm. G. Swan*	Saml. C. Stearns*	O. N. Stafford	A. R. Robinson*			John P. Ferns
1869	Wiley M. Egan*	Saml. C. Stearns	O. N. Stafford	A. R. Robinson			John P. Ferns
1870	W. J. A. DeLancey	Henry W. Dyer	H. E. Hamilton	Wm. H. Long			John P. Ferns
1871	W. J. A. DeLancey	H. E. Hamilton	Wm. H. Long	Wm. E. Ginther	John O'Neil	John McLarey	John P. Ferns
1872	H. E. Hamilton	John D. Hamilton	L. A. Hamblin*	Joseph Dixon*	M. S. Bowman	G. W. Hartman	John P. Ferns
1873	H. E. Hamilton	John D. Hamilton	M. S. Bowman	L. A. Hamblin*	G. Brinkmeier	H. Hohnsheidt*	John P. Ferns
1874	John D. Hamilton	R. T. Higgins.*	J. B. Trull	H. Hohnsheidt*	Ira A. Church*	Isaac E. Hardy	John P. Ferns
1875	John D. Hamilton	R. T. Higgins	George Rawson	George Barry*	Paul Ziemsen	John P. Norvell*	John P. Ferns
1876	John M. Pearson	H. C. Cleveland*	George Rawson	James H. Crandall	Wm. E. Avise	E. Bornemann	John P. Ferns
1877	John M. Pearson	H. C. Cleveland	George Rawson	Adolph Shire	C. M. Grammar	H. B. Davidson	John P. Ferns
1878	Alfred Sample*	Frank A. Hallday	A. M. Bennett	James Strong	J. L. Wallar*	Gilbert R. Smith	John P. Ferns
1879	Alfred Sample	Geo. W. Hamilton	James L. Scott	Morris R. Locke	B. J. Van Court	William Floto	John P. Ferns

*Deceased.

1880	Samuel Rawson	Geo. W. Hamilton	James L. Scott	Morris R. Locke	B. J. Van Court	J. S. McClelland*	John P. Ferns
1881	Samuel Rawson	Chas. H. Brennan	T. D. Palmer	Geo. W. Hamilton	B. F. Mason	J. S. McClelland	John P. Ferns
1882	Leroy A. Goddard	Rowley Page*	Geo. W. Hamilton	J. S. McClelland*	A. B. Wicker	S. T. Webber	John P. Ferns
1883	Leroy A. Goddard	Rowley Page	Geo. W. Hamilton	S. T. Webber*	Eugene L. Stoker*	H. C. Murrah	John P. Ferns
1884	Leroy A. Goddard	Thos. S. Mather*	Geo. W. Hamilton	A. B. Wicker	W. O. Butler	J. G. Marston	R. R. Stevens*
1885	Leroy A. Goddard	Thos. S. Mather	Geo. W. Hamilton	A. B. Wicker	J. G. Marston	Benj. Steingardt	R. R. Stevens
1886	Leroy A. Goddard	Thos. S. Mather	Geo. W. Hamilton	Joseph Dixon*	John Schofield	R. D. Lawrence*	R. R. Stevens
1887	John O'Neill	Thos. S. Mather	A. J. Harbers	E. A. Kratz	Daniel Stewart	C. S. Gurney	R. R. Stevens
1888	John O'Neill	J. E. Evans*	Daniel Stewart	Chester S. Gurney	George W. Warvelle	Henry R. Phinney	R. R. Stevens
1889	John O'Neill	John W. Rose	C. S. Gurney	Thos. Worthington			R. R. Stevens
1890	John O'Neill	John W. Rose	A. W. Hitchcock	Thos. Worthington	Wm. Jackson		R. R. Stevens
1891	John O'Neill	Eugene L. Stoker*	Thos. Worthington	Wm. Jackson	A. W. Hitchcock	C. H. Starkel	R. R. Stevens
1892	John O'Neill	Andrew J. Benson	A. W. Hitchcock	Wm. Jackson	Chas. H. Starkel	R. T. Spencer	R. R. Stevens
1893	Geo. M. Moulton	Andrew J. Benson	A. M. Boring	Wm. H. Johnson	J. M. Montgomery*	F. E. Eubeling	R. R. Stevens
1894	Geo. M. Moulton	Andrew J. Benson	H. C. Mitchell	Wm. H. Johnson	A. M. Boring	Harry C. Purdy	R. R. Stevens
1895	E. C. Pace*	C. E. Allen	John Lingo	W. W. Bruce	W. W. Watson	A. M. Boring	R. R. Stevens
1896	E. C. Pace	C. E. Allen	W. W. Bruce	Adam Ortseifen	J. S. McClelland*	W. H. Johnson	R. R. Stevens
1897	C. E. Allen	H. C. Clarke*	Geo. W. Hamilton	W. W. Watson	J. S. McClelland	S. Coffinberry	R. R. Stevens
1898	C. E. Allen	H. C. Clarke	Geo. W. Hamilton	W. W. Watson	J. S. McClelland	S. Coffinberry	R. R. Stevens
1899	Haswell C. Clarke*	Louis Zinger	J. S. McClelland*	W. W. Watson	G. W. Hamilton	G. S. Hummer	R. R. Stevens
1900	Louis Zinger	Jos. D. Everett	J. S. McClelland	Geo. W. Hamilton	Geo. S. Hummer	I. M. Hornbacker	R. R. Stevens
1901	Jos. D. Everett	James McCredie	J. S. McClelland	Geo. W. Hamilton	Wm. B. Grimes	W. M. Burbank	Wm. L. Orr
1902	Jos. D. Everett	James McCredie	J. S. McClelland	Geo. W. Hamilton	Wm. B. Grimes	W. M Burbank	Wm. L. Orr
1963	Walter Watson	Wm. H. Lathrop	W. M. Burbank	Geo. W. Hamilton	Wm. B. Grimes	C. Rohrbough	Wm. L. Orr
1904	Walter Watson	Norman Mesnard	W. M. Burbank	Geo. W. Hamilton	Wm. B. Grimes	C. Rohrbough	C S. Gurney
1905	Henry L. Whipple	Lawrence C. Johnson	W. M. Burbank	G. W. Hamilton	W. B. Grimes	C. Rohrbough	C. S. Gurney

*Deceased

GRAND LECTURERS

For the Year 1905-1906.

NAME	ADDRESS
W. B. Grimes	Pittsfield
James Douglas	Chester
Charles F. Tenney	Bement
A. B. Ashley	La Grange
James John	Chicago
John W. Rose	Litchfield
H. S. Hurd	Chicago
J. R. Ennis	Burnt Prairie
M. B. Iott	Chicago
J. H. C. Dill	Bloomington
G. A. Stadler	Decatur
John E. Morton	Perry
W. O. Butler	La Harpe
Wm. E. Ginther	Charleston
Owen Scott	Decatur
T. H. Humphreys	Charleston
C. Rohrbough	Kinmundy
I. H. Todd	E. St. Louis
D. B. Hutchison	Jacksonville
D. D. Darrah	Bloomington
H. S. Albin	Chicago
Arthur G. Goodridge	Irving Park
S. M. Schoemann	McLeansboro
W. K. Bowling	Thayer
R. F. Morrow	Virden
J. G. Seitz	Upper Alton
Chas. G. Young	Taylorville
Emerson Clark	Farmington
W. M. Burbank	Chicago
James McCredie	Aurora
W. H. Peak	Jonesboro
J. B. Randleson	East Galesburg
Herbert Preston	Chicago
Enos Johnson	Upper Alton
C. N. Hambleton	Jeffersonville
H. C. Yetter	Galesburg
Carl Swigart	Weldon
G. A. Lackens	Good Hope
A. O. Novander	Chicago
C. C. Marsh	Bowen
J. B. Roach	Beardstown
J. S. Burns	Orion
T. N. Cummins	Reevesville
Louis Pickett	Pullman
Anthony Doherty	Clay City
Chas. T. Holmes	Galesburg
Geo. D. Bell	Bushnell
Geo. S. Doughty	Bushnell
C. P. Ross	Jacksonville
Lawrence C. Johnson	Galva
Archibald Birse	Chicago
F. M. Pendleton	Quincy
R. H. Wheeler	Chicago
R. W. King	Chicago
E. E. Beach	Chicago
W. H. Robson	Chicago
Louis Becker	Knoxville
R. L. Evarts	Knoxville
H. W. Harvey	Chicago
F. H. Morehouse	Chicago
F. J. Burton	Chicago
I. A. Foster	New Haven
C. M. Babbitt	Chicago
S. M. Frankland	Chicago
D. E. Bruffett	Urbana

NAME	ADDRESS
C. B. Ward	Rock Island
J. G. Huntoon	Rock Island
A. D. Scrogin	Lexington
G. R. Smith	Bloomington
John H. Griffiths	Downers Grove
A. Jampolis	Chicago
J. M. Willard	Decatur
Geo. M. Abbott	Chicago
W. A. Dixon	Decatur
Edw. W. Peterson	Chicago
Albert Davis	Chicago
Albert Roullier	Chicago
E. D. Brothers	Chicago
N. M. Mesnard	Boody
Albert W. West	Abingdon
John C. Weis	Peoria
Adam Schmidt	Chicago
Frank Hudson	Springfield
Wm. Balhatchet	Chicago
H. E. Van Loon	Chicago
W. M. Coble	Quincy
C. E. Slagle	Abingdon
E. W. Eggman	East St. Louis
Will C. Stilson	Tampico
H. C. Michels	Flora
C. J. Wightman	Grays Lake
Alfred Hall	Chicago
William Gardner	Chicago
W. H. Bied	Chicago
Peter C. Gray	Chicago
William Rothmann	Chicago
Emmett Howard	Quincy
W. E. Anderson	Chicago
J. M. Hederick	Chatham
D. W. Starr	Raymond
J. M. Hannum	Lostant
Nimrod Mace	Bloomington
R. G. Bright	Normal
W. S. Welsh	Chenoa
N. B. Carson	Bloomington
H. A. Eidson	Willow Hill
David Richards	Chicago Lawn
Louis J. Frahm	Chicago
Geo. E. Carlson	Moline
Chas. Ferguson	Chicago
E. C. Jackson	Chicago
G. M. Harmison	Chicago
H. M. Witt	Chicago
J. K. West	Brookport
A. T. Summers	Decatur
C. B. Pavlicek	Chicago
Andrew McNally	Chicago
J. M. Simpson	Chicago
W. P. Jones	Tolona
W. H. Rupe	Olney
J. E Wheat	Sterling
W. W. Roberts	Nunda
Alva W. Cain	Chicago
W. H. Welch	Lexington
John E. Groves	Rock Island
P. A. Reinhard	Peoria
D. D. King	Chicago
L. E. Simons	Chicago
M. T. Hunt	Atkinson
E. T. Osgood	Harvey

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	W. W. Damn	Grove Hill.
Arizona	Artemus Louden Grow	Tombstone.
Arkansas	Geo. B Norton	Newport.
British Columbia	W. W. Northcott	Victoria.
Canada	Abraham Shaw	Kingston, Ont.
Colorado	Henry M. Teller	Central City.
Connecticut	Geo. E. Parsons	Norwich.
Cuba	Juan B. Hernandez Barreiro.	Havana.
Delaware	Geo. M. Jones	Dover.
District of Columbia	L. Cabel Williamson	Washington.
England	Walter Henry Harris	London.
Florida	James C. Craver	Sutherland.
Georgia	James Whitehead	Warrenton.
Idaho	Stephen Dempsey	Nampa.
Indiana	B. M. Wiloughby	Vincennes.
Indian Territory	Silas Armstrong	Wyandotte.
Ireland	Obadiah Ternan	Enniskillen.
Kansas	Matthew M. Miller	Topeka.
Louisiana	Chas. F. Buck	New Orleans.
Manitoba	John Leslie	Winnipeg.
Maine	William R. G. Estes	Skowhegan.
Maryland	David C. Avery	Baltimore.
Michigan	Arthur M. Hume	Owosso.
Minnesota	A. T. Stebbins	Rochester.
Mississippi	Frederic Speed	Vicksburg.
Missouri	Martin Collins	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	George H. Thummel	Omaha.
Nevada	Charles E. Mack	Virginia.
New Brunswick	William A. Dougherty	Saint John.
New Hampshire	Sewell W. Abbott	Wolfboro.
New Jersey	Jos. A. Gaskill	Mount Holly.
New Mexico	John W. Poe	Roswell.
New York	William H. Mayer	New York.
New Zealand	Murdoch McLean	Auckland
North Carolina	Leo. D. Heartt	Asheville.
North Dakota	E. George Guthrie	Fargo.
Nova Scotia	Theo. A. Cossman	Halifax.
Ohio	O. P. Sperra	Ravenna.
Oklahoma	Selwyn Douglas	Oklahoma City
Oregon	W. T. Wright	Union.
Prince Edward Island	Henry M. Aitkin	Charlottetown.
Quebec	E. C. Rothwell	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Newton D. Arnold	Providence.
Scotland	Miles McInnes	Dumfries.
South Australia	John Trail McLean	Adelaide.
South Carolina	John F. Ficken	Charleston.
South Dakota	Oscar S. Gifford	Canton.
Tennessee	A. V. Warr	Rossville.
Texas		
Utah	A. Scott Chapman	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Delos M. Bacon	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia	Beverly R. Wellford, jr	Richmond.
Washington	Louis Ziegler	Spokane.
West Virginia	Hiram R. Howard	Point Pleasant.
Wisconsin	Charles C. Rogers	Milwaukee.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria.	Edward Edwards	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	W. Beavis	Sydney.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	Chester E. Allen	Galesburg.
Arizona	Monroe C. Crawford	Jonesboro.
Arkansas	R. T. Spencer	Chicago.
British Columbia	Loyal L. Munn	Freeport
Canada	Sylvester O. Spring	Peoria.
Colorado	Albert Roullier	Chicago.
Connecticut	Chas. F. Hitchcock	Peoria.
Cuba	George M. Moulton	Chicago.
Delaware	William S. Cantrell	Benton.
District of Columbia	Philander W. Barclay	Cairo.
England	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Florida	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Georgia	W. J. A. DeLancey	Centralia.
Idaho	W. M. Burbank	Chicago.
Indiana	W. B. Wright	Effingham.
Indian Territory	Delmar D. Darrah	Bloomington.
Ireland	Thomas E. Miller	Chicago.
Kansas	George M. Moulton	Chicago.
Louisiana	Leroy A. Goddard	Chicago.
Maine		
Manitoba	Hugh R. Stewart	Chicago.
Maryland	M. B. Iott	Evanston.
Michigan	Joseph E. Dyas	Paris.
Minnesota	William Johnston	Chicago.
Mississippi	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Missouri	George A. Stadler	Decatur.
Montana	A. B. Ashley	LaGrange.
Nebraska	C. M. Forman	East St. Louis.
Nevada	John C. Smith	Chicago.
New Brunswick	Robert F. Thorogood	Rogers Park.
New Hampshire	Henry E. Hamilton	Chicago.
New Jersey	W. B. Grimes	Pittsfield.
New Mexico	Henry E. Hamilton	Chicago.
New York	Walter A. Stevens	Chicago.
New Zealand	John M. Pearson	Godfrey.
North Carolina	James B. McFatrich	Chicago.
North Dakota	Geo. W. Warvelle	Chicago.
Nova Scotia	L. B. Dixon	Chicago.
Ohio	S. S. Chance	Salem.
Oklahoma	J. H. C. Dill	Bloomington.
Oregon	Frank W. Havill	Mt. Carmel.
Prince Edward Island	E. T. E. Becker	Mt. Carroll.
Quebec	John Johnston	Chicago.
Rhode Island	Albert B. Wicker	Franklin Gr've
Scotland	Joseph Robbins	Quincy.
South Carolina	Elmer E. Beach	Chicago.
South Australia	William L. Milligan	Ottawa.
South Dakota	Robert L. McKinlay	Paris.
Tennessee	Alexander H. Bell	Carlinville.
Texas	Edward Cook	Chicago.
Utah	Owen Scott	Decatur.
Vermont	H. A. Eidson	Willow Hill.
Virginia	Amos Pettibone	Chicago.
Washington	Joseph Robbins	Quincy.
West Virginia	Charles Reifsnider	Chicago.
Wisconsin	Gil. W. Barnard	Chicago.
United Grand Lodge of South Wales	R. T. Spencer	Chicago.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria	R. T. Spencer	Chicago.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

Recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, together with Names and Addresses of Grand Secretaries.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	Geo. A. Beauchamp	Montgomery.
Arizona	George J. Roskruge	Tucson.
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
British Columbia	R. E. Brett	Victoria.
California	George Johnson	San Francisco.
Canada	Hugh Murray	Hamilton, Ontario
Colorado	Charles H. Jacobson	Denver.
Connecticut	John H. Barlow	Hartford.
Cuba	Aurelio Miranda	Havana.
Delaware	Benj. F. Bartram	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	A. W. Johnston	Washington.
England	Edward Letchworth	London.
Florida	W. P. Webster	Jacksonville.
Georgia	W. A. Wolihin	Macon.
Idaho	Theo. W. Randall	Boise.
Illinois	J. H. C. Dill	Bloomington.
Indiana	Calvin W. Prather	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	Joseph S. Murrow	Atoka.
Iowa	Newton R. Parvin	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland	H. E. Flavelle, D. G. Sec.	Dublin.
Kansas	Albert K. Wilson	Topeka.
Kentucky	Henry B. Grant	Louisville.
Louisiana	Richard Lambert	New Orleans.
Maine	Stephen Berry	Portland.
Manitoba	James A. Ovas	Winnipeg.
Maryland	William M. Isaac	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Sereno D. Nickerson	Boston.
Michigan	Lou B. Winsor	Reed City.
Minnesota	Thomas Montgomery	St. Paul.
Mississippi	Frederic Speed	Vicksburg.
Missouri	John R. Parson	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	Francis E. White	Omaha.
Nevada	Chauncey N. Noteware	Carson City.
New Brunswick	J. Twining Hartt	St. John.
New Hampshire	Frank D. Woodbury	Concord.
New Jersey	Thos. H. R. Redway	Trenton.
New Mexico	Alpheus A. Keane	Albuquerque.
New York	Edward M. L. Ehlers	New York.
New Zealand	Malcolm Niccol	Wellington.
North Carolina	John C. Drury	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Frank J. Thompson	Fargo.
Nova Scotia	Thomas Mowbray	Halifax.
Ohio	J. H. Bromwell	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	Jas. S. Hunt	Guthrie.
Oregon	James F. Robinson	Eugene.
Pennsylvania	Wm. A. Sinn	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island	Neil Mac Kelvie	Summerside.
Quebec	Will H. Whyte	Montreal.
Rhode Island	S. Penrose Williams	Providence.
Scotland	David Reid	Edinburg.
South Australia	J. H. Cunningham	Adelaide.
South Carolina	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.
South Dakota	George A Pettigrew	Sioux Falls.
Tasmania	John Hamilton	Hobart.
Tennessee	John B. Garrett	Nashville.
Texas	John Watson	Waco.
Utah	Christopher Diehl	Salt Lake City.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria	John Braim	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Arthur H. Bray	Sydney.
Vermont	Henry H. Ross	Burlington.
Virginia	Geo. W. Carrington	Richmond.
Washington	Thomas M. Reed	Olympia.
Western Australia	J. D. Stevenson	Perth.
West Virginia	Geo. W. Atkinson	Charleston.
Wisconsin	Wm. W. Perry	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Wm. L. Kuykendall	Saratoga.

MASONIC LITERATURE.

The Grand Secretary desires to thank the editors of the following magazines and papers for kindly supplying his office with their publications during the past year, in exchange for our proceedings. We shall be happy to exchange with all Masonic publications and papers having a Masonic department.

The Illinois Freemason—Bloomington, Illinois.

Masonic Advocate—Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Masonic Chronicler—Chicago, Illinois.

The Australasian Keystone, Melbourne, Victoria.

Masonic Tidings—Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Trestle Board—408 California street, San Francisco, California.

Masonic News—Peoria, Illinois.

Masonic Journal—Portland, Maine.

The Masonic Constellation—St. Louis, Missouri.

The New Zealand Craftsman—Dunedin.

Square and Compass—Denver, Colorado.

The Texas Freemason—San Antonio, Texas.

The American Tyler—Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The Freemason and Fezz—Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The Masonic Review—Tacoma, Washington.

Square and Compass—New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Tennessee Mason—Nashville, Tennessee.

Masonic Standard—New York, New York.

Masonic Voice and Review—Chicago, Illinois.

The Pacific Mason—Seattle, Washington.

Eastern Star Signet—Chicago, Illinois.

The Masonic Observer—Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Southern Freemason—Atlanta, Georgia.

The Masonic Trestle Board—Chicago, Illinois.

Missouri Freemason—St. Louis, Missouri.

In Memoriam

BRO. JOHN CLARK BAKER
Past Deputy Grand Master

BORN AUGUST 25, 1822
DIED SEPTEMBER 26, 1905

BRO. GEORGE C. LORIMER
Past Grand Orator

BORN JUNE 4, 1837
DIED SEPTEMBER 8, 1904

BRO. WILLIAM LINDSAY ORR
Past Grand Tyler

BORN MARCH 7, 1832
DIED APRIL 2, 1905

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. ROBERT ANDREW
Nunda No. 169 — September 18, 1904

BRO. JARVIS W. ALDRICH
Bromwell No. 451 — July 29, 1904

BRO. PERRY AUSTIN ARMSTRONG
Cedar No. 124 — December 30, 1904

BRO. WILLIAM L. BISHOP
Hutsonville No. 136 — August 31, 1904

BRO. ALMON BOOMER
Bloomfield No. 148 — December 13, 1904

BRO. JOHN BADE
Herder No. 669 — December 17, 1904

BRO. CHARLES HEATH BRENAN
Hesperia No. 411 — January 16, 1905

BRO. DANIEL GOULD BURR
Prairie No. 77 — February 8, 1905

BRO. H. C. BURNHAM
Mason City No. 403 — May 19, 1905

BRO. G. S. BARSTOW
Waubansia No. 160 — May 19, 1005

BRO. JOSEPH NANCE BLACK
Clayton No. 147 — June 8, 1905

BRO. J. C. CRAIG
Iola No. 691 — February 18, 1905

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. BENJ. R. COLE
Rankin No. 725 — January 10, 1905

BRO. ROBERT KING COULTOR
Acacia No. 67 — October 10, 1904

BRO. WILLIAM R. DAVIS
Hazel Dell No. 580 — March 2, 1905

BRO. GEORGE A. DICE
Ridge Farm No. 632 — November 9, 1904

BRO. PERRINE WILSON DUNCAN
Lake Creek No. 729 — September 27, 1904

BRO. JOHN P. DAVIDSON
A. Lincoln No. 518 — September 25, 1904

BRO. DAVID J. FORD
Mahomet No. 220 — January 25, 1905

BRO. EDWARD GREEN FISH
Olympia No. 864 — July 4, 1904

BRO. ALBERT GALLOWAY
Ravenswood No. 777 — July 26, 1904

BRO. CHARLES BUSHNELL GAMSEY
Matteson No. 175 — April 1, 1905

BRO. OLIVER BENNETT GORDON
Paris No. 286 — October 20, 1904

BRO. LEBORIUS GOLLHARDT
Constantia No. 783 — July 22, 1904

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. JAMES H. HALE
Scottville No. 426 — September 14, 1904

BRO. JOHN GORIN HARVEY
August 16, 1905

BRO. GEORGE W. HOWE
Tonica No. 364 — November 2, 1904

BRO. CALVIN S. HARTLEY
Apollo No. 642 — January 26, 1905

BRO. HENRY H. HOAGLAND
Clinton No. 19 — May 11, 1905

BRO. CALEB W. HOPKINS
Delavan No. 156 — May 21, 1905

BRO. J. FINLEY HAPPER
Albany No. 566 — May 23, 1905

BRO. CHAS. H. HITCHCOCK
Aurora No. 254 — June 28, 1905

BRO. CHARLES HENRY HODGE
Paris No. 286 — July 31, 1904

BRO. JAMES J. HUNT
Euclid No. 65 — February 6, 1905

BRO. WM. BROCK JONES
Edgar No. 829 — April 9, 1905

BRO. WM. KLEVEISAT
Lacon No. 61 — June 14, 1903

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. DR. JOHN T. KOEN
Walshville No. 475 — July 14, 1904

BRO. JAMES KEATS
D. C. Cregier No. 643 — November 17, 1904

BRO. ALFORD KNEFFEN
Belle Rive No. 696 — December 18, 1904

BRO. GEORGE DOVE KENT
Sidnell No. 798 — December 27, 1904

BRO. JOSEPH H. KERR
Trio No. 57 — April 28, 1905

BRO. JOHN FRANK LEONARD
Kankakee No. 389 — May 10, 1905

BRO. THOS. NEWTON LIVESAY
Patoka No. 613 — January 10, 1905

BRO. WM. D. LANE
Momence No. 481 — March 18, 1905

BRO. JAMES H. LLOYD
Momence No. 481 — January 6, 1905

BRO. JOHN LOWRY
Loami No. 450 — January 6, 1905

BRO. EDWARD WARREN LEE
Fides No. 842 — October 31, 1904

BRO. GEORGE LEATOR
Monitor No. 522 — August 24, 1904

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. FRED LEHRKAMP
Waldeck No. 674 — August 9, 1904

BRO. GEORGE W. LOWDEN
Norton No. 631 — July 2, 1904

BRO. JOHN MILLER
Freedom No. 194 — August 19, 1904

BRO. BENJAMIN F. MASON
Paxton No. 416 — November, 1904

BRO. JOS. L. MURPHY
Mitchell No. 85 — February 7, 1905

BRO. C. K. MATTISON
Oregon No. 420 — February 13, 1905

BRO. OSCAR B. MOORE
Mystic Star No. 758 — March 19, 1905

BRO. JAMES R. MAGUIRE
Lewiston No. 104 — April 1, 1905

BRO. W. E. MELVIN
Huntsville No. 465 — April 26, 1905

BRO. J. J. MENDANHALL
Sheldon No. 609 — May 12, 1905

BRO. ROBT. L. MEADOR
Polk No. 137 — December 22, 1904

BRO. REUBEN OLIVER MEATS
Clayton No. 147 — August 7, 1904

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. MATHEW S. McCORMACK
Hope No. 162 — May 18, 1905

BRO. ALEX. McLACHLAN
Kensington No. 804 — February 21, 1905

BRO. JOHN R. NEWKIRK
Vermilion No. 265 — January 31, 1905

BRO. ROBERT CROCKETT NEWELL
King Solomon's No. 197

BRO. ELI OETTINGER
Evergreen No. 170 — February 5, 1905

BRO. BENJAMIN B. OLMSTEAD
Muddy Point No. 396 — April 23, 1905

BRO. EUGENE B. PERRY
Melvin No. 811 — June 23, 1905

BRO. GEO. W. POOLE
Bement No. 365 — June 14, 1905

BRO. WM. P. PRENTISS
Home No. 508 — March 6, 1905

BRO. JOHN CHARLES PERDUE
Marshall No. 133 — December 28, 1904

BRO. WILLIAM M. PHARES
Maroa No. 454 — November 3, 1904

BRO. WM. J. PARKER

BRO. ENDELMAR D. PETRIE
Tracy No. 810 — September 17, 1904

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. DAVID RAESIDE
Waukegan No. 78 June 13, 1905

BRO. JOHN L. ROWE
Dundee No. 190 January 30, 1905

BRO. SAMUEL D. ROTRAMEL
Frankfort No. 567 January 17, 1905

BRO. WM. T. RAEFSNYDER
Wm. B. Warren No. 209 December 20, 1904

BRO. HARRY BALLARD ROBINSON
Calumet No. 716 August 1, 1904

BRO. GEORGE CALVIN RAYNOR
Matteson No. 175 April 23, 1905

BRO. HARRY ROBERT ROTHWELL
Landmark No. 422 August 29, 1904

BRO. PHIL STTEL
Mithra No. 410 July 9, 1904

BRO. JAMES STEWART
Orient No. 323 May 23, 1905

BRO. EDWIN FORRESTER STEVENS
Normal Park No. 797 February 15, 1905

BRO. SAMUEL OSGOOD STILLMAN
Miners No. 273 March 16, 1905

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. THEODORE STEYER
Golconda No. 131 — March 10, 1905

BRO. GOTFRIED STIEHL
Schiller No. 335 — December 23, 1904

BRO. ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK
Flora No. 209 — December 11, 1904

BRO. ALEXANDER SPENCE
Landmark No. 422 — April 12, 1905

BRO. ALEX T. SULLENGER
Polk No. 137 — May 7, 1905

BRO. JOB M. TOBIAS
Peotone No. 636 — May 5, 1905

BRO. ARCHIBALD GEO. THISELTON
Woodlawn Park No. 841 — August 7, 1904

BRO. D. M. VOSBURGH
Meridian No. 183 — March 5, 1905

BRO. F. A. VOIGT
West Salem No. 866 — April 20, 1905

BRO. FRANK THOMPSON WYATT
Oriental No. 33 — July 29, 1904

BRO. A. ST. CLAIR WILDERMAN
St. Clair No. 24 — November 20, 1904

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. EDWARD H. WARDEN
Oakland No. 219 — December 12, 1904

BRO. ROBERT A. WEBBER
Urbana No. 157 — February 5, 1905

BRO. WILLIAM RILEY WARD
Benton No. 64 — March 10, 1905

BRO. J. P. WOODSIDE
Reynoldsburg No. 419 — March 22, 1905

BRO. AUGUST J. WEINEL
Morris No. 787 — April 15, 1905

BRO. JOHN W. WHITE
Golden Rule No. 726 — May 29, 1905

BRO. JOHN W. WINN
Kansas No. 280 — June 17, 1905

BRO. JAMES G. WRIGHT
Euclid No. 65 — January 7, 1905

BRO. HENRY WINK
Constantia No. 783 — March 16, 1905

Our Fraternal Dead

OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

BRO. CALVIN EDGAR REED
R. W. Junior Grand Deacon, Colorado. Died February 27, 1905

BRO. OLIVER AUGUSTUS WHITTEMORE
R. W. Past Deputy Grand Master, Colorado. Died May 12, 1905

BRO. NELSON G. HINCKLEY
Chairman Board Trustees, Connecticut. Died March 20, 1905

BRO. ANGUS PATERSON
M. W. Past Grand Master, Florida. Died July 26, 1905

BRO. JOHN NEWTON McCLANAHAN
M. W. Past Grand Master, Iowa. Died November 30, 1904

BRO. ALMON R. DEWEY
M. W. Past Grand Master, Iowa. Died April 15, 1905

BRO. GEORGE BANTA VAN SAUN
M. W. Past Grand Master, Iowa. Died December 4, 1904

BRO. GEORGE S. GREEN
M. W. Past Grand Master, Kansas. Died May 19, 1905

BRO. SAMUEL MANNING TODD
M. W. Past Grand Master, Louisiana. Died February 1, 1905

BRO. MARQUIS FAYETTE KING
R. W. Grand Treasurer, Maine. Died October 21, 1904

BRO. GEORGE WASHINGTON PECK
M. W. Past Grand Master, Michigan. Died June 30, 1905

BRO. WILLIAM DUNHAM
M. W. Past Grand Master, Michigan. Died June 30, 1905

BRO. JACOB ARMEL KIESTER
M. W. Past Grand Master, Minnesota. Died December 13, 1904

BRO. JOHN D. VINCIL
M. W. Past Grand Master, Missouri. Died October 12, 1904

BRO. JAMES RATHBONE WESTON
M. W. Past Grand Master, Montana. Died August 13, 1904

Our Fraternal Dead

OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

BRO. JAMES WILLIAM HATHAWAY
M. W. Past Grand Master, Montana. Died August 29, 1904

BRO. JAMES HAMILTON MILLS
M. W. Past Grand Master, Montana, Died September 5, 1904

BRO. WILBUR FISK SANDERS
M. W. Past Grand Master, Montana. Died July 10, 1905

BRO. JAMES EDMOND CALLAWAY
R. W. Past Junior Grand Warden, Montana. Died August 21, 1905

BRO. ROBERT WILKINSON FURNAS
M. W. Past Grand Master, Nebraska. Died June 1, 1905

BRO. TRENMOR COFFIN
M. W. Past Grand Master, Nevada. Died August 26, 1904

BRO. THOS. W. TILDEN
M. W. Past Grand Master, New Jersey. Died August 10, 1905

BRO. JESSE B. ANTHONY
M. W. Past Grand Master, New York. Died May 26, 1905

BRO. DAVID CHRISTMAS MOORE
M. W. Past Grand Master, Nova Scotia. Died March 17, 1905

BRO. THEODORE WYGANT
R. W. Past Grand Treasurer, Oregon. Died February 9, 1905

BRO. CHARLES M. SWAIN
R. W. Junior Grand Warden, Pennsylvania. Died July 23, 1904

BRO. JAMES ELISHA TILLINGHAST
M. W. Past Grand Master, Rhode Island. Died January 30, 1905

BRO. ALBERT WELLS COE
M. W. Past Grand Master, South Dakota. Died September 5, 1904

BRO. OZRO MEACHAM
M. W. Past Grand Master, Vermont. Died October 23, 1904

BRO. OLIVER LIBBEY
M. W. Past Grand Master, Wisconsin. Died December 26, 1904

BRO. EMMONS ELIJAH CHAPIN
M. W. Past Grand Master, Wisconsin. Died May 17, 1905

APPENDIX.

PART I.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE

1905.

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REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Masonic Correspondence

1905.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons:

In the following pages we have reviewed the proceedings of fifty-three North American grand lodges, one of them for two years; five of the Australasian group, and three in Great Britain—sixty-one in all. We greatly regret the lack of Maine, South Australia and South Carolina.

The period covered by our review has witnessed the usual outcropping of the perennial questions which lie at the bottom of a large portion of the correspondence of grand masters, and call for constant reiteration by the reviewer if he would hope to make himself useful to his readers.

It is an ever recurring surprise to grand masters fresh to the duties of the office, that so many questions should come to them by letter which they can fully answer by directing the interrogator to the proper section of the grand lodge by-laws, or to approved decisions of their predecessors. Last year our own grand master reported that he had disposed of over two hundred and fifty that were clearly thus answered. Why, then, do not the masters settle them for themselves by referring to the law? Doubtless a considerable proportion of these superfluous queries are due to the too brief official tenure of the masters. By the time they get their deciding clothes on—by the time they have become accustomed to the exercise of authority and have developed enough confidence in their own judgment of the true interpretation of the law to begin to exercise it decisively, the mischievous clamor for rotation in office sends them whirling into the ranks of the past masters, and lands others perhaps still dizzy from the rapid whirl, into their places to go through the same partially seasoning process after they shall have regained their equilibrium. But the results go further and deeper than the effect on the labors of the grand master, and even than the robbing the lodge of the guidance of the master just at the time when he is best prepared to render better digested and more permanently helpful service than ever before. The rotation craze takes him out of the grand lodge, practically, unless he resides at or near the seat of that body, with but the experience of a single communication, and before he has had much opportunity to absorb from its discussions the knowledge

and spirit of the institution which those discussions teach as nothing else does, flowing out of the application of the law of Masonry itself, the landmarks, to the interpretation of the enacted law of the jurisdiction. His short-term successor has only the same limited opportunities, and there is small chance of this broader education being reflected back upon his lodge. To just the extent to which the grand lodge is made up of these members of too limited opportunities it becomes itself narrowed; the broader interests of the fraternity sink more and more out of sight, and the one interest with which the majority of the members are most familiar crowds itself to the front. It takes the new master the better part of his first term in office to get himself firmly seated in the ritualistic saddle, and when he first enters the grand lodge the ritual is the one thing with which he is most familiar and in which he is most at home. With a body largely composed of such it is but natural that the ritual should become unduly magnified, and what is but the means to an end comes to be regarded as an end itself and gets to be almost if not quite a fetich to be worshiped.

The multiplication of clandestine lodges and grand lodges—a list of which will be found in our notice of Ohio, and for which we are indebted to M. W. Bro. Wm. M. Cunningham, of that jurisdiction—has naturally made the subject of increased caution in the admission of visitors a matter of discussion to which many grand lodges have contributed. The practical contribution of Illinois to the means of detecting impostors in the form of "A Tableau of Regular Lodges" containing a list of all the lodges on the registers of the grand lodges with which our grand lodge is in fraternal relations—the publication of which has since been continued by the Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co., of Bloomington, Ill., has been very generally commended as of real value, and several grand masters and grand lodges have placed a copy in the hands of each of their lodges. The desire of each grand master to offer some remedy for the threatened evil has led to many suggestions of the requirement of some sort of documentary evidence of the regularity of their making from all strange visitors; with a new found disposition to fall back in defence of this suggestion, upon the ancient installation charge—"You agree that no visitor shall be received into your lodge without due examination and producing proper vouchers of his having been initiated into a regular lodge," as not simply warranting, but requiring the master to exact it. A special committee of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, who have discussed this phase of the subject more closely than we have observed elsewhere (*vide p. 105 of this report*), have no difficulty in proving by long continued and contemporary usage that "producing proper vouchers" does not necessarily mean the production of documentary evidence, but it may be the production of a person who proves the fact by verbal statement. Several jurisdictions, however, require documentary evidence of some sort, but the indisposition to resort to anything called or resembling a traveling

card is quite rife. In Massachusetts the first proposition, volunteered from the ranks, was for a "traveling card," but after turning the subject over for three months the special committee while conceding that the plan would keep the unworthy out it would be at the expense of too much inconvenience if not positive hardship, and that peremptoriness would be a constant source of irritation, an invitation to evade the law and perhaps breed a lack of respect for those who imposed its restrictions upon the craft. The plan suggested by the committee includes that all vouching shall be done in writing; that a member of the visited lodge shall be directly or indirectly responsible for the visitor; that written testimony shall precede examination, and that the manner in which the visitor gained admission shall be made of record, so that if one not of the faith gets in it shall be known who assisted him.

By far the greater number are strongly opposed to any departure from the immemorial methods by which brethren have been wont to secure the recognition which these ought to guarantee, not only because Masonry is thereby shorn of one of its chief glories, and it ceases to be true that destitution even to utter nakedness cannot deprive him of the credentials by which he can establish masonic character and his right to be hailed as a brother, but because of the danger that any temporary device for the avowed purpose of establishing the *regularity* of one's making, may come to be regarded as sufficient to prove the making itself.

That the multiplication and spread of clandestine lodges is a grave matter is not to be denied; but there is nothing in it so threatening that grand masters and grand lodges should get panicky over it and hurriedly rush into precautionary measures that are illy digested and perhaps have within themselves elements of mischief scarcely less great than the ills they are designed to fend off. The more we reflect upon the dangers lurking in any plan to give documentary evidence any greater weight than it has had in the past, the more we are inclined to the opinion that the true course of the fraternity in the presence of a spurious deluge, is to exercise more active vigilance along accustomed lines. Already there are too many Masons who through membership in other bodies called masonic (and who have not yet learned to the contrary) have become infected with the idea that there is in Masonry itself a permissible method of determining whether another is lawfully possessed of masonic knowledge, other than the method prescribed by the immemorial law, viz., by strict trial, due examination, or that form of mouth to ear avouchment which requires always the presence of three, of whom two must already *know* each other to be Masons, and one of these twain must also know that the third is such. Any course which tends to strengthen the idea of a short cut among the illy informed brethren should be avoided.

We had designed touching at some length upon the masonic conditions in Queensland, but we are saved the trouble of doing so by the evidence which comes to us from sources adverse to the new grand lodge, upon the one essential point on which we lacked information last year.

The grand registrar (the law officer) of the Grand Lodge of England, JOHN STRACHAN, in his report to the grand lodge, attempting to discredit the regularity of the newly created independent Grand Lodge of Queensland, speaking from a thorough knowledge of the proceedings, says that "overtures were made to the English and Scottish lodges to join the movement" (which was headed by the provincial grand master under the Irish constitution). We had no doubt last year that all the lodges in the state had been duly invited to participate in the convention, but the fact had not appeared of record in the evidence which we had in our hands. This fact being now established, it is manifest that the convention when assembled had complete jurisdiction of the subject matter, and the lodges composing it were fully authorized to determine whether they would organize an independent grand lodge or not. Every lodge in the state was entitled to be there to protest against such an organization if it saw fit, and it was entitled to make that protest *nowhere else.* That convention decided to form an independent grand lodge, and proceeding always regularly and acting within its rights under the common law of Masonry, did form one which at once became the ultimate source of authority within the recognized political boundaries of the state of Queensland. It is entitled to recognition as such, and the sooner such recognition is extended all along the line the better it will be for the harmony of the craft.

As has been our custom for several years we again transfer to our pages from the New York report, the valuable table of statistics by the late Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, the preparation of which was only one of the many ways in which he made his companions of the guild, and indeed the entire fraternity his debtors.

To our brother reviewers we again tender our acknowledgments for their gracious courtesies, and to the craft everywhere fratenal greetings.

JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Committee.*

Quincy, Ill., September 24, 1905.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Masonic Correspondence

1905.

JOSEPH ROBBINS, P. G. M.

ALABAMA, 1904.

84TH ANNUAL. MONTGOMERY. DECEMBER 6.

Four past grand masters were present, and the diplomatic representatives of thirty-six grand jurisdictions, WM. W. DAFFIN, of Grove Hill, answering for Illinois.

The grand master (ROBERT J. REDDEN) was happily enabled to announce that no grand or past grand officer had died during the year.

He reported sixteen decisions, of which the following involve questions of general interest:

1. When a profane residing in the concurrent jurisdiction of two lodges petitions for initiation a lodge in another jurisdiction, the constitutional questions provided for in article 6, section 13, must be propounded to both lodges having concurrent jurisdiction, and answers received, before the lodge receiving the petition can take action upon same.

2. A lodge cannot refuse to grant a member a dimit because he owes the lodge a debt, evidenced by a note, nor can it grant a dimit on condition that the note be paid. If a member is in good standing and owes the lodge no dues, he is entitled to a dimit, even if he owes the lodge a note. The dimit must be granted, if applied for, or charges preferred against him.

6. One who has lost the entire forefinger of the right hand is ineligible to receive the degrees.

7. One who has lost the first joint of the right thumb is ineligible to receive the degrees.

8. A person holding a dimit from a subordinate lodge in a grand jurisdiction not recognized by this grand lodge can not affiliate with a subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction. He is, to all intents and purposes, a profane, and, if elected must pass through all the ceremonies of initiation, passing and raising.

9. A chartered lodge, having lost its charter from accidental cause, or having forfeited same by non-representation, or non-payment of dues, and working under a temporary dispensation, must elect officers at the time prescribed by the constitution, and also pay dues to the grand lodge. The regulation providing that lodges working under dispensation do not elect officers nor pay dues, apply only to new lodges working under first dispensation.

11. The grand master has no right to grant a special dispensation to a lodge to try a member with a less number than a majority of its membership.

12. When seven or more unaffiliated Masons petition for dispensation to establish a new lodge, and no one of their number having served as master or warden of a subordinate lodge, the grand master may appoint one of their number worshipful master of the proposed lodge, provided all the constitutional requirements are fulfilled.

14. The expulsion of a Mason from a Scottish Rite lodge does not affect his standing in a subordinate lodge under this grand jurisdiction. Before he can be deprived of the rights and privileges of Masonry or membership in his lodge, he must be tried and convicted according to the constitution and edicts of this grand lodge.

16. A profane is rejected for initiation. Afterwards he petitions another lodge, and the consent of the first lodge is obtained for the second lodge to receive and act on the petition. Is rejected by second lodge. Afterwards moves into jurisdiction of third lodge and petitions it.

Query: Must consent of first and second lodge be obtained? Held, only consent of first lodge must be obtained.

This decision was made a few days after the close of the last communication of the grand lodge, before I had seen a copy of the new code. Viewing the case from the standpoint, that when lodge No. 1 consented for lodge No. 2 to receive and act upon the petition presented to that lodge, it waived its jurisdiction over the candidate, as the candidate moved into the jurisdiction of the third lodge, after being rejected by the second lodge, I reasoned that the jurisdiction over the candidate rested in lodge No. 2, and my first decision was that the consent of lodge No. 2 would have to be obtained. Information came to me that some of the members of the committee on masonic jurisprudence hearing of my ruling dissented from it, I therefore submitted it to Bro. Geo. P. Harrison, chairman of the committee on masonic jurisprudence, who shortly wrote me that he and Bro. Robert E. Steiner, a member of his committee, had carefully considered the question and was of the opinion that my ruling was erroneous, and that the consent of lodge No. 1 should be obtained. My decision was then changed to conform to their opinion.

Three of these, numbers 9, 12, and 16, did not meet with entire approval by the law committee and the modifications suggested by them were sustained by the grand lodge. Of No. 9 the committee say:

Your committee on masonic jurisprudence agrees with the worshipful grand master in so far as his decision applies to cases where the lodge loses its charter from fire or other accidental causes; but where the lodge forfeits its charter for other causes within its control, in those cases the lodge acting under the dispensation cannot elect officers, and it is not required

to pay dues to the grand lodge, until it receives a charter from the grand lodge.

Both statements disclose the fact that in Alabama it is held that the loss of the charter by fire or other accident disables the lodge so that it cannot continue its labors without a dispensation. This view does not obtain in Illinois. Once regularly chartered, shown to be such by the grand lodge records, an Illinois lodge is not disabled by the loss or by the temporary absence of the parchment certifying to such chartering, but only by the revocation of that action by the grand lodge, or by the suspension of its labors by executive order during the recess of that body.

No. 12 was held to be in violation of their law as quoted in the two edicts which here follow:

"One who has not filled one of the warden stations, cannot occupy the master's station; and any business transacted under such circumstances is illegal, even though the brother may have presided by invitation and request of one of the wardens."

"No one is eligible to the office of worshipful master who has not been duly elected and installed as warden."

The grand master evidently took the view that these edicts refer to fully constituted lodges and do not apply to inchoate bodies such as are called lodges-under-dispensation. In this we think he is in accord with almost universally prevailing practice. We should, however, feel more certain that his view reflected the intention of the framers of the edicts were it not that the first of them—granting that it was intended to apply to chartered lodges alone—is opposed to the general consensus of masonic opinion, which is that a high private may occupy the master's station under the eye and at the invitation of the master, or of the warden who in the absence of the master succeeds to *all* his rights and duties for the time being.

Of No. 16 the committee say:

The most worshipful grand master was correct in holding that the consent of the first lodge must be obtained; and under a strict construction of the constitution, the first alone was necessary; but we have decided that under the spirit of this constitutional requirement, consent should be obtained by the third lodge, both from the first and second lodges. In other words, that, before a candidate can be balloted upon; or in other words, before a petition can be received and acted upon, permission must be obtained from every lodge that may have previously rejected the candidate.

On this point the Illinois law is so explicit as to leave no doubt, and under it neither of these opposing views would apply, providing as it does, that when a lodge waives jurisdiction over a resident profane, a rejected candidate, or unfinished material, the relinquishment shall be held to be permanent, and thereafter complete jurisdiction vests alone in the lodge in whose favor the waiver was made.

No. 1—Illinois readers will note—recognizes the principle upon which for a quarter of a century prior to 1902 our law concerning waiver of concurrent jurisdiction was based, viz., that what is equally the possession of all, one alone cannot give away; and the principle underlying No. 2 has been explicitly recognized by our code since 1877. Nos. 6 and 7 were, as we have seen, unquestioned, which seems a little surprising since it was announced that 220 out of 389 lodges (not the necessary two-thirds) had voted in favor of the following constitutional amendment touching physical requirements:

Provided, That this shall not apply to a man who has an artificial limb or limbs, by which he is enabled to practice and teach the ritual.

If the ancient charge respecting physical fitness means simply—as we think it does—that there must be such a degree of physical perfection as will enable the candidate to receive, practice and impart the ritual upon an equality with his fellows, then the substitution of the living left hand would surely do no greater violence to a literal interpretation of the charge than the substitution of an artificial right hand. Referring to No. 8, as it was approved without challenge we presume to have been correct in the case which called it out; but that as a general statement of law we presume our Alabama brethren will, upon reflection, readily admit that it is subject to exceptions. When recognition has been refused on the ground that the lodges composing the body applying for it were not lawful Masonic lodges, the decision would fit the situation very exactly; but where recognition had not been solicited, or, being solicited, recognition had been withheld for fuller information as to whether the conditions necessary to give the new body jurisdiction in its territory—such as the participation of a sufficient number of lodges, notice to all the lodges interested, and the like—had all been fulfilled, if the lodges were known to be lawfully warranted bodies. Non-recognition of the alleged grand jurisdiction would not be held to impair the Masonic character or standing of the members of those lodges. A case illustrative of this principle, but one which subjected the principle to a much stronger strain, presented itself in Texas in 1903. Texas had interdicted all masonic intercourse with the grand Lodge of Washington, its lodges and their members, and that interdict, laid in 1898, has not yet been raised. A brother presenting a dimit from a Washington lodge, bearing date February 11, 1903, to a Texas lodge, the grand master held, the grand lodge concurring, that the brother having taken his dimit and moved into the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Texas, no longer owed allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Washington, and that as to him the edict was not operative, and that a Texas lodge might affiliate him if it so desired.

On the report and recommendation of Bro. Wm. Y. Titcomb, of the committee on correspondence, the Grand Orient of Brazil was put on the waiting list, pending investigation of the status of Masonry in that coun-

try; the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, of which Bro. J. D. Stevenson is grand secretary (organized October 11, 1899) recognized, very properly disregarding a protest against such recognition, received from another body likewise styling itself the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, formed December 8, 1898, by a number of unattached Masons having no lodges behind them; and declined to consider the application of the Grand Lodge of Queensland for recognition. The chairman of the committee had at first recommended that the consideration of the request for recognition be laid over until next year, but having later received a copy of a report and resolution by Bro. John Strachan, grand registrar, adopted by the Grand Lodge of England, refusing recognition, he recommended that further consideration of the Queensland request be declined. If his knowledge of the internal conditions of Queensland Freemasonry was wholly or even chiefly derived from Brother Strachan's report, we are not much surprised at his recommendation; although we think he should have been put on his guard by its statement that "our district grand master (E. C.) caused a circular to be issued to all the lodges * * * pointing out what steps were necessary, under rule 218A, for obtaining a dispensation to hold a meeting" to discuss the question. No American masonic jurist would admit for a moment that either the authorities of the district grand lodges, or of the parent grand lodges, had any more right to dictate to the lodges of Queensland as to whether they would form a sovereign grand lodge in that state, or to curtail in the remotest degree the free discussion of that question, than a district deputy in Mississippi or a high private in Alabama. We extract the following from Brother Strachan's report for the double reason that it contains the English statement of the number of lodges in Queensland at the time, and that it illustrates how it is possible by statements technically true to give an utterly misleading impression of the real situation:

Our district grand master (the Hon. Augustus C. Gregory, C. M. G.) thereupon caused a circular to be issued to all lodges under his care, pointing out what steps were necessary, under rule 218A, for obtaining a dispensation to hold a meeting at which the question could be considered. But so far, I believe, there has been no desire expressed, on the part of the English lodges, to join in the movement or even to discuss the question. In April of this year, however, certain brethren of the other constitutions met and resolved to form a Grand Lodge of Queensland; but the value of such a resolution may be properly estimated when we find that out of the 152 lodges in Queensland, only 39 identified themselves with the movement, leaving 113 which decline to do so. Of the 26 Irish lodges, 25 were in favour and one against; of the 64 Scottish lodges, 14 were in favour, and 50 against; while of the 62 English lodges, not one was in favour. Thus, the English District Grand Lodge remains intact, with its 62 lodges; the Scottish District Grand Lodge remains with 50 lodges, while 14 have apparently allied themselves with the 25 Irish lodges, to constitute an irregular assembly of about one-fourth of the total lodges in the state.

"Was she resigned?"—asked a gentleman of a friend who had just lost his mother-in-law. "Resigned? Gad, sir, she had to be." Brother STRACHAN was quite safe in believing that the English lodges were discreetly silent as to any desire to join in or even to discuss the movement. They had to be. We are, as we reported last year, in possession of circulars issued by the English district grand lodge authorities, forbidding the lodges of their obedience to consider the subject while open, and their members to discuss it even while at refreshment.

If Brother STRACHAN was ignorant of this fact, of what value is his report? If he was not ignorant—then what?

The committee on the BRUNDIDGE Memorial Fund reported that they had placed a marble bust of the late JAMES M. BRUNDIDGE in the library room of the grand lodge, and had a balance sufficient to erect a monument at the grave of their distinguished and beloved brother.

Last year we chronicled the second apparently decisive defeat of a proposed constitutional amendment providing for the levy of a per capita tax to build a widows' and orphans' home; and the point we then made that the sober judgment of the craft is much more likely to prevail when this subject is discussed and decided in the individual lodges than when discussed where these lodges are massed together by their representative in the grand lodge, subject as large bodies are to be swayed by impassioned appeals designed to take the reason captive, and aided perhaps by an organized *claque*, is emphasized by the passage this year of a preamble and resolutions directing the grand master to call for volunteers in each masonic district to organize a crusade of education in favor of such an institution. When the question was last submitted to the lodges, 159 lodges voted in favor of the project, 220 against, and 9 failed to vote. Yet when these lodges were brought together in grand lodge, a majority of them not only assented to the resolution above referred to, but also to a preamble setting forth that until some feasible plan was inaugurated for erecting a home they would not have done their duty as Master Masons, and also to the following:

WHEREAS, The object is a laudable and praiseworthy one and has the endorsement of the rank and file of truly good Masons, who have no hesitancy in advocating such plans as are feasible, and are willing to condone the opposition that has been manifested and around such as are skeptical, throw the broad mantle of masonic charity while we as Masons of this grand jurisdiction are neglecting through the proper channels of organized effort to extend this,—one of our fundamental principles to the widows and orphans of our brethren.

Considering the result of having polled the rank and file, the proposal of the "truly good" to condone the opposition of the erring majority, could only be fully appreciated in the realm of *opera bouffe*.

Since the resolution speaks of neglecting "the proper channels of organized effort," let us say that there is nothing more fundamental in Masonry than the principle that the obligation to contribute to the needs of the distressed indigent is measured by the ability of the giver, and that the proper channel through which the necessary aid should flow is that which involves the least departure from this principle. Manifestly there is no masonic basis for a plan which utterly subverts this principle, as does a system of per capita taxation which compels the poor man to put up dollar for dollar with his millionaire brother. We wonder that the author of the resolution did not insert a clause therein condoning the offence of those who, giving according to their varying abilities, chipped in $158.88 when the hat was passed for the relief of a widow whose case had been presented to the grand lodge.

The grand lodge chartered twelve new lodges, continued five under dispensation, and restored the charters of three lodges who had lost them by sins of omission; killed a proposition to exempt from payment of dues all Master Masons of thirty years' membership, who have attained the age of seventy years; and adopted resolutions presented by Franklin Lodge No. 587, looking to the observance by Alabama lodges of the two-hundredth birthday of Benjamin Franklin (January 17, 1906), and soliciting the co-operation of all American grand lodges in making it a national masonic memorial day.

We are glad to note the promotion of of Bro. Ben M. Jacobs to the office of deputy grand master. With him Masonry is in the blood. His father, the late Moses Jacobs, of this city, was one of the first of our masonic acquaintances in the west, and remained among our valued friends throughout the remainder of his life.

Henry H. Matthews was elected grand master, and George A. Beauchamp re-elected grand secretary, both of Montgomery.

The report on correspondence (282 pp.) is from the now firmly accustomed hand of Bro. William Y. Titcomb, who finds enough in the Illinois proceedings for 1903 to fill six of his interesting pages. He summarizes the address of Grand Master Moulton and the proceedings of the grand lodge in an edifying and comprehensive way, characterizes the report of the committee on obituaries as most appropriate, compliments the address of Brother McFatrich as scholarly, but attaches a little black and white string to his compliment—naturally, perhaps, because of his environment—feeling that the orator had unnecessarily touched the race question.

Brother Titcomb quotes our dissent from the conclusions of their jurisprudence committee, who reversed the decision of Grand Master Cunningham, that "A lodge may by motion refuse to receive a petition for any of the degrees of Masonry or for affiliation," and disagrees with us.

The committee based their decision on the constitutional provision that the petition "shall be placed in the hands of a committee." This, Brother TITCOMB says, is mandatory. "It is writ in the law." To this we agree, but the question is, when does it become applicable? Manifestly not until the petition is in the possession of the lodge; and this being so, of course it cannot be invoked to decide how that possession shall be obtained.

The code of every grand jurisdiction reflects the law requiring previous notice and due inquiry and as a rule in language nearly or quite identical with the Alabama law; but so far as we know, Alabama stands alone in holding that this provision touches in any way the prior question whether in any given case the lodge will receive the petition and thus invest itself with jurisdiction to inquire.

We should like to quote from Brother TITCOMB's report passages of interest which we had marked for that purpose, but our Alabama manuscript has already assumed such proportions that we must forbear.

ARIZONA, 1904.

23RD ANNUAL. TUCSON. NOVEMBER 15.

A speaking portrait of the retiring grand master, JAMES S. CROMB, adorns the Arizona volume.

Twenty-seven grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois by ARTEMUS LOUDEN GROW, who was also one of the ten past grand masters present.

The grand master announced the death of JAMES D. MONIHON, grand marshal, and CHARLES CLARENCE WARNER, past deputy grand master, the latter a native of Somonauk, in this jurisdiction.

We noted in our review of Arizona last year the complaint that two residents of Tucson who had been recently rejected for the degrees, had returned from a brief visit to Sonora claiming to be Master Masons, and the shifty reply to this complaint, by the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, that these men were made Masons in its jurisdiction before Arizona had recognized that grand lodge, and that, therefore, the former was estopped from complaining. Arizona, however, insisted, and Grand Master CROMB reports, that the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico had notified him that the alleged brethren had been expelled by that body, for obtaining the degrees by fraud.

The Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico claims to be a part of and to work along the lines of Free and Accepted Masonry, but the correspondence in

this case shows that the autocratic polity of the Scottish Rite still prevails. The alleged offenders had no trial, but were summarily expelled by the lodge in which they were made, acting by order of the grand master. Information of their expulsion was communicated to Grand Master Cromb by the representative of Arizona in the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, W. A. De Gress, who was also one of the committee of the latter grand lodge who had the case under consideration. His name has often been invoked—he being an American—as evidence that the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico is now in the hands of men who understand the principles of Free and Accepted Masonry and will guide that body therein. The concluding paragraphs of the report of the committee referred to are as follows:

Considering the attributes conferred on this grand lodge, as per article 31 of our constitution, we find we are to carefully observe the ancient landmarks.

Considering these ancient landmarks, as per article 15, that to become a Mason an applicant must of good character, and also article 16, which states that to be admitted as a Mason the consent must be obtained of a majority of the members, circumstances which were not carried out in the case of Messrs. Bernard and Goldbaum, as they had been rejected by Tucson Lodge No. 4.

Finally, it is the express wish of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico that all its acts be in accordance with the rules and laws of the Masonic order throughout the world, and according to article 93, section 11 of the constitution, it is prohibited to initiate a candidate who has been rejected in another lodge.

The committee requests the expulsion of Messrs Allan Cunningham Bernard and Abraham Goldbaum from the records of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, as, through fraud, they have not been initiated according to the laws which legalize so solemn an event; therefore their expulsion admits of no judicial proceedings, inasmuch as it treats of individuals who imposed upon the fraternity in order to obtain the title and honors of Masons.

By which it appears that the landmarks which awaken the solicitude of the Mexican outfit permit the admission of candidates for Masonry by a majority vote, while their expulsion after they are once in requires no vote whatever upon the question of guilt or innocence, the decision being that the question whether the parties *did* impose upon the fraternity "admits of no judicial proceedings."

Such methods are sufficient to show that the alleged Masonry of Mexico comes from no legitimate source.

Four decisions were reported by the grand master, two of which follow:

1. Would it be wrong at the funeral of a Mason who belongs to other orders, for the Masons to suspend their service immediately after they drop the sprig of acacia in the grave and allow other orders to file around

the grave and drop their evergreen into it, and then the Masons to conclude the funeral service?

When the funeral services are conducted by a Masonic lodge they should conclude the whole ceremony without interruption and re-form in procession and return to the lodge-room, when any other order of which the deceased was a member may perform their funeral services at the grave.

2. Can a masonic lodge give a contribution from their funds for the erection of a church?

No. Lodge funds must be used only for charitable purposes or the proper working expenses of the lodge, and it is not right to donate any portion thereof to outside purposes.

These were approved, with the following sensible modification of No. 1:

When a lodge conducts the funeral service of a brother it should do so without any interruption, or participation in, by any other society or order. When its service is ended, the lodge at its pleasure, may return to the lodge-room or remain until other lodges or societies conclude their service."

Following a good precedent, he also decided that the loss of the sight of one eye, the other eye being good, did not render a candidate ineligible. Constrained by a bad precedent, he decided that a lodge in Arizona could not waive jurisdiction over a resident profane in favor of a foreign lodge. The doctrine has always obtained in Illinois, and we think correctly, that the jurisdiction of the lodge in the matter of waiver is absolute and hence the lodge may relinquish it in favor of any regular lodge either within or without the state, without let or hindrance.

The grand master reported having furnished every lodge with a copy of the "Tableau of Regular Lodges," giving a list of all the legitimate lodges of the world, published by the Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co., of Bloomington, Ill.; strongly recommended the banishment of intoxicating liquors from Masonic banquets and eloquently characterized Freemasonry as the foundation stone of higher thoughts for nobler deeds.

We regret to note that the jurisprudence committee did not agree with the grand master as to liquor at Masonic banquets, and that the grand lodge followed the lead of the committee. The report says:

It can find no indication that the Masons of Arizona are unable to control their appetites, and does not believe that the use of intoxicants by the brethren is of an alarming nature.

It is the duty of each master to guard his lodge, and if any member thereof conducts himself in such a manner as to reflect unfavorably upon the fraternity, the master should admonish him of his errors, and, if unable to bring about a reformation, the offending brother should be disciplined by the lodge.

Masonry is not a prohibition society, nor is it its province to reform the world. Temperance is defined by us as a domestic and public virtue, whereby we are taught to avoid excess; but one may be intemperate in his views on the "liquor question" as well as in other ways.

Your committee commends the motives of the most worshipful grand master but finds no reason at this time for any action by this grand lodge.

Inasmuch as the grand master indicated in his remarks on the subject that he would be satisfied with a recommendation to the lodges to exclude liquors from the banquet table, he certainly was not open to the imputation of being intemperate in his views. Arizona is indeed a happy jurisdiction if it has no weak brethren with appetites too dangerously strong if once waked by the example of those whom they respect and love, set them at the masonic board.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois has too steadfastly refused to convert Masonry into a prohibition society—and this by the votes of those who would by the use of the immemorial and proper means, the ballot, refuse the saloonkeeper admission, to be open to the charge of intemperate views on the liquor question, yet thirty-one years ago it enacted that "No lodge shall, on any pretence, introduce intoxicating liquors, or permit their use as a beverage, in any room used by such lodge; and so salutary has been its effect that it is safe to say that the affirmative vote on a motion to repeal it would hardly amount to "scattering."

To forego the temporary indulgence of one's own inclinations rather than endanger a weaker brother, is indeed a noble fruitage of the higher thought.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; voted to meet next year at Flagstaff, and ordered the printing of the report on foreign correspondence discontinued as "an unnecessary burden."

We regret the absence of the chairman of the committee on correspondence, Brother BELDEN, primarily because of the serious illness of his wife, which took him out of the territory, and also because it seems to us doubtful if in the presence of one whose reports have contributed so much to the standing of the Grand Lodge of Arizona among sister grand lodges, and in the face of a good working balance in the treasury, this action would have been taken.

The retiring grand master was presented with a past grand master's jewel.

GEORGE SHAND was elected grand master; GEORGE J. ROSKRUGE re-elected grand secretary, both of Tucson.

The report on correspondence (254 pp.) is the fourth annual review by Bro. CHARLES D. BELDEN, and, for the present at least, his last.

He gives six and one-half pages to the Illinois proceedings of 1903, mainly given to dissent from the action of our grand lodge in refusing formal recognition to certain alleged grand lodges in Europe and Africa, and in combatting our claim that no man or body of men can make inno-

vations in the body of Masonry. He quotes briefly from the oration of Brother McFatrich, which he characterizes as a "superb effort," and also from the mellifluous and tender conclusion of the report of Chairman Blake, of the committee on obituaries.

As Brother Belden is denied the privilege of reply to our remarks by the action of his grand lodge, we shall only very briefly refer to his argument in favor of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, or rather to his assumed statement of facts touching that body. His assumption is that those who formed that alleged grand lodge were Masons regularly made in other countries who went to that coast to reside; that they first held conferences and afterwards regular meetings as Masons; and that with the incentive of a desire "to enjoy the full exercise of the Scottish Rite" they obtained a dispensation to practice that rite, and with that as authority they who are already Masons hold blue lodge sessions and constitute themselves into a lodge; and when there was a sufficient number of these self-constituted bodies, the way was open for the formation of a grand lodge, and this, he says:

> They did—and now they come to us a compact organization of Masons with lodge and grand lodge organization perfect, every man of them a Freemason, each lodge and the grand lodge practicing masonic rites and ceremonies, acknowledging the landmarks, the ancient regulations, subscribing to all of our methods, our practices and our laws.

Masonry was not planted in Costa Rica by immigrant Masons from grand lodge countries. The alleged Masonry of that country was planted by a self-constituted organization formed in South Carolina, where a grand lodge, having absolute and exclusive jurisdiction over the three degrees of Masonry already existed, and from which the two or three rite-makers who launched the new organization, called the supreme council, never did, and under the landmarks, never could, when so organized, receive the faintest shadow of authority to administer the Masonry of these degrees.

These two or three rite-mongers and their associates and successors, having no more authority in Masonry than any other equal number of Master Masons living in South Carolina, Arkansas, or Nebraska, and holding no official station, sent a promoter upon whom their newly-made rite conferred the title of sovereign grand inspector general into Central America to propagate their system there; and he communicated it to a sufficient number to create the Supreme Council of Central America. It was this council, as destitute of Masonic authority as its parent, the southern supreme council of the United States, that planted the clandestine lodges which assumed to create a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Costa Rica, for which Brother Belden vouches, all and singular—"Every man of them a Freemason, and each lodge and grand lodge practicing masonic rites and ceremonies, acknowledging the landmarks," etc.

We presume that the PINNEY grand lodge in Ohio and its constituents are practicing masonic rites and ceremonies, but that does not mitigate their clandestinity, but on the contrary it is because of this that they *are* clandestine; and so far from their acknowledging the landmarks, they of Costa Rica repudiate the very idea of landmarks by the declaration in their organic law that the customs and usages of the craft are "subject always to the limits imposed by this constitution and to the special requirements of this jurisdiction as expressed in its laws."

Some jurisdictions that otherwise might have recognized Costa Rica have been waiting with the expectation that its constitution would be so amended as to remove this stumbling block, but they will doubtless wait in vain. Any body of alleged Masons which like the Costa Rican body, came into existence in contravention of the landmarks could not admit their binding force without thereby becoming *felo de se.*

ARKANSAS, 1904.

62ND ANNUAL. LITTLE ROCK. NOVEMBER 15.

Arkansas is running a close race with Montana in its portrait gallery of good-looking men. The present volume has pictures of the grand master, STYLES T. ROWE; the retiring grand master, JOHN T. HICKS; Past Grand Master GEORGE E. DODGE; Grand Secretary FAY HEMPSTEAD (at his desk in his office), and J. M. OATHOUT, grand lecturer. Besides this, there is an elegant interior view—their grand lodge hall.

Six past grand masters were present, and the representatives of thirty-eight grand jurisdictions, including our envoy, GEORGE B. NORTON, of Newport.

The grand master announced the death of Past Grand Master GEORGE E. DODGE, in his fifty-eighth year, whom he characterized as "Wise in counsel, modest and dignified in bearing, upright, capable and true in every relation." His service as chairman of the committee on correspondence brought him in close relations with the elder members of the guild, and his untimely death brings to them a sense of personal bereavement.

Apart from this one minor chord, the grand master's address is in the major key. Having skipped three annual communications in six years, the closing year of the period named in the constitutional amendment for holding only biennial sessions finds the burden of debt entailed by temple-building, lifted, and the edifice in which the grand lodge has been meeting for the last twelve years the unincumbered property of the fraternity.

If anything can excuse such close shaving of the landmarks as a failure to hold annual sessions, it is to enable the fraternity to pay a just debt which it is otherwise unable to do. But now that our Arkansas brethren are out of one bramble-bush the grand master wants to get into another, and proposes that they amend the constitution, providing for only biennial sessions of the grand lodge for a period of not less than ten years, using the savings to build a Masonic home for the aged indigent among the brethren, their widows and orphans. Thus they could build without direct contributions, and thus they will maintain the business basis upon which they are now established, a condition which in this commercial age, is, he says, "most significant." Thus, also, we presume, they will be able to compete with "another fraternal order" which he says he has in mind, "which is now successfully conducting such an institution in this state."

The beneficial result of holding a session every other year "is that every Arkansas Mason now knows that there is something more behind his membership than the volunteer charity of his brethren."

So it would seem that in his judgment our Arkansas brethren already have the old-fashioned Masonic idea of individual contributions in aid of the distressed, measured by the necessities of the recipient and the ability of the giver, pretty well relegated to the rear. The erection of a home to be supported by taxation which compels the poor to pay as much as the rich, would do much to complete the process. The constitutional amendment desired by the grand master was offered and concurred in, and lies over for action next year.

Grand Secretary HEMPSTEAD drafted and offered an edict for the establishment of an Orphans' Home, to be supported by the surplus revenue of the grand lodge, the surplus rents of the temple, and a per capita tax of fifty cents on all Masons affiliated with Arkansas lodges. This, with the more comprehensive proposition of the grand master, went to a special committee who, at their own suggestion, will formulate a report and send the same in print to the lodges with a request to the latter to discuss it fully for the guidance of their representatives.

The grand master submitted thirteen decisions, six of which are in answer to questions growing out of liquor legislation. He held that a member who is in the mercantile business, and who solicits orders from parties to send for whisky for them is subject to be dropped from the rolls; that a Mason who is in any way engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors should not be permitted to petition for affiliation, but that if his petition has been received and investigation discloses the fact that he is so engaged, the master should refuse to permit a ballot; that in the case of a member indicted by the grand jury for selling liquor without a license, but who has discontinued the business, the master would not be

authorized to drop his name from the roll, and that even if he were convicted in the court he would still be entitled to Masonic trial; but, if we understand the grand master correctly, if he were selling under a license, and could not be indicted for law breaking, it would be the right and duty of the master to summarily drop his name from the rolls; that if a warden should begin to sell whisky as a clerk after his installation, the master should direct that his name be dropped from the rolls; that if a member of a lodge in Arkansas is furnishing money to a man in another state to operate a liquor saloon therein, the master's duty would be the same; and, curiously enough, in answer to the question of a brother who owns a vineyard and makes wine for sale, whether he was violating masonic law, says:

My construction of the edict of the grand lodge upon the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors is that it is intended to apply only to those who buy and sell intoxicants for profit, and that it is not intended to apply to those who produce wine as an agricultural product.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that if you are not engaged in buying and selling wine, and if you sell only such as is produced from grapes grown on your own lands, and sell only in such manner and in such quantities as is customary with wine growers, you would not be amenable to the penalties prescribed by this edict.

This last construction was promptly disapproved; the others were sustained. The full text of these decisions shows that this dropping from the rolls carries with it the deprivation of all masonic rights. We regard all liquor legislation by the grand lodge, beyond the banishment of liquors from lodge premises, as unnecessary and indefensible; where it carries with it the right of one man to inflict upon a brother the deprivation of Masonic rights, it is a scandalous denial of the elementary principles of masonic law.

Other decisions reflecting laws that are open to severe animadversion are that a non-affiliate must make an attempt to affiliate once in a given number of months or find himself cut off from all masonic conversation with no right left but that of again petitioning for membership; and that no brother in arrears for dues can vote at an election of officers or be himself elected to an office. All these automatic laws which attempt to divest a member of his rights and eligibilities without due process of law were long since declared null and void in Illinois, and they ought to be so held everywhere.

Moreover, nobody knows so well as one's own lodge whether he is blameworthy for non-payment of dues, and if the members see fit to elect a member to office who happens to be in arrears for dues, nobody should have, or assume the right to say them nay.

In 1901 the grand lodge adopted an edict authorizing the grand master to issue dispensations to confer the degrees on candidates physically de-

fective. The experience of the grand master in carrying out the law convinces him that it is a dangerous precedent. He says:

With the utmost caution at my command, and with a steadfast purpose to prevent an abuse of the liberality provided by this edict, coupled with a sincere desire to deal impartially with all who have come under this category, I have been constrained to issue no less than twenty-four dispensations of this character. The difficulty which confronts us with great seriousness is just where we should draw the line of demarkation.

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After the most serious reflection upon the subject in all of its phases within my comprehension, I have come reluctantly to the conclusion that the edict ought to be repealed. And if you are unwilling to repeal it, I would most earnestly urge that it be so modified as that those particular defects which you may choose to regard as unimportant, may be specified, and that there be no authority to go to greater lengths along this line of danger.

In our judgment the error of our Arkansas brethren was a fundamental one. We regard the law respecting physical fitness as belonging in the landmark category, being laid down in the Charges of a Freemason. The most that the grand lodge can rightfully do is to interpret it—that is to determine what degree of imperfection is required to make one physically defective in the eye of the law. This the Grand Lodge of Illinois has done by paraphrasing the words "having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his master's Lord," etc., thus: "having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of conforming *literally* to what the several degrees respectively require of him." This reflects the generally prevailing view as to what the old charge really means. The Grand Lodge of Arkansas has held more nearly if not absolutely to the opposite view, that the candidate should have "no visible defect," regardless of whether that defect is disabling or not. Having reached the conclusion that the rule was too inflexible, instead of formulating their law so as to make it reflect the more rational construction of the language of the fourth of the ancient charges—the only construction which as it seems to us the charge taken as a whole will warrant—they assumed to provide for setting aside the law itself by the grand master's dispensation, and therein lay the error. The duty of preserving the landmarks rests with equal weight upon all Masons, whether in their organic or their individual capacity. It constrains the grand lodge and the grand master just as much as it does the master and the private member. A landmark is not subject to dispensation, the grand master being under no less obligation to keep hands off than any other Mason.

The grand master's course with reference to attempts to use the fraternity as a makeweight in the administration of the criminal law cannot be too highly commended, and his remarks thereon should be pondered by every Mason. He says:

I received information that several subordinate lodges had adopted resolutions asking the president of the United States to pardon a man convicted of murder, committed ten years ago. I also received a number of requests urging my official intervention with the governor of Arkansas, in behalf of a man convicted of murder. The chief cause urged for these proposed interventions was the fact that the persons convicted were Master Masons. I promptly communicated with the masters of the several lodges referred to, protesting respectfully against the course about to be pursued, in the one case, and in the other case I refused to take part, officially, in any effort to prevent the execution of the law of the land.

Having due regard, always, for that spirit of sympathy and forgiveness which happily characterizes all Masons, I felt that it would be unwise, nay, improper, for this great and glorious fraternity to occupy the attitude of standing between a criminal and the penalty of his crime, solely because of the fact that he was a member of the order.

On the other hand, having learned that one of our subordinate lodges was contributing funds to aid in the prosecution of a man who had taken the life of one of its members, I promptly communicated with them, directing that they desist from such a purpose, under pain of surrendering their charter. Masonry is the invaluable assistant of the state in maintaining law and order; but she cannot afford to be entangled with the machinery of the law, either affirmatively or negatively.

Besides reaffirming its recognition of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, the affirmative action of the grand lodge on the application of bodies for recognition is embodied in the following:

Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Arkansas hereby extends fraternal recognition to the Grand Orient of Brazil and to the Grand Lodge, Ancient and Accepted Free Masons of Costa Riva, and to the Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, Valley of Mexico, as requested by those grand bodies, respectively, and that the grand master take the necessary steps to carry into effect an exchange of fraternal representatives.

In reporting this resolution the committee on correspondence (E. A. McCulloch, chairman) attempt to show, in commenting on Costa Rica, how at least one of the bodies called grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons became such when confessedly born of the Scottish Rite, saying:

A serious question has been raised as to the legitimacy of the lodges composing this Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, by reason of having been chartered by the Scottish Rite body, but, without discussing the matter in all the details, we find that those lodges, though the offspring of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, which exercised jurisdiction over the three symbolic degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, as well as over the higher degrees of the Scottish Rite, were chartered as lodges of Ancient Craft Masons to work only in those symbolic degrees and have preserved their identity as such.

The committee wisely refrain from telling where and how the supreme council became possessed of the jurisdiction over the three symbolic degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, a jurisdiction which might be "exercised"

with an equal show of right by a governing body of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and might be claimed by the latter with far greater appropriateness as fitting into its stock of practical jokes "like the paper on the wall." The supreme council could not endow its offspring—by whatever name it might choose to christen them—with something which it never itself possessed. But in this instance there was no departure from the unvarying course pursued when a supreme council creates bodies for the purpose of conferring the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry. The lodges were chartered as Scottish Rite lodges, and base their claim to be lodges of Free and Accepted Masons upon the fact that they have declared their independence of the body which created them after its kind.

After all, it would seem to be superfluous for the committee to try to persuade themselves that these Costa Rican lodges got a different twist at birth than other lodges of Scottish Rite parentage, when without any wry face at all they swallow in the Grand Orient of Brazil, not only the kids but the parent goat to whom (unlike their Costa Rican cousins) they are still loyal.

The Grand Orient Argentina of the Blue Rite and the National Grand Orient of Egypt were held up for lack of information, and the application of the Grand Lodge of Queensland also went over for a year, athough ultimate recognition was foreshadowed.

In connection with the subject of spurious lodges and grand lodges, Grand Secretary Hempstead calls attention to the pamphlet first issued by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, but now revised regularly and published by the Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co., of Bloomington, Ill., as a most invaluable book, containing as it does, a list of all regular lodges in all the grand jurisdictions with which Illinois is in correspondence. It sells for seventy-five cents for a single copy, but at a reduced rate for a larger number.

The grand lodge chartered sixteen new lodges; provided for a committee to visit and inspect Pea Ridge College (whose trustees propose to donate the building to the grand lodge) and report next year whether the Trojan horse should be taken in or not; listened to an oration of unusual breadth and excellence by the grand orator, F. O. Butt, now junior grand warden; wiped out so much of taxation as had been made necessary by the existence of the temple debt; ordered that its sympathy as expressed in a letter directed to be sent to the venerable Past Grand Master George A. Dannelly, who was too feeble to be present, to be emphasized by the inclosure of a fifty dollar note; and took a gallant bout at bouquet throwing with the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star.

Styles T. Rowe, of Greenwood, was elected grand master; Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1904.

33RD ANNUAL. ROSSLAND. JUNE 23.

We are glad to note that British Columbia has begun to publish the portraits of its notables. This volume includes those of ROBERT BURNABY, district grand master (English Constitution) from 1867 to 1871, on whom the rank of past grand master was afterwards conferred, and ISRAEL WOOD POWELL, M. D., who was grand master of the independent Grand Lodge of British Columbia for the first three years of its existence.

Two past grand masters were present, and fifteen grand jurisdictions (Illinois not among them) were represented in the diplomatic corps.

The grand master (C. ENSOR SHARP) announced the death of Grand Tiler EDWARD HOSKER, and of Past Grand Master ALEXANDER R. MILNE, both of whom were buried with masonic rites by the grand lodge. Of Brother MILNE, a strong man, the grand master aptly says:

While the younger Masons now present may perhaps find it difficult to estimate the services of the brothers who as pioneer Masons did such splendid work for the founding and spreading of Freemasonry in this Province, there are, we are glad to say, still spared to us many of the Masons of earlier days, who know by actual experience the worth and merit of brothers like him whom the Most High has seen fit to summon to the grand lodge above. May his memory ever be kept fragrant in this grand jurisdiction!

Deceased also were WILLIAM STEWART, past junior grand warden, and six other past masters.

Grand Master SHARP recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Brazil for the assigned reason that it had been recognized by the Grand Lodge of England. Whether the grand lodge desired a more stable basis for its foreign policy than the considerations which appear to govern the Grand Lodge of England in according recognition to new bodies, or for some other reason equally valid, the Brazilian application was properly sent to the committee on correspondence, as was also a similar application from the "second" Grand Lodge of Western Australia.

And now British Columbia, like many another grand lodge that has gone that way before, has had its experience of the predatory instincts and lack of courtesy of the grand lodge north of Tweed. A resident Columbian went on a three months' visit to Scotland and returned with the degree of Master Mason. Twice before Grand Master SHARP acceded to the grand east this infringement of jurisdiction had been officially brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge of Scotland but without eliciting any response. The grand master says:

Upon my taking office the matter was placed in my hands, and I caused an official letter to be sent to the grand secretary of Scotland, setting forth our desire for an explanation, and as this also was unsuccessful, I again later on forwarded another official letter, complaining of the discourtesy in not answering our communications. I was informed that the Grand Lodge of Scotland claim universal jurisdiction, and the right to use material from any part of the known world, and if this is so they might at least reply to our letters to that effect. Although it is very unpleasant to do so, I feel bound to say that in my opinion this grand lodge has been treated with a lack of courtesy that is astonishing from so old and august a body as the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The grand lodge endorsed the grand master's reference to "this extraordinary discourtesy," but meanwhile the Scotch lodge is still enjoying the fruits of its plunder.

The grand master reports having called the attention to all masters of lodges to the necessity of a strict examination of all masters-elect by a board of installed masters. We judge by his remark that this has in the past been more honored in the breach than in the observance, that they have a regulation requiring such examination. If this means the possession by such a board to veto the election of a master we regard it as an unwarrantable interference with the right of a lodge to choose its own rulers, as guaranteed not only by the organic law of Masonry and "clearly shown by the demand for a ballot," which he invokes to prove another point, itself well taken, and upon which he speaks thus wisely:

There is too great a tendency to make masters of lodges, and the craft would be in a better condition if lodges were to retain a master for at least two years, and if he is exceptionally able, for a longer period. The craft would be better ruled, the grand master and the grand secretary would be saved a great deal of unnecessary correspondence, and the very dangerous practice of promotion by rotation would be done away with. That this latter rule of promotion is not contemplated by the craft is clearly shown by the demand for a ballot for the office of master. It must happen sometimes that kindly feelings will place a brother in the south, whose qualifications —even in the estimation of his dearest friends—are not such as to fit him to rule the lodge. This lack of qualification is no slur upon the brother, for we must all allow that the master's office requires especial gifts, which are not bestowed upon every Mason indiscriminately. A good master is a treasure that the lodge should prize by use.

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Perhaps, too, the day will come when the grand lodge will equally recognize the advantage of following the same rule, and we shall cease to present the curious spectacle of having one grand master to every one hundred and twenty-five brethren, or thereabouts. The jurisdiction also has, roughly speaking, one past master to every seven brothers, which makes one wonder if there is any other jurisdiction equally richly blessed.

The committee on address made what was doubtless to him an unexpected use of the concluding sentences of the above, when reporting on the suggestion which followed immediately after in his address, viz., whether

the time had not come when the grand lodge might confer the rank of past grand warden upon a few brethren, such as the chairman of standing committees, who had not yet attained any permanent grand lodge rank. The committee say:

There can be no doubt that the interests of a lodge are often best served by the retention in office for at least two years of a properly qualified master, and the same applies equally if not more so, to the office of grand master. The figures quoted by the grand master showing the proportion of past masters and past grand masters to the general membership, must certainly come as a surprise to every member of this grand lodge. In view of the grand master's pertinent remarks on the profusion of past grand masters, we feel that it would be inexpedient at the present time to recommend the creation of any more past grand officers.

The humor of the committee fell on unappreciative ears, and its report was shorn of this section before adoption. The grand master having called attention to the register of lodges holding under grand lodges in fraternal communication with the Grand Lodge of Illinois, printed by the Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, of Bloomington, the grand lodge, through the committee on address, expressed its desire that every lodge should procure a copy as a safeguard against clandestine lodges and visitors.

A practical and economical grand lodge charity was inaugurated by an appropriation of $500 for the endowment of a masonic room or cot in some general hospital of the Province, and it was suggested to the incoming grand master that he make an appeal to all the brethren of the jurisdiction for a voluntary contribution of one dollar each to augment the grand charity fund, and to be especially available as a hospital fund.

One charter was granted; the thanks of the grand lodge were extended to the local craft for entertainment provided, and New Westminister was selected as the next place of meeting.

W. J. Bowser, K. C., of Vancouver, was elected grand master; Robert E. Brett, Victoria, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (185 pp.) is the eighth by Bro. W. A. DeWolfSmith, who again demonstrates his right to be ranked among the first of masonic reviewers. He gives seven of his unleaded pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1903, including a comprehensive summary of most matters of general interest in the address of the grand master and in the action of the grand lodge. The few decisions reported he passes over as being only of local interest. The Illinois report on correspondence receives extended and flattering notice. He quotes at length, as being in accord with his own views, our remarks on avouchment, called out by the California decision that a brother who had sat with another in a Royal Arch chapter or a commandery of Knights Templar was entitled to vouch for him in a lodge of Masons, and our discussion under Arizona and Iowa of

the impudent claim of the so-called Masonry of the "High Rites" to exercise authority in the Masonry of the lodge. On this latter subject, however, his "copy" was so handled by his printer as to make it difficult for the reader to determine where the writers quoted by us ended, and we began.

Brother Belden (Arizona) having expressed the opinion that a rule by a grand lodge annulling the right of one of its own members to represent therein another grand lodge, for absenteeism (such as New York has), might properly be made and enforced. Brother DeWolfSmith expresses our views as follows:

If a representative misbehaves himself and acts in a manner unbecoming a Mason, he might be *persona non grata* to the grand lodge to which he was accredited, and in such a case it would be quite proper for the grand master to ask the grand master who appointed him to cancel his appointment and select someone else. If he simply fails to attend the annual communications his neglect of duty—if there is any neglect, which we are not prepared to admit—is towards the grand lodge or grand master he represents, and so long as the authority which appointed him makes no complaint, it is no affair of the grand lodge to which he is accredited.

Touching the District of Columbia practice of excluding Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts during the opening and closing of lodges on those degrees, anent which we inquired last year if such exclusion was practiced in any other jurisdiction, he wittily hopes that they are allowed to be present in the lodge while the degrees are being conferred on them, and says:

We can find no reference to the matter in the constitution just adopted, and would like to know upon what grounds Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts are refused permission to be present at the opening and closing ceremonies of their respective lodges.

Defending the regularity of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, Brother Wright (Florida) said:

"We cannot agree that because the Supreme Council of A. and A. S. R. does not exercise the power of establishing symbolic lodges in the states that it has no power to establish them elsewhere. History tells us they had such powers given them, they have exercised such powers for nearly a hundred years, their monitors and rituals claim it and the 'Morals and Dogmas of the First Three Degrees,' by Albert Pike, are an evidence of their teachings and claims."

Of this Brother DeWolfSmith aptly says:

This, as Mr. Dooley would say, is "interesting, but not conclusive." The mere fact that the monitors and rituals of the Scottish Rite claim that the organization has the right to establish symbolic lodges does not settle the question, nor is "The Morals and Dogmas of the First Three Degrees" a court of last resort. It would be well for Brother Wright to show upon what historical basis the claim rests, and from whom the rite obtained the power referred to.

The naivete of Brother WRIGHT in appealing to the monitors and rituals of the Scottish Rite and "The Morals and Dogmas of the First Three Degrees"—the former largely and the latter wholly of the work of ALBERT PIKE—as evidence on the question involved, leads us to hope that he may act on the suggestion of our far northern brother and attempt to show whence the alleged power came into the Scottish Rite and how. We tried in vain for thirty years to get an answer to the question, when finally Brother DUNCAN said—what others had assumed without putting it into the form of direct assertion—that the alleged power came into the possession of the Scottish Rite through the Rite of Perfection, of which the first named rite was an extension. We last year gave the reasons why his essay to prove how the Rite of Perfection became possessed of it did seem to us conclusive, and we are still looking for more light.

Referring to the request of the Michigan special committee on the request of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico for recognition, asking further time for investigation—with the view, as we remember, of some members of the committee visiting Mexico in person—he says:

They *may* find legitimate Masonry, there but it will not be of the York rite. We think the easiest way out of the difficulty would be for these Americans to form lodges of their own, and a grand lodge when they are strong enough, leaving the Mexicans or any others who prefer the Scottish rite to travel their own road.

We infer, of course, that he would treat Mexico as masonically open territory, as in truth it is, and have the legitimate American Masons there organize under dispensations from some American grand lodge, a course first suggested, we think, by the lamented RUCKLE, of Indiana, as the only solution of the Mexican muddle that would satisfy the American masonic conscience, a view with which we have been and are still in hearty accord.

We should like to copy other passages which we had marked in this valuable report, but we find it would require too much space.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1905.

34TH ANNUAL. NEW WESTMINSTER. JUNE 22.

The portraits of the year, all good, are those of SIMEON DUCK and FREDERICK WILLIAMS, past grand masters, and the retiring grand master, WM. J. BOWSER. Four past grand masters were present, and the representatives of twenty grand jurisdictions, Illinois not of the number. The grand master announced the death of Past Grand Master SIMEON DUCK,

and four past masters. To this list the committee add the name of JAMES A. GRAHAME, who was the second deputy grand master. Brother DUCK had been for several years a non-affiliate.

Referring to a trespass case pending with the Grand Lodge of Scotland—a Scotch lodge having conferred the degrees upon a resident of British Columbia while he was visiting in Scotland—the grand master had found that one of his predecessors had notified the lodge in whose jurisdiction the brother so made resided, not in any way to recognize him until the question had been settled with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and that this order had never been revoked. He notified the lodge that although British Columbia might have differences with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, yet the brother in question was a well made Mason and as such had some rights, and that if he wished to be admitted as a visitor they could admit him or not as they saw fit, and that if he sent in a petition for affiliation, properly recommended, it must be received and they could deal with it, either accepting or rejecting it. Later he was glad to hear that he had petitioned for affiliation, was elected and became a member. Through the committee on address, the grand lodge concurred in the opinion that the brother having been made in a regular lodge was a regular Mason and should be recognized as such. The Grand Lodge of Illinois settled the same question in the same way many years ago, and perhaps it is not a very strange coincidence that the question was raised in that instance by a predatory Scotch lodge.

We regret that the committee did not touch upon another point raised by the grand master's action, wherein he held that if two recommending brethren brought in the brother's petition the lodge would be obliged to receive it, although they might afterwards reject it if they saw fit. We have no doubt whatever of the right of a lodge to refuse to receive a petition if it so elects. By usage which we think is well-nigh if not quite universal, petitions for membership whether by the degrees or by affiliation, are received by the voice of the lodge. Either the master asks, "What will you do with the petition?" and awaits a motion for its reception and reference, or he says: "If no objection is heard the petition will be received and referred." In either case the consent of the lodge is asked, and this recognizes the fact that without that consent it cannot be received.

Fourteen decisions were reported, tersely and clearly stated, and generally correct. We agree with the committee on address, who reviewed them, that No. 6 was incorrect by his own showing. He said:

6. Can an application be received from a man with only one eye?

No. Robertson in his Masonic Jurisprudence covers that point so aptly that I feel I cannot do better than quote him in full:—"No person should be initiated into Masonry who is either maimed, halt or blind, or who might not in fact be termed a perfect stone for our masonic edifice

and physically capable of complying literally with all the requirements of the degrees."

Of this the committee say:

The grand master has correctly stated the law, "No person should be initiated into Masonry who is either maimed, halt, or blind, etc.," but we do not think that the law quoted applies to the case under consideration. A man with one eye is not blind, and therefore does not come under the prohibition.

In refusing his assent to a lodge by-law making those in arrears ineligible for office and incompetent to vote he does so on equitable grounds, as follows:

If a brother is unfortunate and is unable to pay his dues, but still a good Mason and active in the work, he should not be deprived of any rights, but if on the other hand he is able to keep up his dues and does not do so, then the lodge should take action to suspend him as set out in section 172 of our constitution.

Our grand lodge has declared all such provisions inoperative, null and void, on the broader ground that a brother's rights, or his eligibilities, which are also rights, cannot be impaired except by due process of law wherein he has had the opportunity to be heard in his own defence.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the committee on correspondence recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland was deferred, for the present, without prejudice as to the question of the regularity of its formation, although it is manifest that less than a majority of the lodges in the Province participated in the organization. We agree with him that a new grand lodge ought to have the allegiance of a majority of the lodges in the province, but the truculent nature of the circulars sent out by the authorities of the English and Scotch district grand lodges, copies of which were placed in our hands, leaves no room to doubt that a very considerable proportion of their constituency has been deterred from supporting the new body by bulldozing methods, scandalous in character.

Action on the application of the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico for recognition was deferred because of the difficulty of getting any information concerning it, a difficulty which seems to be chronic with alleged lodges of Scotch Rite origin, as repeated letters to the Grand Orient of Brazil, another applicant of the same ilk, had not even been heard from. The application of the "alleged Grand Lodge of Western Australia" for recognition was denied for the sufficient reason that it was not formed by lodges, but by unattached alleged Masons.

Two new lodges were chartered; the grand representatives were welcomed in a body and responded singly, and Victoria was chosen as the next place of meeting.

Thomas J. Armstrong, of New Westminster, was elected grand master; R. E. Brett, Victoria, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (204 pp.), the feature of chief interest in the volume is again from the strong hand of the grand historian, Bro. W. A. DeWolfSmith, and surpasses in interest all its predecessors.

His ten-page notice of Illinois reflects very thoroughly our proceedings for 1904, but even Homer nods occasionally. In chronicling the presence of distinguished visitors, he gets Past Grand Masters Cook and Scott mixed up with them, crediting the former to Wisconsin and the latter to New Jersey. This is easy enough in the inevitable hurry of reviewing, when one is unfamiliar with names; but it strikes us queerly who know that Brother Scott is to the manor born, and that Brother Cook is not a Badger—unless he is badgered.

Brother DeWolfSmith makes extended extracts from our report touching cipher rituals, anti-liquor legislation, costumes and accessories, the Scottish Rite and Mexican Masonry. We having confessed to an impression that had not got itself stated before, that in those American jurisdictions where the traditions of the "Ancients"—which we parenthetically identified by calling them "schismatics"—were strongest, the supposed potency of the parchment charter is most strongly held to, he thus comments:

> We have not the time nor opportunity to go into the matter thoroughly, but would suggest that possibly the tendency in this direction noted among lodges descended from the Ancients may be due to the fact (as maintained by Brother Sadler and others) that the Ancients were not really schismatics at all, but were descended from, or an offshoot of, the Grand Lodge of Ireland, which was the first, and for some time the only, grand lodge to issue these documents.
>
> We have only time to say that we do not understand the Ancients to have been an offshoot of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, but that there was a very close alliance between the two grand lodges.

We are highly gratified in reading Brother DeWolfSmith's exceedingly interesting report to find that our opinions are so generally in accord. We should be glad to quote many illustrations of this did time permit.

CANADA IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1904.

49th Annual. Brockville. July 20.

A sitting portrait of the incoming grand master, in full regalia, adorns the Canada volume.

Eight past grand masters and one honorary past grand master (Wm. A. Sutherland, of New York,) thirty grand representatives, including Abra-

HAM SHAW, of Kingston, representing Illinois, and distinguished visitors in the persons of Grand Master TRESSIDER and Grand Secretary WHYTE, of Quebec, were among those present.

The grand master (J. E. HARDING) referred to the report of the committee on the fraternal dead for the names of members dead during the year. The list includes ALBERT B. MUNSON and J. C. MOFFAT, district deputy grand masters; SENATOR LANDERKIN, DEWITT MARTYN, and WM. MCDONALD, past district deputies; J. W. O'HARA, past grand registrar, and seven past masters. Among the latter was DANIEL ROSE, whose "work as a masonic journalist was of a high order," say the committee, "and his influence widespread and lasting."

The most notable masonic event participated in by the grand master was the dedication of the new masonic temple, at Rochester, N. Y., which he describes as magnificent. He was attended by Deputy Grand Master ALLEN and Past Grand Master WILLIAM GIBSON, and of their entertainment he says:

We had the great pleasure of hearing our Canadian song, "The Maple Leaf," rendered by a quartette, and listened to it as to the voice of an old familiar friend. M. W. Bro. Gibson and I had the privilege of addressing the great audience of over 2,000 craftsmen, and my M. W. brother made the speech of his life, his theme being Loyalty and King Edward, and the enthusiasm of the brethren caused me to wonder if we had not been dreaming and were on the other side of the Niagara river. One of the first objects noted on entering the dining room where we were entertained by M. W. Bro. Sutherland, was the flag of Great Britain and the United States intertwined. Under the Union Jack a portrait of King Edward in the regalia of the grand master of the Grand Lodge of England, and under Old Glory the portrait of the Honored President of the United States, in his regalia as a M.M.; bringing to mind the fact that two of the greatest nations of the world were ruled by members of the craft pledged to peace and good will, the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

During the year the grand lodge had expended in benevolence to the members of the Canadian craft $12,905, in addition to the $13,905 expended by the lodges.

Thanking all the district deputy grand masters for the thoroughness of their work, with special acknowledgments to five past officers of that rank and one past master who came forward to cover the field left without supervision by the death of Brother MOFFAT, the grand master recommended that the honorary rank of past grand registrar be conferred upon Past Master ANDERSON, upon whom the laboring oar seems to have fallen. This practice of conferring past rank upon those who have not been regularly chosen to the corresponding position is common enough in jurisdictions deriving in recent years their Masonry from the British Islands, but happily it has not obtained much foothold in the grand lodges of the United States.

The reports of the twenty district deputies occupy 210 of the 447 pages of the volume, and fully merit the praise given them by the grand master. All but five of the 381 lodges were visited. All but twenty-six were found to be fully insured, and only three lodges were reported as weak, a percentage phenomenally small.

In reviewing the reports of the district deputies and noting the fact that the total benevolence of the craft is over $3,000 more than during the previous year, the sub-committee on the conditions of Masonry aptly say:

The board thinks it opportune to say that the field of masonic charity is not covered by the mere giving of a few dollars to those in distress. Respect for a brother's good name, upholding of his reputation, assisting him to obtain employment, the endeavor to prevent him going astray, and the effort to bring him back from a downward path, are all important links in the chain of masonic charity. In a lesser degree the preservation of a courteous manner to all with whom we come in contact, a readiness to aid or serve, to be good tempered, slow to give offence, are evidences of the possession of the true spirit of Masonry.

The following report from the sub-committee (of the board of general purposes) on jurisprudence, was adopted:

Another matter was referred to your board as to whether a private lodge could confer the rank of a past master on a brother whose only claim was that he had at one time acted as W. M. in a lodge working under a dispensation, but who had never been elected a W. M. With regard to this question your board find that no such power exists in any private lodge.

Hamilton was chosen as the next place of meeting.

Benjamin Allen, of Toronto, was elected grand master; Hugh Murray, Hamilton, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (94 pp.) is again from the deft hand of Past Grand Master Henry Robertson, his twenty-second review of the Masonic field. Of his plan of work he says:

The number and importance of the extracts we have felt compelled to make have prevented any extensive comments upon the various interesting matters appearing in the proceedings of other grand lodges without encroaching too much on the limited space at our disposal.

His extracts are made with such discriminating skill that the interest of the report is maintained to the end. In his notice of Illinois for 1903, he characterizes Grand Master Moulton's address as "a practical, business-like document evincing great care in the performance of all the multifarious duties of a grand master in so large a jurisdiction." Notice is taken of the Masonic Home at Sullivan, and the eloquent oration of Grand Orator McFatrich is laid under extensive contribution.

CALIFORNIA, 1904.

55TH ANNUAL. SAN FRANCISCO. OCTOBER 11.

A fine portrait of the retiring grand master, CHARLES WILBER NUTTING, graces the fly leaf of this volume.

Thirteen past grand masters were present at the opening.

Grand Master NUTTING announced the death of Past Grand Master MORRIS MARCH ESTEE; Past Senior Grand Warden WILLIAM BOYD PARKER, and Past Junior Grand Wardens ALVINZA HAYWARD and ROBERT CHIDLEY BRODER. In addition to these the committee on necrology reported the demise of NATHAN WESTON SPAULDING, past grand treasurer, and no less than sixty-six other past masters.

Past Grand Master ESTEE died at Honolulu, where he was serving as United States district judge, just as he was rounding out his seventieth year. He was eminent at the bar and prominent in politics, a man of indomitable energy and acknowledged integrity.

Among the decisions of the grand master were the following:

A junior warden was instructed by a lodge to prefer charges against a brother for unmasonic conduct. He was afterward elected to and installed as senior warden of the lodge. Is he still the accuser and prosecutor in the case?

Answer: The junior warden continued to be the accuser, notwithstanding his election and installation as senior warden.

Has a lodge the right to suspend a mentally incompetent brother?

Answer: You have no right to suspend a brother who is mentally incompetent.

Must lodges under dispensation contribute their per capita to the masonic boards of relief?

Answer: Lodges under dispensation are masonic lodges for all purposes, and under the same laws, rules and regulations governing chartered lodge.

These were approved with the understanding that the mental insufficiency referred to was of a degree to render the brother mentally incompetent in the legal sense. Approved also was his opinion that it would not be good policy to receive the petitions for affiliation of persons under indictment by a grand jury, notwithstanding the lodge was satisfied (as in the case under consideration) that the charges were malicious, for the obvious reason that should the charges be sustained after they had been received as members, the lodge would be placed in an unpleasant position.

The following, covering several points, explains itself:

Have received various communications from the Masonic Club at the Soldiers' Home in Los Angeles county. This club has a membership of about one hundred. The government will not allow the formation of a masonic lodge in the home, and these old brethren desire the privilege of having masonic burial. My answer to their various inquiries is as follows: The Masonic Club has no right to use the masonic burial services at the funeral of a member. If the brother be in good standing at the time of his death, it would be proper to ask some regular masonic lodge to conduct the funeral services. If, in the case under consideration, the burden would be too onerous on the lodges conducting the ceremonies, I think probably that the grand lodge would relieve them of some of the expense. A Mason not in good standing has no right to masonic burial, unless his lodge sees fit to accord him the same. In case of the death of a past grand master, the officers of the club should notify the grand secretary of this jurisdiction. The grand honors cannot be given at a funeral, unless it is conducted by a lodge after being regularly opened. The desire of these old brethren seems to be to have a masonic funeral at their death. In my opinion, they deserve some consideration, and, if possible, an arrangement should be made with "Santa Monica" lodge, being their nearest lodge, to conduct these funeral ceremonies.

This was approved as containing no statement erroneous as to their law, but in the opinion of the committee on jurisprudence (in accord with a recorded decision), there could be no objection to the mere reading of the masonic burial service over a dead Mason, by any body of Masons, even though not constituted or opened on a lodge. This, however, would not constitute a masonic burial in the full sense of the term. It was agreed that the lodge having jurisdiction ought to give a masonic burial in such cases, and that if this entailed too great a burden on the lodge, the grand lodge should relieve it of a portion of the expense.

To the question whether in giving the names of the committee of inquiry and their individual reports on the petition, one of which was unfavorable, the secretary, upon presenting their report to the lodge, had done wrong, the grand master answered: "The committee report is of record, and the secretary did no masonic wrong."

Subsequent reflection left him doubtful whether his ruling would conduce to the harmony of the lodge, and he asked that the grand lodge formulate a procedure for such cases.

The law committee recommended the approval of the decision, but furthering his suggestion say:

Unless, however, there is a question as to the correctness of the announcement of the secretary as to the nature of the report, favorable or unfavorable, there can be no real necessity for an announcement as to how each individual member of the committee reported, and it might be more conducive to the harmony of the lodge, as suggested by the grand master, that no other announcement should ordinarily be made than that the committee, or a majority thereof, or one member thereof, had reported unfavorably. The minutes of the lodge should contain no further statement.

Several years of satisfactory experience with the present Illinois regulation warrants us in recommending it unhesitatingly to all comers. Each member of the committee makes a private verbal report to the master, who announces to the lodge the nature of the report—whether favorable, or unfavorable, and the degree of unanimity; and the fact that the committee reported is all that goes on the minutes. Thus neither the records nor the archives can disclose how any member of the committee reported. In case of a disagreement none but the master knows who constituted the majority.

The grand master thus wisely inveighs against the invasion of Masonry by the caucus and its methods in influencing elections:

This subject I approach with some trepidation, as I fear that my intentions may be misconstrued; but the fact that the use of these methods has gradually grown until it has become patent to all who have eyes to see, makes it incumbent on some one to bring it to the attention of the grand lodge, and I cannot help but think that this unpleasant duty falls upon the retiring grand master. Caucuses have been held for the purpose of influencing the election of junior grand warden; letters have been written to representatives of lodges who will attend the grand lodge, as well as letters to persons *outside of the fraternity*, asking them to use their influence in behalf of aspirants for this place; and whisperings have come to me that combinations have been formed parcelling this office out to various sections of the state for the next few years. Now, brethren, this is all wrong. There is no room in Masonry for the use of these methods; nothing will so surely mar our usefulness or more certainly strike a death blow at the very foundation of our institution.

In reporting a resolution (which was adopted) heartily indorsing these views, the law committee quotes a former emphatic condemnation of electioneering by the grand lodge. They seem to have forgotton that this condemnation had failed to bear fruit, when—while agreeing that legislation would afford no remedy—they agree with the grand master that it is only necessary to call attention to the evil, when an overwhelming majority of Masons will recognize the danger and formulate a cure for it. It cannot be too often repeated that electioneering for masonic office is unmasonic, and those who indulge in it ought when the voting is ended to find themselves at the foot of the poll.

The grand master strongly urges that some system of life membership should be adopted by the grand lodge. His remark that "nearly all the grand jurisdictions have some form of life membership," and that he has "heard of no instance in which it worked a hardship either to the individual brother or to the fraternity," indicates that he is in a measure unfamiliar with comparatively recent discussions of the subject in several grand lodges, with the net result that the idea of making it generally practicable in masonic bodies, even from a financial standpoint, has become increasingly discredited; and that he overlooks the more important consideration that to engraft it on the fraternity is to add another to the already

too many influences that tend to commercialize Masonry and convert it into a mutual benefit society in which the fraternal idea becomes a secondary consideration instead of the chief glory.

He makes, however, an interesting contribution to the material side of the discussion by the announcement that investigations made at his request indicate that the masonic life of Masons is limited to about ten years. If this is really the average expectation, then a basis has been found whereon a system of life membership could be based with some show of success under the direction of capable financiers. We fear, however, that it must be confessed that capable financiers do not usually come to the surface or get the reins in the average masonic lodge.

Referring to the Masonic Home the grand master says:

We all know that the home is not doing the work that we anticipated at its inception, but the problem is being gradually worked out, and in time I hope to see provision made that will accommodate every deserving applicant.

Within a short time Dr. Aikin and his wife have resigned their positions as superintendent and matron, and the board of trustees has unanimously elected Dr. Rucker, of Merced, past grand master of this jurisdiction, as superintendent, and Mrs. Rucker as matron. The general trend of the management has been in the right direction, and as the years go by we will be able to point with pride to this, the greatest monument of masonic charity ever established on this coast.

We judge that a change in the administration of the Home was generally looked for if not called for, as the committee on correspondence in their conclusion add another to the occasional pointers cropping out here and there, saying:

We are pleased to record a change in the administration department of the home at Decoto. We would not favor many or too frequent changes in home matters, save as in the present instance, to obtain the services of almoners adapted by education and disposition, with a high regard for the institution of whose charities they were the disbursers.

The trustees give the retiring superintendent and matron an appreciative send-off at the close of their six years service, and we incline to the opinion that the disappointment of the craft at the working of the home, was chiefly that which usually attends on coming down from an atmosphere of sentiment to sobering realities of conducting a large institution. The report of the trustees show that the per capita cost of maintenance will range from $200 to $220 per year. The consolidated reports of monthly payments of the home show that of the net total of $31,912.18, the pay roll absorbed $6,518.26, or about twenty-three per cent, exclusive of interest on the cost of the plant, illustrating what we have often said as to the heavy toll necessarily levied on the contributions of the craft by the institutional plan of benevolence, before they reached those whose dis-

tresses they were designed to relieve. The reports of the several boards of relief show that the San Francisco board extended aid to five cases from Illinois, amounting to $92; the Los Angeles board (number of cases not given) $1,028.85; Oakland board, three cases, $64.75; Sacramento board (number not given) $400; Stockton board, one case, $1.55. Refunds from Illinois: To San Francisco board, from Thomas J. Turner Lodge No. 409, $70; Cleveland No. 211, $120; Morris No. 87, $10; Lessing No. 587, $15; Wheaton No. 269, $7.50; Los Angeles board, no details; Oakland board, from Garden City Lodge No. 141, $25; Pleiades No. 478, $14.75; Sacramento board, no details; Stockton board, no details. Illinois Masons buried under the direction of the Los Angeles board: Julius Brosseau, of Kankakee Lodge No. 389, October 15, 1903; Fred Kenworthy, Covenant No. 526, December 28, 1903; Perry J. Young, Lincoln Park No. 611, February 25, 1904; Frank H. Long, Matteson No. 176, March 9, 1904; Burton Snow, Braidwood No. 704, July 28, 1904; Oakland board: James E. Weaver, of Pleiades Lodge No. 478, March 6, 1904.

The grand representative system was abolished on the recommendation of the committee on address, who say that it is as useless as the appendix vermiformis in the human body, a remark whereat we protest because the Almighty may not have yet disclosed to the California committee the last word concerning the appendix against which they take up the hue and cry. To vindicate the truth of history we are also compelled to take exception to the statement that many of the grand lodges are dispensing with the system, as only a few of them have done so. For a more weighty reason we desire to recur to an evil which this incident serves to illustrate just as well as though something more was at stake than the unimportant question whether a grand lodge should keep up the simulacrum of a diplomatic court, or not. We refer to reporting by the committee on grand master's address of recommendations involving final legislative action. This is outside of the proper functions of such a committee, whose sole duty it should be to recommend the proper reference of the various topics treated in the address, that each subject requiring action may be presented saparately and in a digested form to the grand lodge. This incident illustrates the widest possible departure from their proper sphere of action by the committee, because they dealt with a subject not referred to them, the grand representative system not being so much as alluded to in the address.

A Scottish Rite lodge at Honolulu, Hawaii—"Lodge Le Progress de L'Oceanic No. 124"—under the Supreme Council of France, petitioned to be taken over by the Grand Lodge of California and chartered as one of its constituent lodges, but privileged to retain its forms and ceremonies where they differ from the California ritual; the new charter to be delivered immediately upon the receipt by the lodge from the parent supreme

council, of permission to transfer its allegiance. Of this the jurisprudence committee prudently say:

We are of the opinion that it would be inexpedient to finally act upon this petition at this communication of the grand lodge. The proposition to accept, as one of our family of lodges, a lodge chartered and constituted under another grand body is a new one, so far, at least, as this grand lodge is concerned, and we doubt whether under our constitution any such procedure would be warranted. Our constitution provides, in great detail, the method by which a lodge may be organized, and the circumstances under which a dispensation or charter may be granted, and it may well be doubted whether any other method can legally be followed. Were we satisfied as to the legality of the method suggested, we are of the opinion that no dispensation or charter should be ordered while the lodge is a subordinate of another grand body; and, further, that no such action should be taken until after full investigation as to the origin of the lodge, its history, work and membership.

The committee hint at an alternative method as follows:

If twelve or more Master Masons in Honolulu were to organize a new lodge therein, under our jurisdiction, they may proceed under section 2 of article 1, part 3 of our constitution, and apply at any time to the grand master for a dispensation.

Final action was deferred for a year, the grand master to make such investigation as he deems advisable as to the merits of the case, and the committee on jurisprudence to then report as to the legality of the method proposed.

We sincerely hope that the Grand Lodge of California will take no action by which the legitimate Masons of the territory will find the masonic stream muddied when they come to form a grand lodge.

The jurisprudence committee did other good work in killing a proposition to drop Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts from the lodge reports after five years, and in blocking a resolution extending the official sanction of the grand lodge to the Craftsmen's Club (presumably on the safe ground that any extra-lodge organization is outside of legitimate grand lodge purview.)

The grand lodge was treated to a philosophical oration of great interest and merit, by Grand Orator Alonzo J. Monroe; chartered seven new lodges; sent a telegram of sympathy to Past Grand Master William Johnston, who was confined to his home through illness; levied a per capita tax of one dollar upon the lodges for the maintenance of the Masonic Home, and took the initial steps looking to acquiring a site for a new masonic temple in San Francisco.

George M. Hunter, of Eureka, was elected grand master; George Johnson, San Francisco, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (156 pp.) by Past Grand Master William A. Davies, is easily up to the high standard which he has so long

maintained as a reviewer and a condenser. His notice of our proceedings is for 1903, the closing year of Grand Master MOULTON'S administration. Although not much affected by clandestine Masonry in California, he finds the warning letter of our grand master of sufficient interest to quote *in extenso*. He refers to Brother MCFATRICH'S splendid oration, and to the tributes paid to the memory of Past Grand Master BROMWELL. He flatteringly refers to us, personally, "as a brake on the progressive tendency of the age;" we wish we could feel quite sure that he is correct when he adds, "and he does his work."

Of our strictures on the ruling of Grand Master WELLS, of his jurisdiction that one who has sat in the chapter or the commandery with another has a right to vouch for the latter as a Master Mason, he says:

We account for this for the reason that the conditions with us in California have always been different from the jurisdictions across the Rockies, and we believe if Brother Robbins would consider that dependent membership has always prevailed in California, that in the organization of the grand chapter, council, and commandery, to be in good standing he must be first and always a Master Mason in good standing—then why should he not be privileged to vouch for a fellow-member, knowing him to be, as required by the law of his chapter, council, or commandery, a Master Mason in good standing.

From our standpoint on this side of the Rockies, the reason why he may not vouch for him as a Master Mason, is that his assumed knowledge that he is a Master Mason has not been attained in either of the three ways pointed out by the fundamental law of Masonry as alone authorizing him to say that he *knows*.

COLORADO, 1904.

44TH ANNUAL. DENVER. SEPTEMBER 30.

The heavy glazed paper on which are printed the portraits of the incoming grand master, BENJAMIN L. JAMES, and Past Grand Master ROBERT A. QUILLIAN, brings out the features and details with striking effect. Other portraits—vignettes adorning memorial pages—are those of GEORGE T. COOPER, deputy grand master, and ANDREW ARMSTRONG, grand chaplain.

No less than twenty-five past grand masters were present, the senior being HENRY M. TELLER, the representative of Illinois.

The grand officers were resplendent in their new jewels (and aprons), the adoption of which as the official jewels of the grand lodge was the first business transacted. In the jewels of the deacons the dove holding

an olive branch, supplants the blazing sun and the quartered moon embraced by the extended compasses, heretofore generally prevailing.

The grand master (JAMES R. KILLIAN) reported the death of the deputy grand master, GEORGE T. COOPER in his sixtieth year, and of ANDREW ARMSTRONG, grand chaplain, at eighty.

Among the special dispensations reported we notice several to authorize lodges to examine Entered Apprentices, and Fellow Crafts on proficiency and to ballot on advancement at special meetings held on dates slightly anticipating the regular meetings, a practice to be deprecated in so far as it deprives absentees, through lack of notice, of the opportunity to participate in the ballot which in the normal course of events under the law would fall due at a stated meeting on a date of which the by-laws give notice. A dispensation for a public installation of officers was refused, but whether because as in this jurisdiction none is needed or because of opposition to the policy, is not stated.

Seven decisions were reported, all of which were approved. One of them discloses the fact that reinstatement from suspension for non-payment of dues is conditional not only upon the payment of the arrears due at the time of suspension, but upon the payment of a bonus equal to what the dues would have amounted to during his suspension. As he receives no equivalent for this latter sum, its exaction is a "hold-up," pure and simple.

Other decisions selected are as follows:

2. Does part ownership of a building which is rented for saloon purposes constitute ineligibility for the degrees of Masonry?

Answer: The provisions of the grand lodge by-laws, section 4, article 19, page 85, of the Book of Constitutions, are wise and wholesome, and are most heartily approved; but the intention of the by-laws is not such as to justify a construction of the same, reaching to the extent of barring an applicant for the degrees, from Masonry, who, perchance owns an interest in a building let and used for saloon purposes. It is held, therefore, that the inhibition made by this law does not preclude a part owner of a building rented for saloon purposes from petitioning for and receiving the degrees in Masonry.

5. Can a brother holding membership in British Columbia where dual membership is not prohibited, and also holding a dimit from a lodge within a grand jurisdiction in fraternal intercourse with our grand jurisdiction affiliate with a lodge within our grand jurisdiction on such dimit without severing his connection with the lodge in British Columbia?

Answer: No. It is provided in our grand lodge by-laws that no member of a lodge within this grand jurisdiction shall hold a membership in another lodge at the same time.

7. A lodge may receive the application for affiliation, and if acceptable, re-elect a brother holding a dimit therefrom to membership therein, though

he be a non-resident of the jurisdiction of same, and even of our grand jurisdiction.

No. 5 is copied for information, and No. 7 for commendation.

In reporting certain cases of waiver of jurisdiction, the grand master says:

In this connection I wish to remind the officers of constituent lodges that the proper course in cases where requests are sought to be made of lodges in other grand jurisdictions is through your grand master; and likewise before complying with requests received from such lodges, you should require them to bear the approval of your grand master. I am informed that this rule has not been observed heretofore uniformly.

The reasons why it should be, however, are manifest, and I hope that no occasion shall arise in the future necessitating further reference thereto.

His information that "the rule has not been observed heretofore uniformly," is quite correct, and it would have been equally correct had it been to the effect that the practice which he calls a rule was not observed anywhere until within a very few years. The craft got along for a century and a half without discovering the reasons which he says are so manifest, or indeed any reason, why the grand master should insist on having a part in a deal in which the lodges interested naturally have absolute jurisdiction.

In reporting a pleasure outing Grand Master KILLIAN thus refers to a coincidence worth recording:

On February 18 and 19, 1904, I visited the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kansas, in session at the city of Topeka. This visit was made in response to a cordial invitation extended by Grand Master Bestor G. Brown, who also invited Dr. William F. Kuhn, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, who attended, making the occasion one of special interest, in that three masonic generations were thereby represented, the Grand Lodge of Kansas being the offspring of that of Missouri, and the Grand Lodge of Colorado being the offspring of that of Kansas. We were received with great cordiality, and entertained royally by the brethren during our stay.

The grand master bespoke the approval by the grand lodge of a recommendation from the committee on correspondence—foreshadowed to him by the chairman of that committee—for the recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico. He says:

From the information that I have received, not only through correspondence, but from brethren from our own grand jurisdiction who have lived and have traveled among those brethren of our sister republic, I feel convinced that now is the time to extend fraternal recognition and a helping hand, if we may, to encourage them in the practice of Ancient Craft Masonry.

* * * * * * * *

Apart from the fact that we have a great number of brethren from different parts of the world, affiliating with our lodges, I believe that we

should be tolerant and liberal in the recognition of such grand jurisdictions as have proven themselves worthy. It occurs to me that we could not go very far away in following the example of the Mother Grand Lodge of England in this respect.

In making the foreshadowed recommendation, the chairman of the committee on correspondence (Past Grand Master LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF), says:

Being already familiar with much of its past history as a constituent of the grand dieta, of unpleasant memory, we have directed our attention solely to an investigation of its present status and claims for recognition.

We find that it has abandoned all those practices which brought discredit upon the fraternity of that republic and that the reforms which it has inaugurated have placed it in full accord with the true principles of Masonry, the ancient constitutions and landmarks.

The sources of his new information are given as personal interviews with brethren from Mexico, among them W. A. BUTCHART, master of Anahuac Lodge No. 141, "the second largest and second oldest lodge in Mexico," and who was formely a resident of Colorado; a communication from H. W. SELOVER, master of Toltec Lodge No. 214, "the oldest and largest English speaking York Rite lodge in Mexico," and correspondence and interviews with former Colorado Masons now residents of the City of Mexico.

He finds that the grand lodge has forty-one lodges, of which twenty work in English, twenty in Spanish, and one in German; that nineteen of the lodges still work in the Scottish Rite; and that the total membership is about 1,250, of which number some 750 are Americans and other English-speaking brethren. After specifying the ten grand lodges that had extended recognition, he thus assigns the reasons for the resolution of recognition which he offers:

In view of the fact that the interests of Colorado and Mexico are so closely related in business and mining enterprises, that so many of our Colorado brethren are now permanently located in our sister republic, and that the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico has shown its determination to conform to the ancient landmarks and usages of the craft, there should be no further delay in extending to it a helping hand when most needed.

If it is the duty of a grand lodge to induce or encourage people to practice the ritual of Ancient Craft Masonry and to organize themselves under its forms even if in so doing they are regardless of the conditions on which alone any legitimate grand lodge has acquired, or can acquire the right to administer the Masonry of the original plan, the grand master might find abundant opportunity to be "tolerant and liberal" without crossing the Rio Grande. If Brother GREENLEAF'S figures are correct only about one-half of the Mexican outfit is practicing Ancient Craft Masonry, in any sense, while the whole of JUSTIN PINNEY'S aggregation in Ohio is

known to practice the A. C. variety. So far as we know, the clandestine lodges and Grand Lodge of Ohio have never even temporarily removed either of the great lights from their altars, administered their covenants on a pledge of honor only, or admitted women to membership to breed a crop of scandals and lying denials of the same, to render the very name of the fraternity a stench in the nostrils of the community.

For all this, however, we fear that the promoters of recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico will not turn their attention to this inviting field for encouraging the practice of Ancient Craft Masonry. The interests of Colorado and Ohio are not so closely related in business and mining enterprises, and hence the fraternal yearning is not quickened by the commercial instincts to the same degree as in the case of the Sister Republic.

The promoters tallied one in Colorado, and the Mexican hybrid, the chief factor in all that was unsavory in the history of the gran dieta symbolica, was recognized.

The grand secretary (Wm. D. Todd) was happily able to report that he had at last secured pictures, in one form or another, of every past grand master of the jurisdiction. It took him almost two years to get that of their second grand master, Allyn B. Weston, whom he styles the real father of Masonry in Colorado.

In less than four pages of the proceedings, the grand orator (John Humphreys) paints a beautiful and impressive picture of the funeral of a native Mexican of the humbler sort, the scene of which was a common Mexican plaza nestling on the banks of a laughing, leaping stream fresh from a narrow canon and beneath the shelter of the white-clad Sangre de Christo range of mountains, well worth one's time to take up and study for its charm as well as for his application of it to Masonry. Besides this, in the oratorical line, Past Grand Master Teller had his customary inning, entertaining the grand lodge with an address in behalf of the past grand masters.

The work of our past grand master, Henry P. H. Bromwell, was reported by the executive of the publishing committee as having reached the stage where subscriptions are to be taken for it, and when enough are taken the book will be printed.

Three new lodges were chartered. Benjamin L. James was elected grand master, and Charles H. Jacobson, grand secretary, both of Denver.

The report on correspondence (155 pp.) is from the justly celebrated workshop of Past Grand Master Lawrence N. Greenleaf, who says in his "Conclusion" that before reporting on the application of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, he desires to consider more fully some questions

involved, particularly as to lodges which have been created by supreme councils; and under the same head we find the following:

Your committee also have in their hands the request of the newly-formed Grand Lodge of Queensland for recognition. The Grand Lodge of Colorado now holds fraternal relations with the District Grand Lodge of England in that jurisdiction, a review of which appears in this report. The grand master of this new applicant for recognition is one of those suspended by the district grand master for participation in the movement to organize a new grand lodge. Whether the act was arbitrary or not, the grand master is a suspended Mason until the action of the district grand master is overruled and set aside by the Grand Lodge of England. That is the light in which we view the matter and we must therefore await further developments.

Of course Brother GREENLEAF does not quite mean that his grand lodge holds fraternal relations with a dependent body like a district grand lodge, but only that as his grand lodge is in fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of England, it feels bound to give full faith and credit to the masonic acts of its constituent lodges and its intermediary agencies in remote districts, called district grand lodges. That every masonic body must give full faith and credit to the masonic acts of every other masonic body acting within its conceded jurisdiction, is a principle whose recognition alone stands between us and masonic chaos. But the larger part of the masonic world long ago agreed that at any time when, in a country sufficiently autonomous to warrant the existence of an independent grand lodge (and of the political autonomy of Queensland there is no question), a sufficient number of lodges exist to form a grand lodge, jurisdiction over the question of forming one passes absolutely to the lodges there existing, whenever they see fit to exercise it. And the intervention of a local governing agency subordinate to the sovereign grand lodge or grand lodges which originally planted lodges in the then open territory, does not change the situation. Known to be lawful lodges, and proceding in accord with the precedents established by masonic usage and hence acting within their conceded jurisdiction, their masonic acts are, as before, entitled to full faith and credit. So acting, if they determine that it is expedient to organize a grand lodge, and proceed in the accepted manner to do so, the grand lodge thus formed at once becomes the ultimate source of masonic authority within its jurisdiction, and this jurisdiction is co-terminous with the political boundaries of the autonomy wherein it exists. Hence it is idle to discuss the narrower question whether the suspension of a grand master would wreck the body of which he was the head, unless he were suspended for something else than participation in a matter over which the party or organization assuming to suspend him had no jurisdiction.

So thoroughly established is the doctrine that brethren acting within the limits necessarily involved in the forming of a regular, independent grand lodge, are acting within their rights, that the recognition of the

new body by other grand lodges is not considered an unfriendly act by the grand lodge to which the brethren engaged in the movement formerly owed their allegiance. The recent history of Masonry teems with illustrations of this fact. In the cases of the grand lodges of Quebec, West Virginia, Dakota, New Mexico, and of at least two of the Australasian grand lodges wherein the parent grand lodges in whole or in part laid back in the breeching, recognition had become general all along the line before they had ceased to pull back, yet the fraternal relations between the recognizing grand lodges and the parent bodies were not interrupted save in a few instances where the former, in their impatience at the persistent denial of the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction cut them off. And so tired is the masonic world of the attempts to exercise duress in these matters by grand lodges who are as ready as any to recognize grand lodges which do not take over lodges of their planting, that the declaration of the Grand Lodge of Illinois that it will respect no attempted deprivation of masonic rights of participants in the formation of new grand lodges, where such participants are acting within their conceded jurisdiction, will be tacitly if not avowedly supported all along the line.

Brother GREENLEAF gives five interesting pages to our proceedings for 1903. The address of Grand Master MOULTON is minutely examined, and he characterizes Brother MCFATRICH'S oration at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Home, embodied therein, as "an eloquent and masterly production." Equally praised is the address of the same grand orator, delivered before the grand lodge.

Referring to the memorial service held for those who had gone on before, and to the remark of the eulogist of Past Grand Master BROMWELL, that of all those within the sound of his voice not over half a dozen had any personal recollection of our distinguished brother, he says: "So soon are we all forgotten, while new actors appear on the busy scene."

Such is the way of all humanity. The individual drops out, but the organic life goes on; and though it boots nothing to the unit that his personality is remembered but for a brief span, it may mean much to the great whole that he has lived. Men like BROMWELL leave their impress upon their time, to the betterment of generations yet to come.

Our report receives appreciative notice, in the course of which he says:

Our remarks concerning "Private Grand Honors" cause him some perplexity. What we regard as the salutations in the installation ceremonies are the "Private Grand Honors" in Illinois and some other grand jurisdictions and are accorded to the grand master or his deputy upon the occasions of visitation. We note that Mackey designates them as such, so that the "frills" are of age. The "three times three" plaudit we think is preferable both in public and in private.

Brother GREENLEAF is as steadfast as ever in his belief in the antiquity of Masonry, and in maintaining that the institution is an exception to the general law of evolution from simpler to more complex forms. He thinks that instead of broadening and deepening, the channel has been drying up, and that much of the significance of masonic symbolism has been lost. He evidently hopes much from the influence of the forthcoming posthumous work of Brother BROMWELL in combating the work of the iconoclasts; he says:

The great masters of our art like our own gifted Bromwell, were not spending a life-time of effort poring over the work of the ritualists from Clarke to Webb, who, themselves, as we intimated last year, were engaged in an effort to explain and formulate a pre-existing symbolism. Read the great work of Bro. H. P. H. Bromwell, entitled "Restorations of Masonic Geometry and Symbolry," now being published, and for which this grand lodge stands sponsor, and Masonry will have for you a grander, holier and more sublime significance.

As is his wont he closes his report with a poem this time entitled, "The Builder True." It is worthy of his pen, and we should be glad to reproduce it but our own estimate of our available space will not permit.

CONNECTICUT, 1905.

117TH ANNUAL. NEW HAVEN. JANUARY 18.

Portraits of the year are those of the retiring grand master (GEORGE E. PARSONS), and Past Grand Master DAVID E. BOSTWICK, who died in 1872, seven years after leaving the grand east. The volume also contains a cut of the exterior of the masonic hall at Monroe.

Fourteen past grand masters were present and thirty-two grand jurisdictions helped to swell the diplomatic corps. The representative of Illinois was in the oriental chair.

A merciful providence enabled the grand master to say that no officer or permanent member of the grand lodge had died during the year.

Grand Master PARSONS strongly urges the support of the Masonic Home, to bring the craft closer in touch with which, he had held a "Grand Master's Day" on the grounds, where upwards of a thousand were in attendance, including Masons from all over the state, and many from outside, their wives, and members of the Eastern Star. He disclaimed any sentimentality in treating this subject, but we observe that he got near enough to it to call the Eastern Stars "sisters" and ask that they be en-

couraged as far as possible. He specified fifteen lodges still in arrears on their assessment for the purchase and equipment of the Home, one of which he reported as being in contempt in not noticing his letter of inquiry on the subject. Investigation of this by a special committee showed that the letter had been courteously answered, but that the answer had gone astray, and that there was no contempt. Possibly the placing of the grand prosecutor—junior grand warden—at the head of the investigating committee, stimulated the alacrity with which the representatives of the lodge promised immediate steps towards liquidating the arrears.

The grand master reported twenty-seven dispensations granted for various purposes, and of his refusals says:

I have felt it my duty to deny many requests for dispensations, among them one asking permission to accept and ballot upon the application of a candidate who had not yet attained the age of twenty-one years, and if accepted to confer the degrees upon him. I was urged very strongly to grant this dispensation, but as it is one of the landmarks of the order and an absolute prerequisite that a man must be of lawful age before he can be made a Mason, I firmly declined to give the request favorable consideration, although gravely assured that if I would do so the parties in interest would see that my action was properly defended and upheld at this time.

In view of this commendable action we are somewhat surprised at what seems to us a close call for the landmark to which every master has been required to agree, that "No man can be regularly made a Mason in, or admitted a member of, any regular lodge, without previous notice and due inquiry into his character," in the following:

1. To Trinity Lodge No. 43, to receive an application, vote upon the same, and if accepted, to confer the Entered Apprentice degree, all on Monday evening, January 25, 1904, and also to confer the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees at special communications to be called for that purpose by the master.

In view of the increasing demand for official visitations, the grand master says:

If the lodges which compose this grand body wish these visitations they should be willing to pay the actual traveling expenses incurred by the grand officers in attending them. One of the strongest features of the Masonic institution is the equality which it maintains and the holding of office in this grand body should not be made so expensive as to prohibit the acceptance of the same except by a brother of ample means, but should be so regulated that we can avail ourselves of the talents and services of any brother qualified to preside in our midst. In all of the years which I have served in this grand body I never knew an officer thereof to be otherwise than fair and honorable with the grand lodge in the matter of his traveling expenses, and I have the utmost confidence that the future will be but a repetition of the history of the past in that respect. I therefore would recommend the passage of a resolution providing for the payment by the grand lodge of the traveling expenses of the grand officers.

Which bore fruit to this extent:

Resolved, That the necessary expenses of the grand master be paid and also the expenses of the deputy grand master and grand secretary be paid when making official visits at the request of the grand master.

The denizens of Connecticut have always been noted for the versatility of their ingenuity, and the Masons of the Wooden Nutmeg State are likely to be found near the head of the procession. Here "Authorized Record" crops out as a synonym for the somewhat threadbare "Cipher Ritual." The grand master says:

In my opinion the time has arrived when the best interests of the jurisdiction demand that some definite and positive action should be taken to make what has been adopted as its "standard work" a matter of authorized record. A the present time this grand body occupies the inconsistent and undignified position of requiring the lodges within its jurisdiction to exemplify the several degrees in accordance with its "standard work," and yet gives them no positive and unquestioned source from which to obtain it. When questions arise in regard to the ritual I find the same differences of opinon exist among the past grand masters, the officers of the grand lodge, and the district deputies, as exist among the craft in general; this tends to confusion and can be satisfactory to no one. I have found through the medium of my visitations throughout the jurisdiction a great and a commendable desire on the part of the officers of the various lodges to do their work correctly, that they are constantly seeking after the light and the truth, and that the great majority of them are willing and anxious to conform to the "standard work" if they can but ascertain how and where it can be obtained. This is a condition, not a theory, and should be treated with that consideration and wisdom which the importance of the subject demands.

He continues, and for the first time in our observation, makes a direct quotation of words which are made the basis of stock argument resorted to in any attempt to quiet the conscience of the craft, and insists that they are not prohibitive of a record of the ritual, but only restrict the way and manner in which the record shall be made.

The committee on address seconded the grand master, reporting the following:

Resolved, That the grand master shall appoint a permanent standing committee consisting of three past grand masters, to be known as "The Custodians of the Work." Said committee shall investigate and decide what the standard work is, and may—if the same can be done within the meaning of the obligations of the degrees—indelibly fix the text of the standard ritual so that it may be referred to for harmony and purity of practice. That no publication shall be made for sale or distribution, of anything purporting to be the secret work or any part of the same, but that any memorandum or manuscript in reference thereto made by said committee or any of them shall be and always remain within the keeping of said committee and never be taken outside the office of the M. W. grand lodge unless for the purpose of use in grand lodge communication.

This was laid on the table while the balance of their report was adopted; taken up later, and replaced by the following:

Resolved, That the matter of ritual be referred to a special committee of three. Said committee to report at the next annual communication of the grand lodge.

The committee thus provided for consists of Past Grand Masters Barlow (who is known to favor an official cipher), Havens and Wheeler (both members of the committee reporting the original resolution).

The grand master reports the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of St. John's Lodge No. 2, of Middletown, at which the grand officers assisted.

Resolutions were adopted extending the sympathies of the grand lodge to Past Grand Master Frederick Stevens and W. Bro. N. G. Hinckley, who has been chairman of the board of trustees of the grand lodge for thirty-five years, who were unable to be present on account of illness.

Two lodges delinquent in representation, were requested to show cause therefor at the next annual.

Asa P. Fitch was elected grand master; John H. Barlow re-elected grand secretary, both of Hartford.

The report on correspondence (178 pp.) is the eleventh annual review by the present grand secretary, Past Grand Master John H. Barlow, who gives four full pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1904.

He finds numerous points, we are glad to see, wherein he and this writer are in accord, but touching our claim that the confession of the Supreme Council of Central America that the lodges uniting to form the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica were all children of its creation places the illegitimacy of those lodges beyond question, he says:

We think the Supreme Council of Central America is recognized by all bodies of the accepted rite as a lawfully constituted body, which would establish the legitimacy of its descendant, the lodges of Costa Rica, and as such we see no reason why they could not unite as they did form a lawful grand lodge.

Here it seems that Brother Barlow read our remarks so carelessly as to miss their point. We hold the Costa Rican lodges to be illegitimate because the parent body, the supreme council, was illegitimate before them. The recognition of the parent body by other bodies equally illegitimate with itself does not give it standing with the Masonry of the original plan from which they are all dissenters.

We having shown that the claim of universality for Masonry made by the fathers could not have meant that Masonry was universally distributed over the earth, because we now know that at the time it was put forward by them there was no Masonry outside of the British Isles, and hence it must have referred to the broad and catholic basis of fellowship

as being inclusive enough to take in all races of men. Brother BARLOW says:

No one will deny its universality in that respect, but is that all? In the continent of Europe Masonry is mostly of the Scottish Rite, there being no other. We do not for that reason consider it clandestine.

We beg to refer him to our special report on "Recognized, Recognizable and Other Governing Bodies," (*Ill. Proc. 1898, App. p. 125*), for a good deal of information as to the rites prevailing on the continent of Europe, and for the sources whence that information was drawn. He will there learn that so far from the alleged Masonry of the continent being exclusively or even mostly of the Scottish Rite, it takes in the Rite of Memphis, the Rite of Zinnendorf, the "York" Rite more or less emasculated, and nondescripts that are a hodge-podge of all the others. Additional light is thrown upon some of them by our special report of 1901.

DELAWARE, 1904.

98TH ANNUAL. WILMINGTON. OCTOBER 5.

The Delaware volume has a very effective portrait of the retiring grand master, CHARLES H. MAULL.

Nine past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-eight grand jurisdictions were present, both lists including GEORGE MASSEY JONES, the representative of Illinois.

Immediately upon the opening a telegram of sympathy with the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania (then in session) on the loss by death of Past Grand Master GEORGE E. WAGNER, of that jurisdiction, was sent.

Grand Master JOHN H. WILKINS, of New Jersey, and suite (including Grand Secretary REDWAY and three other grand officers) was announced and received with the grand honors. Past Grand Master JOSIAH W. EWAN, of the same grand jurisdiction was a later visitor, and addressed the grand lodge, as the others had already done.

Grand Master MAULL announced the death of Past Grand Master DANIEL MCCLINTOCK, whose two years service in the grand east embraced the years 1866 and 1867; HENRY F. PICKELS, past grand secretary and past grand treasurer; LEWIS B. JERVIS, past grand treasurer; Rev. JOHN FRANCE, past grand chaplain; JOHN H. HASTINGS, past junior grand deacon; DANIEL B. STEWART, past junior grand steward, and three other past masters.

We find the following in the grand master's report:

May 18, 1904, I received request from the grand master of New York that Ancient City Lodge No. 452, Albany, N. Y., had requested Jefferson Lodge No. 15, Lewes, to confer F. C. and Master's Degree upon C. E. A.———, a member of that lodge, who was living in Lewes, and asking a waiver of jurisdiction and permission for Jefferson lodge to confer the degrees. I replied to the grand master of New York granting the request.

As we have not the laws of the Grand Lodge of Delaware before us, we wish Brother JACKSON would tell us whether there is a regulation which justifies the grand master's interference where one lodge asks another to confer a degree for it. We find in this volume among the codified decisions of Delaware, that "a lodge may pass and raise one who has been received and entered in another lodge, at the request of the lodge which entered him" (p. 130); yet in the above item from the grand master's address, there is no intimation that Jefferson lodge was ever consulted, but on the other hand he says he granted the request.

The only decision reported was that involved in an appeal from the action of the master of a lodge by members thereof. He had privately directed the secretary to enter upon the minutes of the lodge, on an occasion when charges against several members for non-payment of dues were being tried, this statement:

"Past Master H. B. McIntire, Bro. Frank S. Emmons and Bro. T. Sharp Pugh having made satisfactory arrangements in regard to their indebtedness, charges were held up pending a settlement."

In the minutes this entry followed on others showing how other pending cases had been disposed of, thus making it appear that this had been the action of the lodge, when in truth the master had not permitted the cases of these brethren to come before the lodge, nor had he made any statement whatever to the lodge respecting them.

The grand master properly sustained the appeal and ordered the untrue portion of the record stricken out.

The master was not even admonished for his high-handed act.

We last year noted the appointment of a committee to present this year a plan for a state joint board of relief; a majority of the committee found themselves of the opinion that such a board would not be expedient, so reported, and the grand lodge agreed.

One hundred dollars was donated to the "Marquindale Home," and twenty-five to the local joint board of relief.

A past grand master's jewel was presented to the retiring grand master.

When the grand officers were installed the ceremony was omitted with the grand treasurer and grand secretary, so that although they were re-elected, they are now holding office by virtue of a former election and not by virtue of this one.

R. Henry Young was elected grand master; Benjamin F. Bartram re-elected grand secretary, both of Wilmington.

The report on correspondence (81 pp.) is from the accustomed hand of Past Deputy Grand Master Lewis H. Jackson, who has his condenser in its usual working order.

His review of Illinois is of the proceedings for 1903. He notes that the year showed not only the greatest aggregate increase of membership in the history of our grand lodge, but that the percentage of increase was the greatest recorded, and calls the charitable contributions of the year a magnificent sum; quotes from the peroration of Brother McFatrich's eloquent oration, and gives generously of his limited space to the report on correspondence. He aligns himself with this writer as follows:

Brother Robbins stands (and so does this writer,) unalterably opposed to anything except the Masonry of the Ancient Landmarks,—that is, Grand Lodges of Free and Acepted Masons—as assuming authority to erect lodges to confer the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry.

It is not alone on this subject that Brother Jackson stands by the old ways, but in all things we may expect to find him loyal to the landmarks which define the original plan of Masonry.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1904.

94th Annual. Washington. December 21.

An excellent picture of a finely chiseled face is the portrait of the retiring grand master, James A. Wetmore, which graces the fly leaf of this volume, containing the records of ten communications, five stated and five special, at all of which the grand master presided.

The first stated communication (March 12) was devoted to an exemplification of the work. The second stated was held May 11. Eight past grand masters were present.

The committee on jurisprudence reported on three subjects referred: The request of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico for recognition; the propriety of the granting of a dispensation to hold its meetings in a room on the lower floor, while its hall above was undergoing repairs; and the recommendation of the grand master to add certain questions to those propounded to a candidate for the degrees.

Of the five additional questions proposed by the grand master, they commended but one—"Have you ever been defendant in a criminal case in court? If so, state the circumstances and result."

In turning down one of his proposed questions—"Are you married? If so, do you live with your wife?" perhaps the committee foresaw that a negative answer to the last half of the question would leave the interlocutor in much the same frame of mind as afflicted an animated interrogation-point on a railway train, who had plied his seat companion, who had had the misfortune to lose one leg, with questions until he became visibly annoyed and impatient. Continuing the inquisitor said: "I see I have annoyed you, and if you will answer one more question, I will not ask any more." "Well,"—said the gentleman in a tone of curt expectation. "How did you lose your leg?" "It was bit off," was the reply.

As to the dispensation to meet in a lower room the committee were of the opinon that as there was nothing in the grand lodge constitution, the landmarks, or the regulations of Masonry to forbid the meeting of a lodge in an undedicated apartment, and, as shown by home precedents, it was not unusual for lodges to do so, the action of the grand master should be approved, and the tempest in a tea-pot so ended.

The committee foreshadowed the recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, although they made a show of proceeding with great caution lest the grand lodge repeat its experience in recognizing other grand lodges in Mexico—nine in number, not one of which, they believed, was now in existence. They express the opinion that the Mexican body is trying to render itself worthy of recognition by the grand lodges of this country. They shy a little at the spectacle of half the lodges working according to the ritual of the Scottish Rite, and half according to the York rite under the sanction of a body claiming to be organized as a grand lodge of York Masons, or at least they affect to skittish over the fact, but their effort to scare themselves succeeds so poorly that one feels measurably certain that they are sufficiently familiar with the performance of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico and its *alter ego* the Gran Dieta Symbolica, during the last fifteen years, to know that the body now posing as a body of York Masons, would tomorrow claim to have been of the Rite of Memphis from the foundation of the world, if happily such a claim would promote more general recognition.

The committee say that the only thing that appears to be irregular is that both the York and the Scottish rites are being worked under the sanction of the grand lodge, and to minimize this they volunteer the following *multum in parvo* of misinformation:

Both of these rites are founded upon symbolic Masonry, and to some extent are similar in their doctrines, symbols, and purposes, while in their civil polity and discipline they are, so far as we are aware, almost identical.

Both rites are *not* founded on symbolic Masonry. One of them *is* symbolic Masonry; the other is merely organized assumption that two or three members owing allegiance to a regular grand lodge universally recognized

as having, within the landmarks, absolute jurisdiction over symbolic Masonry within its territory, may by joining themselves together in a body unknown to the Masonry of the original plan (which their grand lodge administers) and calling it "Masonic," endow their creation with a power which they as individuals never possessed or could possess, the power to absolve them from their obligations to symbolic Masonry and to usurp the functions of a grand lodge. "Nothing can come out of nothing," but that a good deal can come out of sheer impudent pretence is manifest when a system like the Scottish Rite, with just the history we have sketched finds the acknowledged heirs of legitimate Masonry ready to share with it the disposition of their patrimony.

The statement that the civil polity and discipline of Masonry and the Scottish Rite are almost identical is well calculated to take away the breath of even a tyro in Masonic knowledge. The difference between the civil polity of the two is that between a commonwealth of equal rights and eligibilities, knowing no distinctions but those conferred by the equal suffrages of all, and a hierarchy saturated with caste and privilege, wherein the source of power is at the top, whence privilege and distinction flows downward to the favored few.

The subject went over to the annual communication when the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico was recognized "as being duly organized and instituted."

Steps were taken to devise some suitable memorial to Past Grand Master Noble D. Larner; and arrangements made to secure a lecture on jurisprudence, usage and procedure before the masters and wardens of the jurisdiction about the beginning of each Masonic year, a most helpful instrumentality, and in a compact jurisdiction like the District, quite practicable.

The third stated communication was held September 24. Seven past grand masters were present. Grand Master Wetmore referred to the death of Past Grand Master Malcolm Seaton, and Grand Chaplain Claudius B. Smith.

At the so-called masonic congress held at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1902, the colored grand lodge of the District was represented, and since then has, the grand master says, been pushing its claims to recognition by certain grand lodges abroad, with which the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia has not effected an exchange of representatives; the grand master recommends the immediate opening of negotiations for recognition by certain named grand lodges as the only body so entitled. The grand lodges thus named are—Die Grosse National Mutterloge and Grand Landesloge, of Germany; and the following grand lodges: Royal York Zur Freundschaft of Prussia; Electic Union, Frankfort-on-the-Main; "Zur Eintracht"

(Concord), Durmstadt, Hesse; Saxony, Dresden; "Zur Sonne" (of the Sun), Beyreuth; Hungary, Budapest; Alpina (Swiss), Neuchatel; Denmark, Copenhagen; Sweden, Stockholm, and Norway, Christiana. Also, if entitled to recognition, the Grand Orient of Lusitania, at Lisbon, and the Grand Lodge of the United States of Venezuela, at Caracas. This campaign, which was submitted to the jurisprudence committee, is well planned, but has in it the boomerang element of danger, the possibility of getting into close relations with bodies having less claims to recognition by a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons than the clandestine grand lodge of the District. The committee reported favorably on the grand master's recommendation, and their report was adopted.

The grand lodge concurred in an adverse report of the committee on by-laws on a proposed lodge by-law providing that no ballot be taken on a petition except upon the report of the full committee of inquiry unless it be shown that one member of the committee by reason of death, sickness, or absence from the city had been unable to make an investigation, the rule not to apply to cases wherein one or more of the committee report unfavorably.

The committee say:

It is the opinion of the committee that if a petition for the degrees or for affiliation could not under any circumstances be balloted upon without a full committee report, except in the case of "sickness, death, or absence from the city" of one member of the committee, it would give to any one member of the committee power to prevent balloting on a petition for an indefinite period by refusing to report or neglecting his duty. We hold that this proposed amendment might conflict with part of Sec. 90 of the grand lodge constitution, which provides that a petition must be acted on within six months after its presentation.

Appreciative memorials were presented and adopted of Malcolm Seaton, past grand master, a man of sterling virtues, who enjoyed the rare distinction of filling an office which had previously been held by his father (W. W. Seaton, grand master in 1822, 1823, and 1824); and to Claudius B. Smith, grand chaplain for twenty-three years and who died in office, over eighty years of age. With their memorial tablets we find also those of Benjamin F. Fuller, past deputy grand master, and eleven other past masters.

A proposition to require only a two-thirds vote to admit to membership by affiliation, went over to the annual communication, where, wisely, it was strangled; another, to forfeit the right of a brother to advancement unless he applied therefor within six months, had the same short history and met the same merited fate. Every step taken in Masonry should be literally as well as nominally of the candidate's own free will and accord.

The annual meeting (December 21) found twelve past grand masters present and thirty-five grand jurisdictions represented, Illinois by Past Grand Master L. Cabell Williamson.

The grand master decided that the loss of the left hand would prevent a candidate from "conforming literally to the requirements of the several degrees," as the constitution requires, the word "literally" here meaning actually and not figuratively, and hence was a bar to initiation, which is in accord with Illinois precedents. His rulings on questions coming up from the lodges are clearly elucidated, and generally at such length as to forbid quotation here. We could wish that along all lines his apprehension of and fidelity to the landmarks—as we see them—were as marked as when dealing with the rights of individual members, questions arising from the ballot, the powers of the master, and the like. Happily one brief sentence is sufficiently indicative of the point at issue that we may find room for it, and gladly do so because of its soundness and wide application. He closes a long discussion of points raised thus:

> The second question may be disposed of briefly by saying that a by-law is not necessarily void which is in conflict with the unwritten work of Masonry; but I imagine I understand what is involved in this question, and I answer more specifically by saying that where the inherent rights of a master would be curtailed or infringed by a literal adherence to the unwritten work, the latter must yield.

The grand master gives at length the correspondence between the grand master and himself, growing out of a case wherein a gentleman from Pennsylvania in the employ of the general government had applied to a Washington lodge for the degrees. Because he continued to vote in Pennsylvania the grand master of that state claims that his residence was fixed in that state by that act, and that he was simply a sojourner in the District of Columbia. Grand Master WETMORE claims that as he had lived with his family in Washington for several years he was a *bona fide* "resident" of the District in a masonic sense. The close of the correspondence found them occupying each the same position as at its beginning. Grand Master WETMORE withdrew his order to the Washington lodge to hold the matter in abeyance, which he had issued at the beginning of the discussion, and presumably the lodge proceeded to make him a Mason.

Grand Master WETMORE argues his side of the question with great skill and ability, but the process of the suns will demonstrate the unwisdom of the grand lodge in again opening a question which, as a result of its former experience it has permitted to slumber for some years. The other grand lodges of this country then persisted with substantial unanimity in regarding as sojourners this class of candidates which Brother WETMORE calls residents in a masonic sense, and there are no indications that they will not continue to do so.

The following from the answer of the grand master (aided by the jurisprudence committee) to a circular of inquiry from the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina, as to the status of bodies claiming to be grand lodges in this country, contains the only careless statement in an otherwise admirably

drawn letter. To the third out of four interrogatories propounded, *viz.*: "3. Do you know in your country any masonic powers which are not regularly constituted? What do you know of their origin and their names?" —(having already assumed that the term "masonic powers" means only grand lodges having jurisdiction over the three degrees are referred to) he replies:

There are thirty-one clandestine grand lodges in the United States, composed of persons of African descent, which derive their origin from a lodge formed in Boston, Mass., in 1784, under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of England. The organization of the lodge was irregular, for the reason that it was an invasion of the rights of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and the name of the lodge was stricken from the register of the Grand Lodge of England a few years later. This lodge and its descendant lodges and grand lodges have never been recognized by any regular grand lodge in the United States, or by any regular grand lodge in the world that is cognizant of Masonic conditions in this country.

The statement that the organization of African lodge was irregular, etc., is not warranted by the facts, because the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts did not come into existence until 1792; the statement that the name of the lodge was stricken from the register of the Grand Lodge of England a few years later is misleading, because while it is true, it would not have been used in this connection except to convey the impression that the lodge was dropped from the roll for irregularity, which is not true. It was stricken from the register at the same time and for the same reason that other lodges in this country were dropped, they having long since ceased to communicate with the Grand Lodge of England. The statement that the lodge and its descendant lodges and grand lodges have never been recognized by any grand lodge in the world "that is cognizant of masonic conditions in this country," may be measurably true, although the Grand Lodge of Hamburg is probably led by its piratical instincts to keep better posted on masonic conditions here, than most others. Hamburg was the first, we think, of European grand lodges to recognize the negro organizations in this country. Besides this, not less than six of the European grand lodges with which Grand Master WETMORE urges his grand lodge to seek closer relations in order to head off recognition of the negro grand lodges, have already recognized them, or they have been recognized for them by the German Grand Lodge Union (Grosslogen Bund) in which they are confederated, which has control of the foreign relations of the grand lodges composing it, and which years ago recognized some, at least, of the negro grand lodges of the United States. The grand lodges confederated in the union are the Grand National (Three Globes), Royal York (of Friendship), and one other of Berlin; Eclectic Union-Frankfort; "Zur Eintracht," Durmstadt; Saxony, Dresden; The Sun, Beyreuth.

The grand master gives a long list of happenings—waivers, requests, funerals, and the like wherein he and the grand masters of other jurisdic-

tions acted as intermediaries between lodges located in each, and he has reason to believe that a good many got away. To avert such a calamity in future, he says:

A number of times during the past two or three years troublesome and embarrassing questions involving jurisdictional rights have arisen through the promiscuous correspondence carried on by lodges in this jurisdiction with lodges elsewhere, and I am firmly of the opinion that all requests from or to this jurisdiction relative to funerals, conferring of degrees, waivers of jurisdiction, information concerning petitioners, or any other subject which may, even in a remote way, relate to or involve jurisdictional questions, should pass through the office of the grand master or grand secretary, and I so recommend.

At the rate the leading strings are being tightened up on the lodges they will soon be forbidden to receive a petition that has not passed through the executive office.

At the St. John's Day communication, December 27, the grand officers were elected and installed; the incoming grand master made a brief, modest, well-poised address, and his predecessor was decorated with a well-earned jewel of his rank.

Lurtin R. Ginn was elected grand master; Arvine W. Johnston re-elected grand secretary; the address of both is Masonic Temple.

The report on correspondence (189 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master George W. Baird, whose absence from the St. John's Day communication, on account of illness, we were sorry to note. This is his fifth report and well sustains the reputation won by his first. Three interesting pages are given to the Illinois proceedings for 1904.

Noting the revenue derived from dispensations, and the remark of this committee that the shrinkage in emergencies requiring dispensations for balloting out of time had been remarkable since the adoption of the present stiff scale of fees, he says: "It is passing strange that our jurisdiction does not avail itself of the experience and wisdom of the rest of the masonic world." The report of our committee on appeals awakens his admiration, and the newly-adopted by-law providing that no lodge shall be named after any living person, is set down as a very wise and proper measure.

We are glad to quote the following touching our report, as evidence that we are in accord on some points which intimately concern the rights of both lodges and individuals:

In reply to the question as to whether the practice of exclusion of E. A. and F. C. Masons, from lodges of their respective degrees "prevails elsewhere than in the District of Columbia" we beg to say that we have been making the same inquiry, without avail. We *hope* it does not prevail anywhere else.

Brother Robbins invites attention to the delay caused by the procrastinating regulation of some particular grand lodges which exacts all correspond-

ence between lodges of different jurisdictions to pass over the desks of the two grand masters whose jurisdictions are involved, and he illustrates it by reference to Grand Master Walker's effort. He points out the effort at courtesy on the part of our grand master and thinks, as we do, "that the system is evolved out of a mistaken courtesy."

We agree with our contemporary that lodges have certain inalienable rights which grand masters and grand lodges should not interfere with.

We are not always so fortunate in making ourself understood by Brother BAIRD. Our remarks about District Masons running up against negro Masons in English lodges in Asiatic cities, he thinks were prompted by the impression that the District Mason objected to the negro because of his race. In this he quite misapprehended us. The interest of the case for us hinged not on the race or color which the District Mason ran up against, but on the clandestine character of his fellow-visitor; and we wonder that he did not "catch on" to this when we said that the committee" did not tell the inquirer what to do with a clandestine hare after he had caught it inside of a lodge which he knew to be regular."

ENGLAND, 1905.

We have before us the proceedings of three quarterly communications. At that of June 1, 1904, the pro grand master, THE EARL OF AMHERST, presided.

The board of general purposes brought forward a resolution conferring on those brethren to whom past rank is given the privilege of paying the same fee named in the constitutions as is paid by the grand officers, and it was adopted.

Five hundred guineas was, on motion of LORD METHEUN, contributed to the fund being raised for the rebuilding of King's College Hospital.

An important appeal before the grand lodge was that of a brother who had been for the last forty years supplying masonic information to the press, and who for twenty-eight years was the recognized reporter of the grand lodge proceedings, regularly paid for his work out of grand lodge funds, was summoned before the board of general purposes on complaint of having caused to be published a report of the proceedings of a lodge which disclosed matters connected with the ceremonial portion of the proceedings which it was improper to publish, and by the board suspended for twelve months. The long discussion disclosed a strong feeling that he had been too harshly dealt with, but his appeal was finally dismissed by a vote of 300 against 268. His suspension did not prevent his being present in the grand lodge and making his own defence on the floor.

At the quarterly of September 7, 1904, Sir Augustus Frederick Webster, provincial grand master for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, presided.

By command of the grand master, the grand registrar, John Strachan, reported to the grand lodge with reference to "certain masonic events in the State of Queensland":

As is probably known to all here, the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland have equal, though independent, masonic jurisdiction in certain colonies of the Empire, and in other territories, including India; and it having been represented to the grand master of England that some uniformity of practice with regard to certain matters should prevail, His Royal Highness some months ago communicated with the grand masters of Ireland and Scotland, in order that joint action might be taken respecting—

(1.) The recognition in each jurisdiction of the decrees of suspension, exclusion, or expulsion, pronounced respectively by the masonic authorities of the other jurisdictions when acting judicially.

(2.) The *status* in each such jurisdiction of worshipful masters and past masters of the other jurisdictions or constitutions, and their eligibility in certain events to take the chair;

(3.) The recognition of new grand lodges, where there are lodges under the several constitutions in the colony or territory of the proposed new grand lodge.

Before any joint understanding could be arrived at, events had moved with singular rapidity in Queensland, where there have been for many years a number of lodges, formed respectively into a district grand lodge under the Grand Lodge of England, a provincial grand lodge under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and a district grand lodge under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. About a year ago, the provincial grand master under the Irish constitution addressed a letter to the M. W. grand master of Ireland, announcing that "there is a determination to establish a Sovereign Grand Lodge of Queensland, no matter at what cost," and forthwith overtures were made to the English and Scottish lodges to join the movement. Our district grand master (the Hon. Augustus C. Gregory, C.M.G.) thereupon caused a circular to be issued to all lodges under his care, pointing out what steps were necessary, under rule 218A, for obtaining a dispensation to hold a meeting at which the question could be considered. But so far, I believe, there has been no desire expressed, on the part of the English lodges, to join in the movement or even to discuss the question. In April of this year, however, certain brethren of the other constitutions met and resolved to form a Grand Lodge of Queensland; but the value of such a resolution may be properly estimated when we find that out of the 152 lodges in Queensland, only 39 identified themselves with the movement, leaving 113 which decline to do so. Of the 26 Irish lodges, 25 were in favour and one against; of the 64 Scottish lodges, 14 were in favour, and 50 against; while of the 62 English lodges, not one was in favour. Thus, the English District Grand Lodge remains intact, with its 62 lodges; the Scottish District Grand Lodge remains with 50 lodges, while 14 have apparently allied themselves with the 25 Irish lodges, to constitute an irregular assembly of about one-fourth of the total lodges in the state.

Referring to the first of the proposed subjects for joint action by the grand lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, numbered 1, 2 and 3, had the word arbitrarily been substituted for "judicially," it would have expressed the probable object of the proposition. There has been no question in Queensland as to effect of a decree of punishment inflicted in a lawful manner by those authorized under the laws of Masonry to inflict punishment for any recognized masonic offence, and this without reference to which of the three district or provincial grand lodges the disciplinary proceedings have been instituted under. Hence, unless some party is interested in securing recognition for decrees of suspension, exclusion, or expulsion which they were not authorized to pronounce under any circumstances, or for decrees fulminated in matters over which they had no jurisdiction, there would seem to be no reason why the subject matter of it should be considered by a joint conference.

Brother STRACHAN says he believes there has been no desire expressed on the part of the English lodges to even discuss the question, and further on says that "of the 62 English lodges, not one was in favour" *i. e.,* in favour of the new grand lodge.

As throwing some light on this phenomenal indifference on the part of the English lodges, and their phenomenal unanimity against the project, we quote from our special report on this subject to the Grand Lodge of Illinois last year (*Ill. Proc. 1904, p. 176*) :

Your committee is in possession of circulars issued by those in authority in the English district grand lodges forbidding participation in and discussion of the project, not only in the lodges when open but even among the brethren while at refreshment under pain of suspension. Your committee is informed that those in authority in the Scottish provincial or district grand lodges resorted to even more violent repressive measures to deter the brethren and lodges of their constitution from participating in the movement, even to the seizure of charters, and of lodge property; and that the authorities of both these constitutions resorted to attemped summary suspension of individual brethren from their masonic rights.

If no one desired to discuss the project, why was the circular issued forbidding such discussion not only in open lodge, but even among the brethren when at refreshment?

The district grand master must have had strong suspicions of a desire to discuss the question, to be willing to put himself behind this unparalelled application of the gag. There is nothing to wonder at in Brother STRACHAN'S figures, except as one wonders that the brethren, being Englishmen, did not rise in open rebellion. But they ought not to be judged too harshly, for probably outside of those who feared that in an independent grand lodge they might lose the prominence which they enjoyed in the district body, there were few who knew that when the conditions existed which made the formation of an independent grand lodge lawful—such

conditions as existed in Queensland at that moment—that the parent grand lodges and district and provincial grand lodges were entitled to no more voice in the matter as against the wishes of the lodges than the Masons of any other part of the world.

Brother STRACHAN's statement that "forthwith overtures were made to the English and Scottish lodges to join the movement," confirms the claim of the new grand lodge that all the lodges in the state were invited to participate in the convention called to consider the question of the formation of the new body. This being so, those lodges that were opposed to the movement and those that were bull-dozed into holding aloof from it alike lost their opportunity to participate in the formation of a new body which has probably come to stay, notwithstanding the present refusal of the Grand Lodge of England to recognize it.

On motion of Brother STRACHAN the grand secretary was instructed to issue his report, and resolution of refusal, as a circular and send it to all grand lodges with which they are in fraternal relations, some of which, he said, were awaiting their action and asked to be informed of it. When the facts are all known there will be few grand lodges deterred from extending recognition by this action.

At the quarterly of December 7, 1904, the deputy grand master, The Right Hon. THOMAS FREDERICK HALSEY, presided.

In nominating the grand master, W. Bro. JUDGE LUMLEY SMITH, *K.C.*, said:

Right worshipful deputy grand master, it is my privilege to have to announce that at the next meeting of grand lodge I shall have the honour of proposing for re-election, the grand master his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn. I understand it is usual that this announcement should be made without comment, and I am quite sure that it will be acceptable to all who are here.

It took three and one-half closely printed pages of talk to get three rival candidates for grand treasurer nominated and their good points and claims argued at length.

A still longer discussion followed on a proposition to amend the rule referring to the nomination of the grand treasurer so as to make a matter of written law of what has become in a sense the unwritten law, that the grand treasurer, who is the only grand officer who must be elected by ballot, must be nominated from among the "Blues," as the rank and file of the membership has come to be known to distinguish them from the "Purples," or past grand officers. The election of grand treasurer is the one contest of the year, and something of its character and proportions, and significance may be guessed from the following, quoted from the speech of W. Bro. ALFRED F. ROBBINS (of the Blues), on an amendment offered by him to the pending motion:

In regard to the motion before us, it having been ruled by the grand registrar that, if carried, it cannot refer to the forthcoming election of grand treasurer, that point need not be further discussed; but, seeing that we have before us tonight the fact that the most worshipful grand master can promote from one purple office to another, I wish to know why the craft as a whole cannot promote, in a similar way, a worthy and distinguished member of its own? As regards the general question, may I ask who is satisfied with the present mode of election of grand treasurer? Is the successful candidate satisfied? He is put to an enormous amount of expense and inconvenience in the attempt to be appointed to an office which should be spontaneously conferred. Are the unsuccessful candidates pleased with the mode of election? I think not for they are put to similar expense without having the satisfaction of wearing the purple collar. Then, can the brethren be satisfied with the present mode of election which is undignified, and some mode of reforming it will have to be found if the grand treasurership is to be looked upon as a high office in the order. The only persons who can possibly be satisfied are the printers and the envelope addressers who make a large profit out of the circulars sent out containing the wonderful lists of names that we see. Then there are some brethren who wish the office got rid of because they think it is useless. But if a committee of inquiry were to sit and investigate every office in grand lodge, and saw what each individual who wears the purple does, I think there might be several vacancies, and I do not believe the idea of abolition can be seriously considered for one moment. What I urge is, that we ought to retain the present idea of electing the grand treasurer from the general body of the craft as an effective symbol of the control the craft exercises over its own finances. Symbols are not to be despised, for they crystallize great truths which we ought not lightly to pass by. There ought, in short, to be a reform in the manner of electing the grand treasurer, as the present mode of election is most ineffective. The theory is that every member of grand lodge in the kingdom can vote on this occasion; but, in point of fact, it throws an undue amount of power into the hands of the London brethren who are within an easy cab ride of this hall.

Brother Robbins' amendment was adopted, carrying the subject to the board of general purposes for thorough consideration and report.

At the annual grand festival held April 20, 1905, The Earl of Amherst presided.

The minutes of the last quarterly communication (March, 1905), so far as they related to the election of the grand master and grand treasurer, were read and confirmed, whereupon the grand director of ceremonies proclaimed the Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, etc., grand master for the ensuing year.

The Earl of Amherst, pro grand master, and Thomas Frederick Halsey, M.P., deputy grand master, having been reappointed to their respective offices, were proclaimed and saluted as such.

The pro grand master then invested (installed) the remaining grand officers, among them Stanley J. Attenborough, who had been elected grand treasurer. The "festival" proper, was celebrated in the evening, af-

ter the grand lodge had closed, when the officers and members of the grand lodge, with a great number of brethren, dined at Freeemasons' Tavern.

Edward Letchworth, Freemasons' Hall, London, remains grand secretary.

FLORIDA, 1905.

76th Annual. Jacksonville. January 17.

This attractive volume which fully redeems the promise of Grand Secretary Webster to have the proceedings issued in a much neater form than heretofore, has a fine portrait of the senior past grand master, Samuel Pasco, United States Senator.

Eight past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-nine grand jurisdictions were present. The Illinois diplomat was absent.

The grand master (Thos. M. Puleston) announced the death of Grand Tiler Octavius H. Dorset, who had held his office for nineteen years, "and his practiced eye," says the grand master, "would recognize at once the face of any brother who once visited the grand lodge, and unerringly detect the stranger's presence." Dead also was Past Grand Master William Forsythe Bynum, at the ripe age of eighty. A physician by profession, he was active in affairs, serving continuously as chief clerk or assistant clerk of the Florida house of representatives for about forty years.

The grand master reported a full list of clandestine lodges in the United States, of which he says:

By reference thereto it will be seen that since the report published one year ago, two new jurisdictions have been added to the list of those containing these spurious bodies—to-wit, Maine with one and Rhode Island with two; while Massachusetts which reported one a year ago, now reports twenty-seven. However, in the other jurisdictions reported, no increase in number of lodges is shown.

Illinois is credited with the following spurious lodges:

Amelia No. 377, Chicago; Immanuel No. 357, Chicago; Lafayette No. 214, Chicago; Justin No. 204, Chicago; York No. 212, Chicago.

The few decisions or rulings reported are all constructions of local regulations.

Forty-three special dispensations were issued for various purposes; of the eighteen reported as being to advance candidates short of time, three, at least, as we interpret the detailed record, involved a ballot for the degrees without previous notice, which the grand master was required to

admit, as a condition precedent to his first installation as master of a lodge, could not be done. We do not think that previous notice and due inquiry into the character of a candidate can be dispensed with any more lawfully with the grand master's authority than without it.

The report of the grand lodge trustees shows that the last incumbrance had been lifted from the grand lodge building, and that the cash balance in hand or that account amounted to $1,140.98. The trustees of the Masonic Home and Orphanage fund report on hand $5,273.90.

The exercises incident to the seventy-fifth anniversary of the formation of the grand lodge were held on the evening of the second day, the grand master presiding, with a large number of visitors present. An attractive musical program was rendered, and an address delivered by Past Grand Master Samuel Pasco. The address, which was one of great interest and value, was historical not only of Masonry in Florida, but of the mutations of civil government in the state itself. It occupies thirty-one pages of the printed proceedings. Near the close, Brother Pasco says:

For three-quarters of a century, the Grand Lodge of Florida has been promulgating the teachings of Freemasonry throughout the territory comprised within the limits of our state and has been establishing lodges within its jurisdiction, where its esoterics are communicated to those who are found worthy and are competent to perform work in our degrees.

In these lodges the existence of Deity, the one God, is recognized, the value of the arts and sciences is taught, the supremacy of the law is insisted upon, industry and charity and temperance are inculcated, life is made smoother for the unfortunate brother and the widows and orphans of those who have died and the brethren carry out into the world from their meetings refining and elevating influences which are felt throughout their communities and make them happier and better.

In contemplating the history of Florida as an organized territory and a state during the last seventy-five years, I do not hesitate to claim that no human institution has done more towards its material progress and advancement and prosperity, the morality of its people, the education of its youth, the spirit of freedom which has generally prevailed in its government than Freemasonry.

Prompted by the difficulties which beset him in digging up the early history of the fraternity in Florida, Brother Pasco secured the adoption of a provision for a standing committee on masonic history with power to sit during the recess, which shall be called upon for a report annually.

The grand orator delivered an extemporaneous oration dealing to such extent with esoteric work that it could not be published in the proceedings.

Past Grand Master Silas B. Wright, chairman of the committee on correspondence, reported on applications for recognition from the Grand Orient of Brazil, the Grand Lodge of Queensland, and the body calling it-

self the Grand Lodge of Western Australia of which JOHN WILLIAM SMYTHE is grand secretary. His recommendations were all concurred in.

He finds that the Grand Orient of Brazil is organized on the general plan of the Scottish Rite system, with a grand lodge existing as a bureau of the grand orient, and that the supreme council has a supervisory control over the grand lodge, and says:

It is the opinion of your committee that this grand lodge should not recognize or enter into fraternal relations with any masonic body which is not a regular sovereign independent grand lodge.

It not appearing that the Grand Orient of Brazil, or the grand lodge formed thereunder is such a grand lodge, we recommend that the request be not granted.

He gives a brief account of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Queensland, drawn from the proceedings of the new body and from English sources; continuing, he says:

While we deprecate the unfortunate condition in which the new grand lodge is placed, and sympathize with them in their effort to establish an independent grand lodge, we do not think we would be warranted in extending recognition until the breach can be healed and a majority of all of the lodges in the Province become members of the new grand lodge.

We, therefore, recommend that action upon the petition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland be deferred with permission to this committee to take up the matter as soon as they shall find the conditions there to be such as to make it appear best to do so.

Brother WRIGHT may find reason to change his present opinion that recognition would not be warranted until a majority of the lodges in the state acknowledge allegiance to the new body. We should agree with him in this opinion if the lodges in Queensland had participated in the convention called to consider the subject and a majority had decided against forming a grand lodge. Being invited and failing to participate, and the majority of those who did participate having settled the question of expediency (as they were fully authorized to do) and formed a grand lodge, the non-participating lodges have let slip their opportunity to speak on that subject. But one duty remains to them under the law of Masonry, and that is to respect the right of jurisdiction of which the independent Grand Lodge of Queensland has become rightfully possessed, and take charters from that body.

Brother WRIGHT is correct in holding that the voice of the majority of the lodges should determine whether an independent grand lodge should be established under the conditions which existed in Queensland, but in the very nature of things there is but one golden moment of time when they can or should make that voice heard, and that is when the question of establishment is put to a duly organized convention of lodges assembled in response to an invitation which has been extended to all the lodges in

the state. If they are not present to sieze that one opportune moment they are estopped from subsequent opposition by the law of Masonry, which has been recognized and applied in the organization of every grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the last one hundred years. The voice of those voting has become the voice of the majority of the lodges.

Touching the alleged Grand Lodge of Western Australia, whose application for recognition was signed by JOHN WILLIAM SMYTHE, as grand secretary, Brother WRIGHT reports the open secret that it was organized by Masons not claiming to represent lodges, some of whom were unaffiliated. After discussing the essential conditions of organization, he says:

Nowhere do we find any authority for dimitted Masons to meet and of their own motion form a legal grand lodge, as appears to have been done by the so-called grand lodge whose petition is before us.

A grand lodge known as the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was organized by a majority of all of the lodges in that colony in 1900 and by resolution we accorded them recognition in 1901.

We, therefore, recommend that the petition of the so-called Grand Lodge of Western Australia signed by John William Smythe, Grand Secretary, be refused, they being clandestine.

The only authenticated attempt of individual legitimate Masons, not acting in a representative capacity to organize a grand lodge, was the launching of the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario. Some, if not most of those concerned in that movement, which was an attempt to dispossess the Grand Lodge of Canada of its jurisdiction because its name did not correspond with the name of the province of Ontario to which that jurisdiction became restricted by the definitions of the act creating the Dominion of Canada, were unaffiliated Masons. The alleged grand lodge was everywhere denounced as clandestine.

The circulars issued when the present so-called Grand Lodge of Porto Rico was brought out as the original Grand Lodge of Porto Rico which was organized by lodges of Scottish Rite parentage Mayaguez in 1885, but which had been for several years dormant if not dead, contain strong presumptive evidence that its organizers were in part at least, unattached Masons. This alleged grand lodge, hurried into the semblance of breathing life almost confessedly for the purpose of forestalling the introduction of legitimate Masonry into the island from the United States, has been more fortunate than its Canadian congener, having been recognized by several American grand lodges, among the first comers of which were some that latterly seem to be on the watch for chances to discredit legitimate Masonry by countenancing dissenters from the original plan. These, however, are not likely to recognize the Australian body, all of whose individual constituents were presumably made in regular lodges.

The following from the report of the jurisprudence committee, explains itself:

When a lodge confers a degree on a candidate by courtesy, which lodge is entitled to the fee?

When voting upon the request of another lodge to confer a degree by courtesy, shall the ballot be by ball ballot or by show of hands, and does it require unanimous consent?

With reference to the first question the committee replies that the lodge that receives the petition of a candidate is entitled to the fee; the lodge that confers the degree has no legal right or claim to it. It may be divided or given to the latter, but, if so, it must be by mutual consent or arrangement.

In answer to the latter part of the second question, if a degree is conferred by courtesy it should only be done by the unanimous consent of the lodge which is asked to perform the work at the time when the request is made and when the work is done.

The conferring of degrees by courtesy should be carefully regulated, and hitherto there have been but few rulings upon the subject. The committee finds no uniform practice in other grand jurisdictions and our own grand lodge has passed upon but few questions relating to it. Except as to the right of every brother to exclude from the lodge room every objectionable element that might produce discord, the committee does not feel prepared now to pass upon any questions as to the practice.

A full investigation as to work done by courtesy in other jurisdictions will be made during the recess, and a full report made next year. This will be awaited with great interest.

Four new lodges were chartered, and one dispensation continued; the better part of the morning session of the second day was given to laying the corner-stone of the Home for the Aged, and a jewel was presented to the retiring grand master.

Charles W. Johnson was elected grand master; Wilber P. Webster re-elected grand secretary, both of Jacksonville.

The report on correspondence (235 pp.) by Past Grand Master Silas B. Wright, is the fourth annual review by the author, each of which has been of increasing interest. The report under review shows conscientious labor throughout. Fifteen pages are given to the Illinois proceedings for 1904. The address of Grand Master Wright and the business of the session are laid under contribution in a way to reflect very cleverly what was done. He reproduces our special report on requests of grand lodges for recognition, and makes extended extracts from our general report, on subjects as to which we are sometimes in accord and sometimes not, placing the latter before his readers for what they are worth, without other comment than enough to indicate his partial or complete dissent. We sometimes run onto ourself so unexpectedly and in such out of the way places

that it takes us some time to recognize ourself, as in the following reference to us, which we can reproduce without breaking the rule which we have tried to live up to, not to copy complimentary things said of us. In his review of New Mexico, Brother WRIGHT quotes from the correspondence report of Brother SEAMON, the following:

Our Cuban brethren are doing excellent work. Their lodges, with few exceptions, work the Scottish Ritual, and while we have nothing but words of praise for them, we believe that York rite grand lodges should not recognize them. Naturally, Cuba has the right to affiliate with the other Scottish Rite powers of the world and will exercise that right, bringing them into fraternal relations with bodies that have been blacklisted by most of the American grand lodges. We understand that some of our authorities are striving to have Cuba look at these questions of recognition from our point of view. We predict that Cuba will be true to itself and Scottish Rite Masonry. This question is of the greatest importance to the craft. The doctrine of the universality of Masonry justifies affiliation between all masonic bodies, of all rites, provided there is no conflict in jurisdiction. Scottish Rite Masonry is broader than York Masonry. If York Masonry is to be kept within its original principles it will find itself embarrassed if it desires to keep up fraternal relations with various Scottish rite bodies. It is the tendency of the American authorities of the York rite to decline recognition of all bodies that do not come up to the standard set by them. I do not object to this determination, but it seems to me that it is a safer plan not to enter into fraternal relations with the Scottish rite grand lodges unless we are prepared to overlook many departures from the basic principles of the York rite.

We find that Cuba is in fraternal relations with Belgium, France, Portugal and Tunis, all Scottish rite bodies, and not coming up to our ideas of a belief in God.

They are also in fraternal relations with Penos Grand Lodge of Mexico and that is notoriously clandestine and irregular, and with the Grand Lodge of Liberia, composed of negroes.

It seems to me that we cannot afford to continue our fraternal relations with Cuba.

In his comments on this Brother WRIGHT puts us in touch with a whilom acquaintance in a new character, Bro. DARIUS WILSON, who in 1885 figured in a special report made to our grand lodge by a former chairman of this committee, the lamented GURNEY, as "Grand Master of the 'Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis.'" Referring to Brother SEAMON'S remarks, Brother WRIGHT says:

That trouble is ahead we know. We have on our table a bundle of circulars coming from parties in Porto Rico claiming to be "Grand Representative Scottish Grand East for Porto Rico." One circular states that the "Supreme Grand Commander of the Orient of the United States" has been to Cuba, and says that the only "regular" power is the "Grand National Orient" of that island. He intimates that the "Respectable Lodge Palafox" has been adopted by that grand orient, and reports that "this power has been recognized by all of the most important powers of Masonry in the world." It seems that some one questioned there being any one in the

United States known as "Supreme Grand Commander," etc., whereupon the aforesaid "Deputy Grand Representative Scottish Grand East," who signs himself "Pierre Martines," publishes another circular, but from the jumble of bad, exceedingly bad, English we are unable to clearly understand its purport. We, however, learn that he claims "Dr. Darius Wilson, M. D., of Boston, Mass., as Most Respectable Supreme Grand Council of Sovereign Grand Inspector General, of Scotland (Edinburgh) for the United States of America." Well! The Doctor has a title, or claims one, long enough to please the most fastidious. It is a pity that it is an empty title, without regular or legal masonic backing, and of more value on paper than anywhere else.

He further says:

Another circular attached contains a violent denunciation of M. W. Brother Robbins, of Illinois, claiming that he is to blame for the non-recognition of the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico in the United States. They call him "a psicological phenomenon, a self-loving monster," * * * "a man from the north, of advanced age, but very violent. His own countrymen call him the 'Iron Chancellor.' * * * If the grand lodges of the United States have not recognized us it is due to that bad Mason, to that Jubeeon whom notwithstanding his knowledge and his haughtiness, we despise."

Exceedingly amusing and about as effective as the barking of the dog at the moon.

And so it happens that sometimes the power is given us to see ourselves as others see us.

He says the masonic congress at Geneva has brought to the front a score of irregular bodies and has, in a way caused several to "show their hand." He instances the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, which promptly enrolled itself as a member and was represented; that when they found that their recognition by the Grand Lodge of Missouri depended upon their repudiation of their whilom friends they with much haste sent a certificate that they hold "no fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of Belgium, at Brussels, or the Grand Orient of France, or any other kindred or fraternal masonic organization," etc. Manifestly that leopard hasn't changed its spots since the palmiest days of the Gran Dieta Symbolica.

GEORGIA, 1904.

118TH ANNUAL. MACON. OCTOBER 25.

This very neat volume has for its frontispiece a half-tone cut of the Georgia Masonic Home.

Two past grand masters were present, and fifty-six grand jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois by THOMAS J. CARLING, of Macon.

Grand Master MEYERHARDT found the official circle of the grand lodge unbroken, but announced the death of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, a past district deputy and a member of the jurisprudence committee; CHARLES WESSELOWSKY, a prominent member of the grand lodge, and conspicuous in civil affairs, and W. E. MUMFORD, chairman of the committee on memorials, more widely known as chairman of the committee on correspondence, but perhaps even better known in Georgia as the founder and head of the Georgia Industrial Home.

The grand master returns to the discussion of large committees and to the appointment of past masters thereto, with no diminution of the heat to which he was provoked last year by the charge or insinuation that he was endeavoring to perpetuate himself in office by patronage. This year he says that such a charge has been openly made in print. He says:

This is indeed a grave charge and one which involves the honor and integrity, not only of the grand master, but of the hundreds of past masters who have accepted committee appointments. It is a charge which cannot be sustained and which should never have been made. To say that one who has been elected to the highest station in the gift of Georgia Masonry should so far forget himself and should become so low and degraded as to prostitute his high office in such an ignoble way, and to charge further that hundreds of the best Masons in Georgia should have been willing to sell their manhood and their honor for the emoluments of a committee appointment, is a libel so false and so base that it should bring the blush of shame to those who utter it.

Later, under the heading "Grand Master Vindicated," we find the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There has recently appeared certain articles in a masonic journal, published in this state, reflecting upon and impunging the motives of Grand Master Meyerhardt, relative to committee appointments in this grand body, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Georgia that said articles are infamous and deserve the stamp of disapproval of every true Mason within this grand jurisdiction.

Resolved, 2d, That this grand body desires to express to Grand Master Meyerhardt its utmost confidence and respect for the manner in which he

has conducted the duties of his office, and that the articles referred to do not in any wise represent the sentiments of the Masons of Georgia.

Later still the minutes show the following:

WHEREAS, This grand lodge, at its annual communication in 1898, adopted the report of the special committee, in which it is stated:

4. We recommend that the finance committee be reduced from five to three members. This, we think, will not only be a saving of expenses but will facilitate the work of the committee, as large committees as a rule, are unwieldy.

Said committee also recommended:

5. That the committee on grand lodge property be reduced from nine to three members. And

WHEREAS, Said recommendations were adopted, and said committees are fixed at three each, by the by-laws and regulations of this grand lodge, by articles 26 and 27 thereof. Therefore

Resolved, First, That hereafter no committee of this grand lodge shall consist of more than nine members.

The above on a vote being taken was lost, and the following amendment by Bro. G. L. Jackson, was adopted:

Resolved, That the grand master be allowed to appoint as many on committees as he sees proper.

And it was provided that past masters shall receive four dollars per diem during actual attendance. Later still the grand master was re-elected. Verily it was "Past Master's Day."

That the grand master—conscious of his own rectitude, and looking at the matter from his standpoint alone—should feel outraged and resentful is not strange, but that he should be surprised that his course has provoked criticism was hardly to be looked for in one if his manifest ability. The report of the committee on credentials lists the names of 261 past masters from 157 lodges, against 455 representatives from 455 lodges. The number of past masters present from each lodge varies from one to seven. The grand master's language seems to warrant us in assuming that each past master has a vote (if this is incorrect Brother MOODY will set us right), and if this is so the great number of past masters brought in is a menace to the representative character of the grand lodge; and that it is an increasing menace is seen by the comparative figures. Two years ago there were 107 past masters present; one year ago, 178, and in the year under review, 261. These figures are sufficiently startling to arrest the attention and awaken the solicitude of thoughtful Masons in Georgia or elsewhere, who regard the representative character of Masonry as one of its essentials.

The grand master had issued a large number of special dispensations. Perhaps because so many were required to relieve lodges which were hampered with fine-spun and unnecessary restrictions as to work—particularly

as to the advancement of candidates; the habit had become so strong that he forgot that when he (or some other installing officer) installed the master of the lodge referred to in the following, he had required him to admit—as he himself had been required to do before him—that no man could be made a Mason in any regular lodge without previous notice and due inquiry into his character:

November 24, 1903, to Stone Mountain Lodge No. 449 to receive five applications, ballot on same, and confer the first degree at one communication.

Of the ten decisions reported by him we copy the following:

1. It is improper to install officers on Sunday, even when St. John's Day occurs on that day. Under our law, only works of necessity or charity can be performed on Sunday.

2. An unfavorable report made by an investigating committee cannot be set aside by the lodge, nor can the committee be required to give any reason why such report was made.

3. Where a candidate has been examined and balloted for to receive the Fellow Craft degree at a called communication, without dispensation, such action on the part of the lodge is irregular and illegal, and would subject the lodge and master to masonic discipline. The status of the candidate, however, is not affected, he having been guilty of no wrong and having received the degree in good faith.

4. In the absence of the master, it is the duty of the senior warden to open the lodge and he may then, if he so desires, call a past master of the lodge to preside in his stead. But while this is true, I do not think a communication would be rendered illegal, because the master being absent, the senior warden declares that he is unable to open the lodge, and thereupon calls upon a past master of the lodge to do so, and to preside.

6. One who knowingly passes counterfeit money, whether in so doing he defrauds a Master Mason or not, is guilty of a masonic offence. Any violation of the law of morality or the law of the land, is a violation of the law of Masonry.

7. Upon the same principles, a Mason who has illegal carnal intercourse with a woman, although she is not the relative of a Master Mason, and although she is a woman of unchaste character, is guilty of a masonic offence. Masonry is a shield for the protection of womanhood, and a Mason has no right to degrade a woman, or to aid in perpetuating her degradation.

The first three are all in line with Illinois law, and so is No. 4 as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The senior warden would not under such circumstances be restricted to past masters in chosing some one to open the lodge and preside; he may call any brother to the east for that purpose, as the master might do if he were present, having first congregated his lodge. Both No. 6 and No. 7 betray the presence among the workmen of some constitutional strict constructionist who holds that all rights not expressly delegated are strictly reserved. All his decisions were approved.

He reports having visited at several "district conventions," at which it appears that work is done, and on the side is a picnic with a public address, or a banquet, with short and numerous speeches, both sorts giving opportunity for the oratory for which our Georgia brethren are noted, but which has scarcely had the innings to which its quality entitles it since it was dropped from the program as a regular feature in grand lodge. Of the convention for the seventh district, which sat for two days and a large fraction, he says, in part:

The night of May 4, was "Ladies' Night." The spacious hall of Cherokee lodge was crowded to its utmost capacity, many being compelled to stand during the entire evening. Eighteen hundred tickets of admission had been issued. During the evening there was music and a number of brilliant addresses, which were much enjoyed. The occasion was in every respect one of the most brilliant that has ever taken place in the history of Masonry in Georgia.

* * * * * * * *

On Thursday evening occurred the greatest masonic rally that has ever taken place in Georgia. Many hundreds of brethren were present from all parts of this state and from adjoining states. The hall was filled to overflowing, and from eight o'clock in the evening until half past two o'clock in the morning, the exercises were continued without interruption and the vast audience remained to the very last moment. The third degree was conferred by Cherokee Lodge No. 66, after which a magnificent banquet was served.

"Rally," as applied to a Masonic gathering has not yet cropped out in this latitude.

The Masonic Home was dedicated in the afternoon of the first day of the session, with addresses whose eloquence goes without saying, by Grand Master MEYERHARDT, Past Grand Master W. A. DAVIS, Senior Grand Warden HENRY BANKS, which appear in the proceedings; and others, presumably as eloquent, by Past Grand Master JAMES W. TAYLOR, Deputy Grand Master THOS. H. JEFFRIES and Junior Grand Warden GEORGE M. NAPIER, which were delivered impromptu and copy could not be furnished for publication.

In our notice of Georgia in 1901, we reproduced the resolutions of that grand lodge, adopted in 1900, embracing the pledge referred to in what we shall copy below, and said:

We have no doubt of the sincerity of the grand lodge in the pledge given in the third resolution, but unfortunately it is only a resolution and so is subject to change with possible waves of opinion dominant for the time being at every annual communication, and when the pinch of maintenance comes year after year, as come it will in any American jurisdiction, where at best there can be but a limited number of members accustomed to give large sums for charitable purposes, we fear the pledge now given not to tax lodges or members to maintain it will go with similar good intentions with which other grand lodges have entered upon large enterprises

whose demands must in the nature of things be never ceasing. But inevitable as we regard this outcome we can but highly commend the present determination of our Georgia brethren not to sacrifice the basic principle of masonic relief to a desire to impress the general public with some monumental evidence of the beneficence of the fraternity.

At the evening session, after the dedication in the afternoon, the following was brought forward, and referred to the committee on finance:

WHEREAS, It is the duty of all Masons in Georgia to contribute equally to the support and maintenance of our Masonic Home; and

WHEREAS, In other jurisdictions a tax is levied upon each and every member of the masonic lodge, subject to the payment of dues for the support of its Home, per capita; and

WHEREAS, No Mason in Georgia should feel that a small tax upon him for the support and maintenance of so worthy a charity would be a burden upon him; and

WHEREAS, Those having our Home in charge, should not at any time feel cramped for means to support the Home, and should not rely upon voluntary subscriptions for such purpose; and

WHEREAS, It is not believed by some of us, that the means provided for the maintainance of the Home, will be sufficient. Said means so provided are found on page 61 of the proceedings of this grand lodge, held in the year A. D. 1900, and which are as follows, to-wit:

[Appropriating one-half of the then surplus in the treasury and one-half of the surplus existing annually thereafter.]

"3. That the grand lodge hereby resolves and declares that it will not create any debt for the building and maintenance of said Home, nor will it be responsible for any debt created for the building and maintenance of said Home beyond the amount of the appropriation herein specified and no taxes or individual assessment, either upon members or lodges, shall ever be laid for the purpose of building and maintaining said Home, or for any purpose in connection therewith.

* * * * * * * *

WHEREAS, This grand lodge should not change the pledge so voluntarily given without the consent of a large majority of the Masons of Georgia. Now, therefore,

Resolved 1st, That this grand lodge recommends to all of the lodges in this state that they consent to dispense with said pledge, and that in addition to the funds heretofore provided for the maintenance of said Home, that a per capita tax of fifty cents be levied annually for the support and maintenance of said Home.

Resolved 2d, That if at the close of any fiscal year, there should be a surplus left in the hands of the board of trustees, that they shall invest the same in some safe properties or securities in their discretion. The said fund to form a permanent endowment for the support and maintenance of the same.

Resolved 3d, That each of the lodges be directed to take formal action within the next three months, upon these resolutions, and should three-

fourths of them agree to the levying of said per capita taxes, that these resolutions shall then be declared by the grand master to be of full force, and he shall cause his official letter, announcing said fact to be sent by the grand secretary to each of the lodges, and that thereafter, there shall be levied each year a per capita tax of fifty cents for said Home, as hereinbefore stated.

Upon this the finance committee reported the following, which was adopted:

In regard to resolution to increase the per capita tax, your finance committee is of the opinion that this is a question on which they should make no recommendation, and that if such an increase is made the same should be done by action of the grand lodge.

The committee, the grand lodge concurring, made the following provisions for the Home:

We recommend that the sum of not less than $5,000 be retained in the hands of the grand treasurer to meet incidental and other expenses, and should the support of the Masonic Home necessitate it, that the grand treasurer be authorized to borrow sufficient funds for said support, and that all funds in our treasury be subject to the use of the Home trustees, except $5,000.

We did not anticipate that the attempt to make per capita taxation the avowed basis of maintenance of the Home would come so early. We can only hope that future attempts will have no better success, not only because per capita taxation, which takes no account of varying degrees of ability to pay, is revolutionary, but because no vote, however large, can absolve from a solemn pledge, either a grand lodge or an individual.

We last year noted the reference to a special committee the question whether the commissioners elected by the city or county authorities to have charge of legalized despensaries for the sale of liquors, but who do not actually deal them out, were ineligible for the degrees, or being already Masons were liable to be charged with unmasonic conduct and expelled. The committee unanimously agreed that the provisions of the grand lodge liquor law should not apply to them, and reported an amended article of the code as follows:

No lodge shall initiate, pass or raise any candidate, who is engaged in selling, manufacturing or furnishing spirituous, malt or intoxicating liquors or holding any position, either official or clerical, in a firm or corporation engaged in such manufacture or sale, and any person, who may now be a Mason, or who may hereafter become a Mason, shall not be authorized or allowed to engage in such business, and if they do so engage, they shall be tried, suspended and recommended to the grand lodge for expulsion, provided, however, this shall not apply to persons now engaged in such business, provided also, this shall not apply to licensed druggists selling for medical or scientific purposes only."

This was promptly knocked out by the amendment process, the following being adopted:

Resolved, That anyone who shall engage in the management of a dispensary, or in the sale of liquor in a dispensary, shall not be eligible to membership in any masonic lodge in the state of Georgia.

This is legislation run mad. The chairman of the special committee got through a resolution permitting the present commissioners of dispensaries to serve out their present term of office.

The jurisprudence committee reporting on matters referred, reported the following, and it was adopted:

On every trial the accused must retire before the vote is taken. Members of the lodge who are related to either the accuser or accused within the fourth degree by consanguinity or affinity shall not be entitled to vote on his trial, provided, that in such cases where the junior warden by virtue of his office is prosecutor, his relatives shall not be excluded from voting.

We shall be obliged if one of the seventy members who signed the report (or in their absence Brother Moody), will tell us just what the word "affinity" means in this connection.

The seventy, in the more deliberative mood incident to the waning hours of the session, sat down on the following resolution offered by a brother fresh from the glamour of the dedication exercises:

Resolved, 1st, That as soon as seven or more Master Masons shall become inmates of the Georgia Masonic Home, that a charter be granted for a lodge to be located at the Home to be known as the Georgia Masonic Home Lodge.

2d. That any Master Mason in good standing in his home lodge under the jurisdiction of this grand lodge, may become a member of the Georgia Masonic Home Lodge by paying annual dues of fifty cents, and any Master Mason may become a life member by the payment of twenty-five dollars.

3d. The Georgia Masonic Home Lodge shall be exempt from dues to this grand lodge.

The criticism with which the Georgia practice of expelling brethren for non-payment of dues has been assailed from all quarters has borne fruit to the extent that such action is no longer reported in that guise in the journal; it is now veiled by the euphemism, "Expulsion for unmasonic conduct," in compliance with a resolution adopted last year, requiring the committee on appeals and grievances thereafter in their report to designate the offences with which brethren may be charged, by one of two titles only—"unmasonic conduct" or "gross unmasonic conduct." The head of the ostrich is out of sight, but enough remains above the sand to show that seventy-two brethren were visited with the extreme penalty of the law for refusal, neglect or inability to pay a debt.

The grand lodge chartered seven new lodges; recognized the regular Grand Lodge of Western Australia and the Grand Lodge of Queensland,

and sent the request of the Grand Orient of Brazil to the committee on correspondence for report next year.

Max Meyerhardt, of Rome, grand master, and William A. Wolihin, Macon, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The journal of the grand lodge closes with the following statement, under seal and properly attested:

All the business of this session having been attended to, the grand lodge was closed in due and ample form, and with prayer by the grand chaplain.

This is possibly more euphonious than if the words "due and" were sticken out, but less correct. When the grand lodge is closed by the grand master it is said to be closed in "ample form;" when closed by any one else, the proper term is "due form." The use of both is a contradiction in terms.

The report on correspondence (114 pp.), the fourth by Bro. A. Q. Moody, is a condensed but interesting review of the proceedings of fifty-two grand lodges, all that had reached him at the time of going to press. Why those of Illinois were not received we are at a loss to know, as they had nearly a year's time to get there.

In his brief conclusion he says:

A serious question with grand lodges will be what attitude to assume toward bodies created by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite?

It is difficult to understand how a grand lodge can be a governing power, and yet be subservient to a still higher power.

Brother Moody finds frequent occasion to defend the law of his grand lodge providing for expulsion for non-payment of dues. We cannot help thinking that if the fine masonic spirit reflected all through his report could permeate the inertia which seems to stand in the way, there would be no such harsh and inequitable statute to defend.

IDAHO, 1904.

37th Annual. Boise. September 13.

This neat volume which bears the imprint of a Boise printing house has for a frontispiece a photograph of the grand lodge, taken in front of the Masonic Hall, with identifying figures, a group of faces and figures of which the young state may well be proud. An excellent portrait of the incoming grand master makes the frontispiece of the appendix.

Six past grand masters and the representatives of fifteen grand jurisdictions were present, Illinois among them in the person of STEPHEN DEMPSEY, of Caldwell, past senior grand warden.

The grand master (JOSHUA M. COWEN), voiced the thankfulness of all that not a single member of the grand lodge had been summoned to the last great roll call.

The grand master reported twelve decisions, some of them of general interest. Number 1 is double-barreled, as shown by the grand master's statement:

1. Can your lodge recommend the petition of certain brethren for a new lodge, without being satisfied that the persons named in said petition are Master Masons?

2. If one of their number visits your lodge, can he, the visiting brother, vouch for the rest of the brethren, and then can we (the lodge) masonically vouch to the grand master for the whole of those named in the petition?

Answers—1. No, your lodge must be masonically satisfied that the brethren named in the petition are Master Masons. Were it otherwise your lodge may be recommending some person for a dispensation who were not Master Masons.

2. No, it is a well established rule in this jurisdiction that no brother can vouch for another brother unless he has sat in a lodge with the brother to be avouched for, or was one of a committee appointed by the Master of a lodge to examine the brother.

Notwithstanding the answer to the first question was approved by the jurisprudence committee we are inclined to question its correctness *as applied to the business then in hand.* If the grand master upon the written voucher of a lodge, can state in his dispensation that certain named individuals whom he has never seen are Master Masons, why cannot a lodge upon the voucher of one whom they know to be a Master Mason accept his avouchment as to the masonic character of these individuals whom *he* knows to be Master Masons, as sufficient for the business then in hand? Neither the written avouchment of the lodge to the grand master, nor the personal avouchment of a known Master Mason for any of these individuals named would admit them to a lodge unless they were present in the flesh when the avouchment was made; nor would their being named in the grand master's dispensation admit them. The taking over of the "masonic knowledge" which must be had before a person can be admitted to a masonic lodge, requires the presence of three—the party avouching, the party avouched for and the party avouched to. Certifying to the masonic character of petitioners for a new lodge is done by mail and is always counted sufficient for the object in view, identifying the parties to the extent that the grand master is warranted in putting their names into the dispensation. This is a common usage, and so common that it shows that

certification in such matters is not bound by the unyielding lines which define avouchment for visitors. If, as the grand master says in the second answer, it is an established rule in Idaho—referring now to avouchment in its strictest sense—that no brother can vouch for another unless he has sat in lodge with him, or has examined him in his official capacity as a member of an examining committee appointed by the master, then it is time the rule was re-stated. Suppose, for illustration, that Brother ZIEGLER, of Washington, with whom we have often sat in lodge, had also sat in lodge with Brother COWEN, and that we three should meet; and in introducing us Brother ZIEGLER should say: "Brother ROBBINS, this is Brotner COWEN, of Idaho, a brother Mason; I vouch for him as a Master Mason." Our lawful information that Brother COWEN was a Master Mason would then be complete for all purposes. All that is necessary is that the three should be present when the voucher is given and that attention be so specifically called to the subject as to make it certain that a lawful avouchment is intended. Under like conditions this voucher may be passed on indefinitely, and is equally valid with one based on the twain having sat together in open lodge.

The grand master also decided that a lodge might confer all the degrees by courtesy for a lodge in another state, who had elected him thereto, and that it being an act of courtesy the fee would belong to the electing lodge; that the loss of two fingers of the right hand rendered a candidate ineligible for the degrees; that an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft may sit in a lodge not his own unless objection comes from within the lodge, and that there is no limit to the time they may remain unadvanced; and these all properly passed muster with the committee on jurisprudence. But three decisions growing out of their liquor law—which exempts from its penalties those who were in the business when the law was passed—were disapproved. In one case a brother who was an employe in the liquor business when the law went into effect, afterwards changed from employe to proprietor; the second was rendered on conditions substantially the same; while the third case is thus stated:

"Elmore Lodge No. 30 requests Silver City Lodge No. 13 to confer the second and third degrees upon W. D. Evans of this place. Mr. Evans is in the hotel business and conducts a bar in connection with said hotel. He was in the hotel business prior to September 1903. Is he amenable to Sec. 8, of Article XIV, of Grand Lodge By-Laws?"

In each case the grand master held that the parties were not amenable to the law, manifestly because he thought they had not gone into the liquor business after the law become operative; but the jurisprudence committee were prepared to "catch 'em going and catch 'em coming;" they say:

Your committee approve decisions numbered one, two, three, four, five, seven, eight and ten, but your committee do not approve of decisions numbered six, nine and eleven. Decisions seven and eight are made upon the same facts. If section 8 of Article XIV means anything, there are

two separate and distinct things a member of a lodge at the time of its adoption cannot lawfully do unless he was then in the liquor business, viz.: First, become a proprietor in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. Second, become an employee in the sale of intoxicating liquors. To change from employe to proprietor is commencing the business of the sale of intoxicating liquors, which we think is prohibited by section 8.

We think the case under decision No. 11 is a more flagrant violation of said section 8 than the other two. If W. D. Evans was engaged either as employe or proprietor in the sale of intoxicating liquors when he received the first degree of Masonry, Elmore lodge violated said section. If he was not in that business before receiving the first degree, and was in that business when the second and third degrees were conferred, Silver City Lodge No. 13 violated said section, in conferring said degrees, and if Elmore lodge knew he was in that business, it should not have requested said degrees to be conferred, but should have stopped him, compelled him to quit the business or to expel him. By passing said sections this grand lodge stamped its disapproval of the liquor business. Its object was to prevent Masons from engaging in that business either as proprietor or employe, and while the same is the law this grand lodge should compel its enforcement.

We will eliminate Brother Evans in what we have to say, because we have no means of knowing whether the things that hang on the committee's "if" really impend or not, but we think they are straining jurisprudence to its utmost tension when they disapprove the grand master's construction of the law in the other two cases. Clearly, the brethren had simply remained in the business, and whether one was paid for attending to it by somebody else, or paid himself for attending to it did not alter his relation to the main question.

The grand master recommended that instead of eligibility for the office of master being gained by previous service as warden, it be made contingent upon the possession of a certificate from the grand lecturer that the holder is able to give the Idaho work and lectures entire; but this did not meet with favor either from the committee or the grand lodge.

The grand lodges of Costa Rica and Valley of Mexico were recognized without any assigned reasons; the grand lodges of Western Australia and Queensland put on the waiting list, the first because of a controversy between it and a body of odds and ends calling itself by the same name, and the latter for the double reason that the Grand Lodge of Queensland was a recent formation, and that from reading its proceedings there was reason to believe that the District Grand Lodge of Queensland (English) was not entirely satisfied with the forming of it, although the bearing of the mood of the district grand lodge upon the question is not pointed out; and with reference to the so-called Grand Lodge of Brazil the following clear cut report of a special committee was adopted:

We, your committee, to whom was referred the request for recognition from the Grand Lodge of Brazil, would respectfully report that from the evidence before us we would conclude that said grand lodge is subordinate

to the Supreme Council of Brazil, and as we do not favor the recognition by this grand lodge of any body that is not supreme in its own jurisdiction we would recommend that the further consideration of this request be postponed.

Three new lodges were chartered; $500 was appropriated for the erection of a monument to the memory of Past Grand Master Edward A. Stevenson and family, a gracious and praiseworthy remembrance; the by-laws so amended that the non-receipt of the returns of a lodge on or before the thirty-first day of August shall be *prima facie* evidence of neglect of duty by the master, subjecting him "without other proceeding" to censure by the grand lodge, and summarily subjecting the lodge to a fine of ten dollars. The summary features of this legislation look to us like a confession on the part of the grand lodge that it could not trust itself to try a case of delinquency on its merits—a confession perhaps creditable to its heart, but not to its backbone, and not calculated to impress future delinquents with the seriousness of their impending danger.

A reception and an elegant banquet given to the members of the grand lodge by Boise Lodge No. 2, and Adah Chapter of the Eastern Star, evoked an appreciative resolution of thanks.

Albert W. Gordon, of Kendrick, was elected grand master; Theophilus W. Randall, Boise, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (93 pp.) is the third by its author, Bro. George E. Knepper, who devotes nearly two of the limited number of pages in which he notices the proceedings of sixty-two grand lodges, to our proceedings for 1903:

The personal equation, which always lends additional interest, appears in the following, and we agree that he has a right to congratulate himself on the inclination which he gave that twig:

The grand orator, Bro. James B. McFatrich, delivered the oration.

Bro. Edward Cook moved that "the most earnest thanks of this grand lodge be extended to the grand orator for his sublime, stirring, beautiful, elegant and eloquent oration." We'll let it stand with that. A young lad in his teens, bearing the same name and living in northern Illinois, was a pupil of the writer in 1878 and 1879. It is but natural that he should enter the medical profession in view of his father's success in the same vocation. It is assumed then that the young lad and the grand orator are the same person. The oration itself is the best evidence of the excellent start he received in the years above mentioned.

Considering his limited space Brother Knepper gives a very successful summary of the doings of our grand lodge and the work of the year chronicled by Grand Master Moulton in his address.

INDIANA, 1905.

84TH ANNUAL. INDIANAPOLIS. MAY 23.

The portrait of the year is that of the incoming grand master.

Fifteen past grand masters were present. Of the four absentees, one (WM. E. ENGLISH) sent regrets. Thirty-one grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois not of the number.

The grand master (GEO. E. GRIMES) congratulated the grand lodge that the circle of past grand masters present one year before, remained unbroken.

Several corner-stones had been laid, but he refused to lay the corner-stone of a water-works building owned by private parties, for the conclusive reason that it was not a public structure. Of work by courtesy, he says:

A number of requests from sister jurisdictions to lodges in Indiana to confer degrees for them have come through the proper channels, taken up and in all cases papers being regular the requests have been granted. Favors of a similar character have been made by lodges in Indiana of lodges of other jurisdictions, which in all cases have been courteously and fraternally complied with.

From his apparent familiarity with these cases, we presume the requests passed through his office and that in his opinion the "proper channels" to which he refers, lay along those lines. To our mind the proper channel is that which reaches direct from one lodge to another, they being the only parties interested.

Of the decisions reported by the grand master, only the following was disapproved:

"Can a lodge donate a sum of money to be used for the purpose of putting a window in a church, the window to carry the name and number of our lodge and a few masonic emblems?"

"Answer. Yes. The funds of a masonic lodge are at the command of the lodge; they have the right to use said means for all legitimate, charitable or holy purposes."

The law committee wisely say:

Your committee are unanimous in the opinion that it is highly improper to display the name and number of a lodge, together with masonic emblems, on the window of church, or any other edifice erected and used for other than masonic purposes, and consequently any donation from the funds of a lodge for such display would not be for any "legitimate, charitable or holy purpose."

Other decisions of general interest are: That an objection to the initiation of a candidate prior to the ballot cannot be entertained, which is another way of saying what we have long insisted, that the right of objection cannot come into existence until the immemorial method of preventing the admission of an undesirable candidate has been tried in vain; that there is no law forbidding a lodge from having billiard and card tables in their social rooms, and paying for them and their keeping out of the funds of the lodge; that but one candidate at a time can be introduced in the first section of the Entered Apprentice degree, and that where a lodge has decided by a majority vote to confer the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason upon an Entered Apprentice at the request of another lodge, the conferring of the degrees cannot be prevented by objection of a member, nor could the objector require him to withdraw from the lodge as soon as the work is finished, he having been brought there by a vote of the lodge.

The following amendment to the regulation on waiver of jurisdiction, makes their law respecting waiver of concurrent jurisdiction substantially the same as ours was for twenty-five years prior to 1902:

"And before any such lodge shall waive jurisdiction all the other lodges having concurrent jurisdiction shall be notified of the request and at least one month shall elapse before such lodge shall waive jurisdiction and should any lodge having concurrent jurisdiction object, said waiver shall not be granted."

The following shows the method of procedure deemed necessary by the Grand Lodge of Indiana, to authorize a lodge in another state to receive the petition of an Entered Apprentice who was left "in the air" by the revocation of the charter of the lodge wherein he was made:

Your committee on charters and dispensations, to whom was referred the petition of Bro. Orville Winthrop McMichael, who respectfully represents that he was on July 27, 1896, regularly initiated as an Entered Apprentice in the late Evergreen Lodge No. 403 at Wheeler, Indiana, that before advancement the charter of said lodge was revoked by the grand lodge (see proceedings 1900); that he is permanently located in the city of Chicago, state of Illinois, and being desirous of receiving the Fellow Craft and Master Mason's degrees requests a waiver of all rights to said degrees vested in the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons of Indiana to Standard Lodge No. 873, A. F. and A. M., located at Chicago under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

This petition is accompanied by a request from Standard Lodge No. 873, A. F. and A. M., for a waiver of jurisdiction as set forth in the above statement and further that Brother McMichael desires to petition said Standard lodge for the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees, that Brother McMichael has been regularly vouched for as an Entered Apprentice in said lodge.

We, therefore, recommend that the prayer of the petitioner and request for waiver of jurisdiction of said Standard Lodge No. 873 be granted and that a proper certificate be issued to that effect.

The committee on ways and means, reporting on a resolution for creating and maintaining a grand charity fund, reported adversely and the grand lodge concurred; they say:

We deem it unwise and inexpedient for this grand lodge to assume the great responsibility of dispensing masonic charity, a duty which is incumbent upon every lodge of Masons and every individual Mason. The lodge in whose jurisdiction an applicant for charity resides is the best qualified to judge of the needs and wants of the applicant. The lodge or brother should if possible anticipate the wants and necessities of the less fortunate and not compel him or them to suffer the extreme humiliation of applying for masonic charity. Let each lodge and each individual brother practice the beautiful tenets of Masonry and not compel the needy to wait until this grand lodge could convene a committee to furnish relief for those in immediate want.

The greatest of masonic attributes is charity, not systematic charity but that charity which springs from the sympathetic and responsive heart, the heart that can feel for another.

Your committee are, therefore, of the opinion that the true meaning and intent of masonic charity can be the better exemplified by each of the lodges in their respective communities than by any committee appointed by this grand lodge so widely separated from those who may be in need of immediate assistance.

The same conservative spirit pervades the grand master's remarks on the subject of a Masonic Home, the same disinclination to let sentiment run away with judgment. A site for a home having been offered to the grand lodge, the grand master visited the spot, the home of the proposed donor, Bro. John Grimes, near New Bethel. He says:

We found a pleasant home of ten or twelve rooms, good outbuildings, a farm of one hundred twenty acres in a splendid state of cultivation, which this good brother offered to donate to the Grand Lodge of Indiana under the condition that they would establish at some future time a Masonic Home on this farm and the further condition that he retain a life interest for himself and wife, or that provision be made for their care and maintenance during the remainder of their life.

While he seems to be impressed with the probability that Indiana will have an orphans' home at some time, he says:

While sentimentally considered a home may be made the subject of laudations in orations and on public occasions, yet the establishment and maintenance of such an institution entails so much and such a constantly increasing demand on the lodges that the most careful and conservative action should be considered, and determine as to whether or not it will be wise or prudent for the grand lodge to undertake it in the near future.

Upon his recommendation the proposition and the whole subject went to a committee for deliberate investigation and report.

Upon the recommendation of the committee on correspondence the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland—the formation of which seemed to the committee to be regular in every respect—was deferred until next year.

Inspection seems to be doing its good work slowly, but we think profitably. Among other things, the grand inspector says:

As this is but a brief report of progress made, I have not deemed it prudent to mention by name or location, the particular lodge whose records disclosed a disregard of or want of familiarity with the general rules and regulations. One lodge, I found, administers the "heroic remedy" of "expulsion" for non-payment of dues; another "by resolution" exempts ministers of the gospel from payment of "initiation fees and dues;" the records of another lodge show that there are members on the roll that settled the "initiation fee by note, and the notes still unpaid." In all cases where attention has been called to these and other errors they have been corrected at the time or assurances given that they would be, and a reference to the section of the general regulations applicable to the case, readily accepted as the rule to be followed in the future.

The grand lodge chartered six new lodges; listened with great appreciation to a speech by Past Grand Master McDonald, chairman of the committee on correspondence, speaking now in his official capacity as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah, a position which may possibly account for his gallant attitude towards the sisters, cousins and aunts of the Eastern Star, which we noticed last year; and to a like felicitous effort by Past Grand Master Dunbar, the representative of Oklahoma; and decorated the retiring grand master with a jewel of his rank, presented by the senior grand deacon, Charles N. Mikels, in a speech whose fanciful beauty could hardly excuse its six-page dimensions.

Alfred W. Emery, of Evansville, was elected grand master; Calvin W. Prather, Indianapolis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence, or "Indiana Annual Masonic Review," (124 pp.), is again by Past Grand Master Daniel McDonald, who had a hard tussle with the grip just as he had squared himself for the last half of his work, but not even the combined aches inflicted by that aggravating adversary could shake him from the "mildness, moderation and decorum" to which he had aforetime anchored himself. He devotes nearly four pages to our proceedings for 1904, touching with discriminating hand the subjects presented in the address of Grand Master Wright; the business of the grand lodge; the oration of Brother Northcott, which he characterizes as "short, pithy and to the point," and from which he quotes the closing paragraph; the revision of laws and the report on correspondence. He has the following reference to one of our past grand masters which will be of unusual interest to our readers, few of whom have known much of his history after he left Illinois:

The portrait of Francis M. Blair, grand master of Illinois, 1861-2, appears in the body of the proceedings. Brother Blair in the later 60's moved to Indianapolis and for a few years was the editor of the *Masonic Advocate*. He died, we believe, while connected with that publication, about 1870.

Brother Blair's first name was Fergus, not Francis; we do not know if it betokened a Scotch ancestry. He was a man of dignified presence

and of great earnestness, but he lacked one characteristic which SYDNEY SMITH attributes to the Scot—the inability to get a joke into his head without a surgical operation.

Brother MCDONALD is not greatly impressed with the importance of the apron question—how it should be worn—so long as it is clean. Of the investigations of Grand Master OWEN D. THOMAS, of Kentucky, he says:

His conclusion is that Master Masons, as skilled workmen, should wear their aprons, as do the Fellow Crafts, bib down and flowing freely; but when desired they may be worn with the crown up as a badge of rank. We do not see that he has shed very much light on this "vexed question." "When desired," is very indefinite. There is just one way of wearing the apron and that is the right way, if anybdy knows what that is, and we have never yet found any one who could produce the proof that he knew anything about it. In the early formation of the fraternity it was made up entirely of Entered Apprentices, who being bearers of burden, wore aprons to protect their clothing, about the same as stonemasons do now-a-days. The "bosses," or masters and grand masters, probably wore no aprons, and aprons were certainly not introduced into the ceremonies until the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees, as we now have them, were invented and the system organized into the three degrees. Preston in England and those who preceded him probably formulated these degrees, at any rate whoever did invent them introduced the apron and the other emblems and symbols of the F. C. and M. M.'s degrees. We do not believe, however, that this is a question of such great "pith and moment" that it is likely to disturb the equilibrium of our great and glorious institution even if the question should never be satisfactorily settled. It is not the "Masonic" or other clothing a man wears that makes him a Mason. It is the "internal" and not the "external" qualifications that Masonry requires, and it is probably true that a man could be a pretty good sort of Mason if there wasn't such an article of clothing as "a lamb-skin apron with one corner tucked up."

Of making a privileged class in Masonry—a practice which Illinois long ago repudiated—he says:

And then again the practice of admitting clergymen without the payment of the usual initiation fee seems to us to be outside of the original plan of Masonry. There can be no good reason shown why a preacher, good, bad or indifferent, fair to middling, or otherwise, should be taken into the masonic fraternity free of charge any more than any other man who behaves himself just as well. While the masonic institution teaches "the most perfect system of morals, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols," it does not pretend to be a religion. It requires only of those who apply for membership a belief in a Supreme Being and that he be a good man and true. It does not give to any class of applicants any special privileges over any other class. They are all on the same level. Because a man is a preacher in any one of the one-hundred-fifty different church organizations in this country, each claiming to be *the* church, can be no valid reason why he should be dead-headed through the organization. If a man's clerical robe is to be a passport to masonic preferment, let's all turn to be preachers!

Other passages ranging from grave to gay, though marked for our pages, we must omit.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1904.

31ST ANNUAL. CLAREMORE. AUGUST 9.

The fly leaf carries a portrait of the strong, rugged face of ROYALL JONATHAN ALLEN, past grand master.

Nine past grand masters were present, and also the representatives of twenty-five jurisdictions, Illinois in the person of Past Grand Master SILAS ARMSTRONG, of Wyandotte.

Past Grand Master W. L. EAGLETON, of Oklahoma, was a visitor.

The grand master (PHILIP D. BREWER,) said this had been a prosperous year for Masonry in the Territory. He announced the death of BENJAMIN G. MARTIN, grand lecturer, and JOHN W. BREEDLOVE, past master.

Referring to waiver of jurisdiction the grand master reports:

At the request of the grand officers of the grand jurisdiction of Arkansas, on July 8, 1904, I waived the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, as to Mr. William S. Tarpley as resident thereof, in favor of Caney Lodge No. 500, of the grand jurisdiction of Arkansas, same being done upon representations made to me, which in my judgment justified my action.

On October 25, 1903, I refused to waive jurisdiction over a Mr. Joseph M. Dickerson, in favor of the grand jurisdiction of Arkansas, for reasons fully justifying my refusal, and probably not necessary to mention in detail.

We wondered when we read this if we could believe our own eyes, and continued to wonder until we came upon the report of the committee on law and usage (Past Grand Master ARMSTRONG, chairman,) when, *mirabile dictu!*—we found the following, which had been adopted:

Subordinate lodges have no right to grant a waiver of jurisdiction outside of this grand jurisdiction. Said waiver must be granted by this grand lodge or its grand master, and then only by consent or recommendation of the lodge within whose jurisdiction the petitioner resides.

We then realized that the grand master had really assumed to do what he said he had done, waived the jurisdiction of the grand lodge in one case and refused to waive it in another, when he never had the shadow of authority to do either. There is no more reason in law why a grand master or a grand lodge should assume to approve or disapprove a petition to a lodge for a waiver of its exclusive right to make a Mason of an applicant residing in its territory than there is why he should assume to approve or disapprove a petition to a lodge to exercise that exclusive right and make such resident a Mason.

The grand master calls attention to a new danger in the clandestine line, the making of white Masons in "negro so-called masonic lodges." He had investigated reports of this kind and to his horror and chagrin and found that a lodge of this kind and color at Bristow had at least one white member and another at Newby, at least three; and he told the craft of the neighborhood to look out for such.

The decisions reported by the grand master are mostly elementary in character. An exception is the following:

6. Can a master of a lodge vouch for a visiting brother, with whom he has never sat in lodge, but whom he has examined the day before lodge met, in a private way, at his office?

Answer: No. This would not, in my opinion, be a proper avouchment, and besides, it would set a precedent that would be dangerous beyond measure.

The only justification for this decision (which was approved), is the desirability of having a record that the visitor was examined by a committee. But as the master appoints the committee and is probably as well aware as anybody whether they are more or less capable than himself of conducting an examination, and as he alone is responsible for the admission of visitors to his lodge and has to judge whether every avouchment offered is proper or improper, we confess our inability to see in what direction such a precedent would become dangerous.

The following well put observations upon drunkenness among Masons, are worthy of preservation:

It is with the keenest regret that I feel compelled to report that during the past year I have had repeated complaints about members of different lodges being addicted to the habit of getting drunk.

While these reports have come to me regarding members in several different lodges, I am proud to say that my observation has been that they are exceptional cases, and that the great body of Indian Territory Masonry is free from this vice. Yet, still, I am constrained to sound a warning to all lodges that no vice known to our present civilization can do more to tear down Masonry, and blot its fair name, than for it to tolerate this evil. The world has learned, and justly so, to look upon the masonic fraternity as being composed of the best, most moral, conservative and temperate body of men anywhere banded together. And a single instance of drunkenness of a known Mason in the community is noted and commented upon and most harshly criticised by the profane. And equally so among even the very men who are guilty themselves. It is because it is not expected of a Mason.

I admonish all lodges to refuse absolutely to elect any man to take the degrees unless he is a sober man; do not take professions of reform until time has demonstrated the genuineness of the claims.

The report of the trustees of the orphans' home fund shows that it now amounts to $21,655.34. We are glad to second the effort of Past Grand Master FURMAN, the financial agent of the fund, to perpetuate the name of a noble woman of whom he tells in his report:

Allow me to commend to you as an example of pure charity a noble woman whose acquaintance I had the great good fortune to make this year. She is a widow and is in only moderate circumstances. I was dining at her hospitable table and noticed two children to whom she was showing motherly attention. I said: "Are these your grandchildren?" She replied: "No; they are not any kin to me. They are orphans, and I could not stand to see them suffer." This so touched my heart that I made inquiry of others and learned that during long years of widowhood this noble woman has always had at least one orphan in her home and some times she has had a number. Bro. Joe LaHay, of Claremore lodge, tells me that within his knowledge she has reared and educated at least twenty orphan children. You all want to know the name of this noble woman. She is a Cherokee Indian, and the widow of a Master Mason. She lives at Tahlequah and is affectionately called by every one "Aunt Eliza." Her name is Mrs. Alburty. Brethren, while we have been professing Masonry this woman has been living Masonry. As royal blood flows through her veins as ever came from the heart of any queen. She has not expected earthly recognition or reward. She has been prompted alone by the goodness of her heart, by her love for humanity.

The grand lodge chartered no less than fifteen new lodges; listened to an excellent oration of the practical sort, on "Masonic Light," publicly delivered by Grand Orator S. C. Fullerton, of Miami; on the recommendation of the committee on correspondence deferred action on the application of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico for recognition, pending further investigation; raised the grand secretary's inadequate salary ($800) to $1,000; committed the irregularity of permitting the representatives of the newly-chartered but unconstituted lodges to vote; and selected Tulsa, Creek Nation, as the next place of meeting.

Wilson Otho Bruton, of Muldrow, was elected grand master; Joseph Samuel Murrow, Atoka, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (125 pp.) is again the work of Thomas C. Humphrey, past grand master of Arkansas, now affiliated with the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, who says in submitting it:

It has been the policy of the committee, in commenting upon the acts of the other grand masonic bodies to endeavor to give no offence, but rather to use such language that will knit us closer together in the bonds of fraternational friendship.

His notice of Illinois is of the proceedings of 1903, the closing year of Grand Master Moulton's administration. He quotes from the grand master's address touching clandestine Masonry, and lays the oration of Brother McFatrich under contribution for an extended extract from its closing periods. The charities of the Illinois lodges are noted, and reference is made to the report on correspondence.

IOWA, 1905.

62ND ANNUAL. DAVENPORT. JUNE 6.

To say that this volume of the Annals of Iowa Masonry bears the imprint of the printing house which has done for Davenport what Schlitz beer has done for Milwaukee, and is edited by Grand Secretary PARVIN, is a guarantee that as a specimen of bookmaking it is fully up to the standard of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. Besides the perennial cut of the Iowa Masonic Library and Annex and interior views of the library, it contains portraits (accompanying biographical sketches) of the retiring grand master, SUMNER MILLER, his successor, WILLIAM HENRY NORRIS; the two grand wardens, LOUIS BLOCK and CHARLES EMERSON; the grand treasurer, MILO D. GIBBS; Past Grand Masters JOHN D. VINCIL, of Missouri, and SAMUEL MANNING TODD, of Louisiana, and Past Grand Secretary OLIVER A. WHITTEMORE, of Colorado. The last three also do duty on memorial pages, as do also those of Past Grand Masters GEORGE B. VANSAUN, JOHN N. MCCLANNAHAN and ALMON R. DEWEY, of Iowa.

Nine past grand masters were present. The opening prayer of our valued friend of years, the grand chaplain, Bro. the Rev. Dr. J. C. W. COXE, is a model in matter and spirit. Knowing his aversion to the printing of occasional prayers, we forbear from reproducing here all but the last perfect sentence:

May Thy Kingdom Come—a fair chance for every man, a square deal for every cause, the era of true brotherhood among men because of the Fatherhood of God, who is over all blessed forever. *Amen.*

On Grand Master MILLER was laid the heavy task of announcing the death of three past grand masters: JOHN N. MCCLANNAHAN, GEORGE B. VANSAUN and ALMON R. DEWEY. These were all strong men in their way, but in all round ability and force of character Brother DEWEY was more than peer. The tribute paid him by his friend, Bro. J. R. LINDSAY, committee on the fraternal dead, is a rare piece of appreciative analytical eulogy.

The grand master had refused all applications for dispensations to accept petitions and ballot out of time, but in some instances had granted dispensations to re-ballot on applications for the degrees.

He thus indorses Brother MORCOMBE'S suggestion for the celebration of the bicentennary of the formation of the first grand lodge:

It is with pleasure I endorse the suggestion, believing that as an Iowa brother has been first to propose the same, the Iowa Grand Lodge should also be first to accord such endorsement. It may appear that this is looking far into the future, but twelve years will be necessary to properly bring out and perfect the details of such a meeting.

This was warmly indorsed by the committee on address.

Attention was called to the fact that some jurisdictions contain a large number of clandestine lodges, and the necessity of greater caution was emphasized by reading the following letter, received last year by the grand master, and dated at Milo, Iowa:

"We have living in our jurisdiction a Mr. ————————, who has held membership for ten years in Mt. Tabor Lodge, of Chillicothe, Ohio, which, by the way, is a clandestine lodge. Mr. ———————— had no knowledge that it was other than regular and has visited a number of Iowa lodges, all of whom have examined him closely and admitted him. When I informed him that his lodge was clandestine, he refrained from all masonic talk with the brethren and has renounced his lodge, for, as he says, 'I want to be honest and right.'"

In a case where a rejected applicant of an Iowa lodge had recently returned from a visit to Scotland with a certificate from a Glasgow lodge showing that he had been regularly made a Master Mason therein, and had also in his possession a certificate of life membership issued by the same lodge, the Iowa lodge asked: *"First,* Is he entitled to visit our lodge? *Second,* Being a life member, would he be entitled to Masonic burial?" The grand master answered:

My answer to the first was that he would be permitted to visit under the same conditions and restrictions as a worthy member of any other grand jurisdiction. To the second query I answered, Yes; if he be permitted to visit he should certainly be granted the same rights and privileges as any other non-resident Master Mason in good standing.

The grand master was right in putting his right to masonic burial on the ground that he was a Master Mason in good standing. Apart from the fact that his life membership insures his good standing so long as the latter is not impaired by disciplinary proceedings for some offence, the certificate thereof cuts no figure in Iowa, it being a matter wholly between the Glasgow lodge and the brother.

Of masonic politics the grand master says:

It is to be regretted that many Iowa brethren are either so ignorant of the laws of this jurisdiction or have such a total disregard for them as to sometimes use the methods of ward politicians in a scramble for grand lodge offices. This grand lodge has repeatedly placed its stamp of disapproval upon these practices, and yet some of the brethren from year to year utterly disregard its mandates. * * * * *

I would not be understood as criticising an honorable ambition for preferment in the order; it is the means employed, such as writing letters, trading votes, and similar methods that should be condemned.

This was heartily commended by the committee on address, whose report was concurred in by the grand lodge. "And the band played on."

The trustees of the grand lodge reported that they had fixed the compensation of the grand lodge historian, whose appointment was authorized at the preceding session, at fifteen dollars per week.

A case before the committee on appeals and grievances: an appeal from a sentence of expulsion was sustained and the case reversed and remanded for errors, the chief of which is indicated in the following:

"That the said brother did, on the 15th day of April, 1904, in the county of Keokuk, and state of Iowa, in the district court of said county, in open court, enter a plea of guilty upon an indictment charging the said brother with the crime of bigamy." The service of notice on the accused was substituted, and the worshipful master appointed a brother to defend the accused, who filed objections to the charges. The objections were overruled by the lodge. Your committee is of the opinion that the objections should have been sustained. The lodge probably intended to charge the accused with the crime of bigamy, which is a felony under the laws of this state, and, therefore, by section 279 of the code, a masonic offence. What the lodge did, in fact, charge him with was with pleading guilty to the indictment for bigamy. Pleading guilty has never been a felony. It is a form of confession which the courts and the moral opinion of our country has always upheld and has never condemned. The information should have charged that the brother was guilty of a felony, to-wit: bigamy, setting forth the time and place with as much particularity as possible, and then on the trial introduce in evidence his plea of guilty as a proof sustaining the charge.

Last year the custodians of the work were directed to report at this communication on the proper method of examining a proposed visitor. In the able report on the subject, presented by the chairman, Past Grand Master GRANGER, the sensible ground is taken that apart from some general rules or methods that uniformly obtained, no definite prescriptions could be made, but that each occasion would disclose to the intelligent committee the forms to be observed. Discussing the relation of examinations to the Installation Charges, the custodians say:

One of the ancient charges to a master, at his installation, is as follows: "You agree that no visitor shall be received into your lodge without due examination and producing proper vouchers of his having been initiated into a regular lodge." This charge is included in the summary of ancient charges embodied in the ceremonials of this grand lodge, as adopted by it in 1890, and is assented to by every master before being inducted into office. It has been adopted as an ancient charge with probably little or no attention to its literal meaning or the construction it might receive. It is thought by some to mean that no visitor shall be admitted to a lodge without both the examination and the production of documentary proof of initiation in a regular lodge. If such a literal interpretation is to obtain it is doubtful if there has been a master in Iowa, during its masonic history, that has not violated it, for we know that in this grand lodge, and in our subordinate lodges, visitors from this grand jurisdiction and from foreign grand jurisdictions are admitted on the avouchment of a brother who has merely sat in lodge with them, and we confidently state that this practice obtains in grand jurisdictions generally, if not without exception. In such a case the person is unmistakeably a *visitor*, and the language of the ancient charge is that "*no* visitor shall be received into your lodges without due examination and producing proper vouchers of his having been initiated into a regular lodge." A *voucher* is not, from necessity, a document or other paper evidence, but it may be a person who affirms to the

truth of a proposition. It is defined to be "one who gives witness or full attestation to anything." It may also, of course, be documentary proof. Hence, from a literal point of view we are not forced to the conclusion that the words, "producing proper vouchers," means the production of documentary evidence but it may be the production of a person who proves the fact by verbal statement.

We are much if not entirely relieved of any burden to inquire after the general masonic interpretation to be placed on these words as a part of an ancient charge because of the action of this grand lodge in giving the ancient charge legislative sanction. So that the understanding of the grand lodge as to its meaning is the understanding that should obtain throughout the jurisdiction. As to the understanding of the grand lodge there can be no doubt for at the session of the enactment, as well as in all sessions before and since, the grand lodge has received visitors on personal avouchments, with no formal examinations or other presentation of vouchers. All these grand lodges have had, as members, the masters of the jurisdiction, and in all their lodges visitation upon personal avouchments has been the rule. The rule has also obtained in this grand lodge, and throughout the jurisdiction, of mere verbal examinations where personal avouchment could not be had. When a committee, regularly appointed, has made its examination by verbal inquiry, including the test oath, in which the applicant must, on a Mason's oath, say that he had been regularly initiated, passed, and raised "in a just and lawfully constituted lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons," and the committee has found, from such evidence, that his statements are true, and he is admitted as a visitor, we do not hesitate to say that he is received upon "due examination, and after producing proper vouchers of his having been initiated into a regular lodge."

Reporting on some methods as advisable, they say that they thought it advisable to change the form of the test oath, leaving out the words, "That I am not expelled or suspended and know of no just cause why I should be," and substitute therefor the words, "and that I am now a member of the order in good standing." This is substantially what we personally have been in the habit of doing (except that we never use the inadmissible word "Order" when referring to the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons) by permitting the first part of the clause to stand and adding after the word "suspended," *and that I am now in good standing in the fraternity*. The custodians voice our reasons for this:

A member is in good standing, masonically speaking, until charges are pending against him, even though there may be just cause for charges, and we do not think an examining committee should be permitted to arraign, convict, and punish him even on his own plea of guilty. The cases are almost without number where Masons have violated some masonic law that would justify charges that pass unnoticed, or with some brotherly caution, because the lodge of his membership covers his faults with the mantle of charity with the hope of better results than by hasty punishment. The non-payment of dues is, perhaps, the most common.

We agree with the custodians as to the right of a visiting brother to inspect the charter, their opinion being thus expressed:

As we understand, it is the office of the charter to prove the character of the lodge, and it is really issued for that purpose, and we think that, in any case where the master would examine a Mason with a view to visitation, he should, on request, be permitted to inspect the charter.

On the recommendation of the committee on correspondence recognition was extended to the so-called Grand Lodge of Porto Rico, which so far as we are advised has not purposely divulged enough as to its constituents when it was "reorganized" on the 2nd of April, 1900, at San Juan, to enable the masonic world to certainly find out whether there were enough of the remnants of the lodges which organized it at Mayaquez in 1885, still in existence, even on paper, to form a grand lodge, or to resuscitate one long moribund. Indeed there is strong ground for believing that the "reorganized" body was, like the "Grand Lodge of Ontario" and the so-called Grand Lodge of Western Australia which first attempted to occupy that state, chiefly launched by "unattached Masons."

Of Queensland the committee say:

It would appear that the brethren seeking to establish an independent grand lodge were unwise in their methods of procedure, and thus brought upon themselves condemnation of the parent grand bodies. It is true that at first the new organization was recognized by Ireland, but upon more complete information this recognition was withdrawn. It is useless to enter upon discussion of the rights of masonic lodges in establishing grand lodges. The present case hinges solely upon the methods adopted.

We do not object to delay on the part of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, but the Iowa committee is the first to intimate that the condemnation of the parent grand bodies was brought upon the new grand lodge by unwise methods of procedure. On the contrary, there seems to be a very general consensus of opinion that the proceedings were regular, and where recognition has been withheld or delayed it has been because a majority of the lodges in Queensland had not joined in the movement. But apart from this, we wonder that our brother is willing that the impression should go out to the craft of Iowa, for whom he is primarily writing, that the condemnation or the approbation of parent grand bodies has any different bearing on the case than the condemnation or approbation of any other grand bodies. And as to methods, their wisdom or unwisdom must be determined by those upon whom the responsibility rests; and although it is the right of every outsider to differ with them as to whether their course was the wisest possible under the circumstances, we do not think he is justified in so expressing that difference as to make it reflect back upon acts which he concedes to be clearly within the rights of the lodges, to discredit them.

We have discussed the Queensland situation elsewhere in this report and do not desire to go over the ground again, but there is one remark of the Iowa committee that requires notice because what is usually implied

by those who would discredit the new grand lodge, here takes the form of a definite statement, viz.: "Only thirty-nine (lodges) identified themselves with the movement to establish an independent grand lodge, one hundred and thirteen declining to leave the provincial grand lodges of which they were members." One hundred and thirteen lodges did not decline to leave their provincial grand lodges; just one lodge, and that of the Irish constitution, so declined; the one hundred and thirteen were not permitted by the district and provincial authorities to say whether they would decline or not. Their members were threatened with summary suspension if they brought the matter up in their lodges, or if they even dared to talk about it while at refreshment after the lodge was closed! One cannot say how many would have declined had they been permitted to pass upon the question, but the violence of the repressive measures resorted to by the district authorities, English and Scottish, shows that they dared not trust the lodges lest a majority should favor the project.

Brother Morcombe also recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodge of France, but action thereon was deferred for a year.

At the expense of space that we can illy spare and of time which at this late hour is even more valuable than space, we give here so much of the communication from the "Grand Lodge of France" as has any essential connection with the question of recognition:

"The Grand Lodge of France, which has always made effort to remain faithful to the traditions of the ancient and pure Masonry of St. John, and particularly to those masonic usages which were introduced into France during the first half of the eighteenth century, is desirous of entering into friendly and fraternal relations with all the regular masonic bodies of the globe. It would be especially agreeable to this body to enter into an official relationship with the grand lodges of the United States, in order that those of its members who may travel in America can be recognized as regular Masons. * * *

This he says is signed by the grand master and grand secretary, and is under the seal of the Grand Lodge of France, and continues:

"We address to you, by the same mail, a copy of our constitutions, and will leave it entirely with you whether you wish us to furnish other documents and information, such as would, in your judgment, be useful in considering this matter.

"You will certainly consider, as we do, that the highest interests of the fraternity demand that it shall be universal, and that a constant exchange of ideas should be brought about between the Masons of France and America, to the moral and intellectual benefit of the two countries."

It is to be regretted that the report contains nothing drawn from the constitutions with which the committee was furnished, and nothing of the history of the origin of this "grand lodge," as to when and how it became detached from the supreme council, if it is detached, in order that those who do not, like Brother Morcombe, conclude that when a body is discov-

ered which holds "before its initiates and members the highest ideals of Freemasonry, and is earnestly working for the betterment of men," it is necessarily a recognizable body of Masons or possesses that degree of independence (regardless of rite) which makes it possible for a sovereign grand lodge to enter into fraternal relations with it upon a footing of equality, may see where their duty lies.

Doubtless JUSTIN PINNEY's Grand Lodge of Ohio is holding before its initiates and members the same high ideals—in the same terms and by the same symbols—as the rightful Grand Lodge of Ohio, but here questions come up (regardless of rite) which require consideration even by those who are not "extreme legitimists," before it can be pronounced a recognizable governing body in Masonry.

The administration of the grand lodge charity fund continues to justify the expectations of the craft as to its adaptability to all classes of those in need, while its admirable system of local unsalaried trustees insures a minimum toll from the contributions of the craft, for expenses. Apart from its ministrations the lodges contributed $9,059.85 in the direct relief to destitute Masons and their families.

The grand lodge listened to a report from the grand historian which shows that he not only knows how to work, himself, but knows how to set others to work; chartered three new lodges; exchanged greetings by wire with the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, then in session; presented appropriate aprons to Past Grand Masters GARDNER, CLARK and MILLER, and voted to meet next year at Des Moines.

WILLIAM HENRY NORRIS, of Manchester, was elected grand master; NEWTON R. PARVIN, Cedar Rapids, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (192 pp.), the fourth by Bro. JOSEPH E. MORCOMBE, is of great merit and unflagging interest. We differ very radically on some questions, but find ourselves in accord on many more. He devotes five pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1904, epitomizing their important points in a manner so interesting as to disclose his training. Of the oration he says:

> The annual oration was delivered by Bro. Wm. A. Northcott. It is the product of one used to public speaking. The words "Masonry" and "Masonic" here and there will serve to label it, and at least it has the merit of being short.

Of our special report on requests for recognition from foreign grand lodges, he says:

> Bro. Joseph Robbins, committee on correspondence, again presented a report on requests for recognition from foreign grand lodges. Nine such bodies are considered, but only that of Western Australia comes up to the standard with which Brother Robbins does his measuring. He is at least consistent, though there is over-much harping on one string of illegitimacy.

Our brother will note that most of the nine did not come before us in the normal course of experience, but were referred at the instance of those who never tire of twice told tales: an encore.

He quotes liberally from our report, sometimes with avowed approval, but not so with our proposition that the Masonry which has kept closest to the landmarks has expanded most rapidly. Without attempting to controvert the figures which we brought to the support of this proposition, he says it falls from very inconsistency. But we will let him tell it:

"Fixed fundamental laws" are not to be found in human institutions. The affairs of men consist of a series of adjustments to changing environment. Upon a time the divine right of kings was a fundamental law of government. To question this would have been arch-heresy. Yet the world has moved from the position then occupied, and present day crown wearers who put forth even modified claim to supernatural right of kingship are sadly discredited. Theology has had like foundation stones that the wear and tear of the centuries have disintegrated. Brother Robbins assumes with a great optimism that the fathers of Masonry discovered certain principles of organization which cannot be changed. The argument that immovable limits can be fixed without impeding expansion falls of itself from very inconsistency. To revert back to the original cause of controversy we are willing to believe that others beside ourselves are competent to fix the style and character of the building in which they erect their masonic altars. The difference is after all only in ornamentation. I am loth to restrict my idea of the masonic fraternity to such as have listened to the same words and passed through the exact ceremonials with myself. Masonry, of whatever rite, if I read aright, derives from one common source. Like shoots from one tree, some may have changed in leaf by transplantation, but the stock remains the same. However, I realize that nothing said upon this subject can change the opinion of my brother.

Without arguing the point whether a shoot *might* by transplantation change a leaf, or fruit, from its likeness to the parent tree, the usual cause of such transformation is grafting; and that this may be carried on until the tree is unrecognizable either by its foliage or its fruitage, is a matter of common knowledge.

Under "Kansas," Brother Morcombe voices what we have often tried to say, and so strongly that we can best show our appreciation by cribbing it:

Commenting on the mulct law liquor dealer case and the legislation adopted at the Sioux City session, Brother Shaver protests against the doctrine of "vested rights," and asks, "Why should we recognize a vested right in a saloon-keeper and not in an atheist?" Simply because the two cases are not alike. The restriction against the atheist is fundamental; the objection to the saloon-keeper is ethical—largely conventional. The first the grand lodge itself cannot change or ignore without departing from the compact of masonic governing bodies; the second is a matter entirely for the lodges to consider, and legislation affecting men because of occupation is usurpation of authority on the part of grand lodges. And in saying this it is not from any personal regard for saloon-keepers, or

from any desire to see them members of the fraternity. But we believe in the ballot box and the rectitude of individual Masons as sufficient guards against the entrance of the unworthy or the vicious. We would protest emphatically against the assumption that grand lodges are possessed of power to limit membership beyond the simple requirements which have so far proven sufficient. All else is beyond their province and is strictly within the purview of constituent bodies.

Brother Morcombe brings such enthusiasm to his work that nothing daunts him; he even essays a definition of the Iowa "mulct law," when asked by Bro. Chris. Diehl "to rise and explain":

The Iowa "mulct" law, Brother Diehl, is a peculiar compromise between public conscience and political exigency. A newspaper friend of the writer, to whom the question was referred, insists that it is "a political compromise with the devil, with that personage having the long end of the bargain." Briefly stated it may be said that the old prohibitory law is supposed to be in effect; but if popular consent and municipal permission can be obtained, and the dealer is willing to be "mulcted" in good round sums, he may sell intoxicants. But the "mulcting" process does not carry with it any protection, and in case of violation of the intricate provisions the penalties of the prohibitory law come again into effect.

If any one harbors a suspicion that he is not theologically orthodox, from a masonic point of view, because he advocates the recognition of a section of the alleged Masonry of France, it will be doing him an injustice. If we read him correctly we would find ourselves in accord in the broad, sufficient proposition that Masonry requires an affirmation of Deity, but does not ask a definition of the undefinable.

IRELAND, 1904.

176th Annual. Dublin. December 27.

Down to a few years ago the printed matter sent out by the Grand Lodge of Ireland amounted to little more than a list of grand officers and grand representatives, a list of lodges on the grand lodge register and their contributions and a statement of the finances of the grand lodge, with some reference to the benevolent establishments of the Irish craft. But since the accession of Sir James Creed Meredith to the deputy grand mastership, through his annual address—and through the writings of Bro. W. J. Chetwode Crawley in the masonic press—the fraternity everywhere finds itself in touch with the pith of Irish Freemasonry past and present, at home and abroad. The great services of the latter, who has been for several years secretary of the grand lodge of instruction, have been gracefully recognized by his promotion to the office of grand treasurer.

Brother MEREDITH's address partakes somewhat of the character of an official report, but more of the character of a chronicle of events, official and unofficial, which borrow much of their interest from the personality of those marshalled in his procession. The numerous deaths among those who were prominent and active in the grand lodge, had often recalled to him and sometimes with startling suddenness, his own words last year when he referred to "the great hereafter to which they [we] were so rapidly hastening."

Among the deceased were ROBERT KEATING CLAY, grand treasurer; LORD HURLECH, for more than thirty years provincial grand master of North Connaught, and NORMAN DE AREY, provincial grand master of Meath; THEOPHILUS E. ST. GEORGE, and others who, though prominent, had not been grand officers.

Referring to the present grand officers he says:

I have already said that our Brother Clay has been removed by the hand of death. I do not think that if we were hunting the country from end to end we could have found a brother who deserved more of the order, or who is better fitted to succeed to the office of grand treasurer, than our Brother Chetwode-Crawley for his work in the grand lodge of instruction, and I am personally still more indebted to him, because as you can imagine, one in the position of deputy grand master must frequently be in considerable difficulty about answering questions, or deciding masonic matters, and whenever I am in difficulty about anything, my Brother Chetwode-Crawley is always able and willing to assist me.

The selection of Brother CRAWLEY as grand treasurer, and the retirement of LORD PLUNKET from the office of grand sword bearer, made necessary by his appointment as governor general of New Zealand, had the effect to give promotion to some of the junior officers, whom he names, and then says:

And there is one other who makes a record in the history of Irish Masonry. This is not the time nor the place to say very much about religious or political matters, but I am going to infringe upon law 32 for a moment or two, and I do not think you would wish me to rule myself out of order for so doing. It has been the boast and pride of this Grand Lodge of Ireland that we take no notice of any man's religious persuasion or convictions, and that we welcome all equally; but this is the first time in the history of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that a brother of the Jewish persuasion has been called amongst us as one of our grand officers. (hear, hear). I can only say that our Brother Maurice Solomons has trebly earned any promotion it was in our power to give him. There is no harder working Mason, or one more willing to place his masonic lore at the service of his brethren of the order.

He reported the forming of a provincial grand lodge in South Africa, the project for which had been dropped for a time on account of the intervention of the Boer War. Of this provincial body Sir KENDAL FRANKS is grand master. A point of interest in this connection was the shifty, practical way in which a capable provincial secretary was provided for:

You can very well understand that in the formation of a new provincial grand lodge it is very desirable that the brother who acts as the provincial grand secretary should not only be skilled as a good working Mason, but that he should also be an active and energetic man of business. Now it so happened that the particular brother that our South African brethren wanted to have as provincial grand secretary had not passed the chair, and accordingly Sir Kendal Franks applied to this grand lodge and they gave him permission that a brother who is not yet a past master might be selected as grand secretary, but with a proviso that he is not to be installed or hold any rank in the order as grand secretary, until he has actually passed the chair of one of the subordinate lodges.

In speaking of English poaching on Irish preserves, he incidentally refers to a tripartite conference which we referred to under "England":

Now, brethren, another matter that has caused some little complaint amongst us is that, from time to time, persons resident in this country have been initiated in masonic lodges in England without due inquiry having been made. I have had correspondence with the Grand Lodge of England upon this subject, and I have no doubt but that our brethren of that grand lodge would if they could, put a stop to it. It is, however, a difficult matter to accomplish having regard to their laws. They are not as stringent in this matter as our law 109 is, but a communication was received from the Grand Lodge of England suggesting that the three Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, should hold a conference for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken so that they might all act in unison in the admission to the list of recognized grand lodges of any new grand lodge that might be formed. The Grand Lodge of Ireland has appointed our Brother Chetwode-Crawley to be our representative at that conference and in giving him his commission to act at the conference which the English brethren desire to hold we suggested that this question of the initiation of non-residents should be taken into consideration at the same time and that they should endeavour to arrive at some modus upon that question.

To the Masons of America who long ago reached a harmonious consensus of opinion on the subject it will seem as curious that the question discussed in the following should have been asked anywhere, as the question itself did to him:

It practically amounted to this—Is a worshipful master of a masonic lodge entitled, after a candidate has been duly elected, to refuse to initiate that candidate if it comes to his knowledge between the date of the election and date fixed for the initiation, that the candidate, who was supposed to be well spoken of by the tongue of good report was really anything but that—was a man of bad moral character? I told the brother who asked me the question, that if I were in his place I would not have the slightest hesitation in refusing to initiate such a person, because the master of the lodge is the sole authority to decide what work the lodge will undertake upon any particular occasion, and if a man is of bad moral character, I consider the worshipful master is quite right to say he will not initiate him; but he should be very sure of his ground, and should have very conclusive evidence of the facts, because it would certainly be open to the proposer, and those who were interested in the candidate, to implead the worshipful master before the grand lodge, and then he would be bound to justify his action.

In this country it has long been universally held not only that the master may of his own motion refuse to initiate an elected candidate, but that any member of the lodge may by summary objection to the master prevent initiation. In many jurisdictions the advancement of an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft may be stayed in the same manner; but the growing opinion now is that this is inconsistent with our duty to one who has been made a brother; and that among the rights growing out of that relation, is the right to be heard in his own defence on any allegation of sufficient gravity to be made a pretext for preventing his advancement.

Of events in Queensland he says:

I spoke last year, perhaps in too ardent terms, of the then intended formation of a new grand lodge in Queensland. Our Right Worshipful Brother Hutton, who was the grand master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Queensland under the Irish constitution, had addressed a communication to our own grand master, in which it was stated that he had been asked by a deputation of Scotch Freemasons to head a movement for the establishment of an Independent Grand Lodge in Queensland. You know that at the time there existed in Queensland a district Grand Lodge of England, a district Grand Lodge of Scotland, and a provincial Grand Lodge of Ireland. Our Brother Hutton, in his letter to the grand master, told him that the Scotch Masons were determined, no matter at what cost, that they should have a Grand Lodge of Queensland, and, he added, that from his local knowledge he was perfectly satisfied that a number of the English, and nearly the whole of the Irish lodges would join. You perceive now what the statement was that was made to the grand master—that the Scotch Masons were determined to have a Grand Lodge in Queensland, and that a number of the English and nearly the whole of the Irish would join. Well, I must confess that I understood that letter to mean that the establishment of an Independent Grand Lodge in Queensland was a matter which would be welcomed by the great bulk of the Freemasons of that colony, and, firmly impressed with that belief, I brought the matter before the board of general purposes, and communicated with the grand master. The board of general purposes made a recommendation to this grand lodge, and, with the sanction of our grand master, a resolution was passed here approving of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Queensland as an independent grand lodge, but to the telegram which was sent—we were asked to reply by wire—there were added, by direction of this grand lodge, the words "if regularly formed." Accordingly, what we telegraphed was, "Approved, if regularly formed." What has taken place since? The number of lodges that existed in that colony at the time was 152. The Scotch lodges numbered 64, the English lodges 62, and the Irish lodges 26. What has turned out to be the fact as to the desire of these different lodges to join in that movement? Of the 64 Scotch lodges only 14 have taken part in the movement; of the 62 English lodges not a single one has taken part. I know it is said that the English lodges could not discuss the matter at all in their subordinate lodges without authority from their district grand master, and that the district grand master of the English constitution in Queensland did not see fit to give the permission. But, brethren, no matter how arbitrary any of us may be in our rulings, in masonic matters there is not one of us who is not subject to appeal, and if the English lodges really felt very much about this matter I should have expected that ere now the Grand Lodge of England

would have been asked to allow the English lodges to discuss the question, but I will not go into that. Twenty-five out of the twenty-six Irish lodges desired to join in the movement—that is, that out of a total of 152 lodges 39 only have joined. I must frankly admit that I placed upon Brother Hutton's letter to the grand master an interpretation which he probably never intended it should bear. There is a masonic theory that I am not going to discuss, with reference to what is right and wrong about the formation of an independent grand lodge. I know there is a theory, that if a country is unoccupied by any grand lodge, any three lodges have the right to meet together and to form themselves into an independent grand lodge, but whether that theory can apply to a country where there are already in existence 152 lodges holding under three distinct provincial grand lodges is a matter which I will leave our brethren skilled in masonic law to interpret for themselves. I cannot do so, but at any rate I must express regret that when that telegram of ours arrived in Queensland our Brother Hutton did not a little more fully inform us here, before acting upon that conditional approval, of what the exact facts of the case were. I do not mean at all to imply that the facts he told us were not true, but what I want to point out is that we had not the full facts before us when the resolution of this grand lodge was passed. I know that the Grand Lodge of England has not recognized that grand lodge, and when we were applied to the other day for formal recognition of it we felt obliged to say that in the present state of masonic feeling in Queensland our board of general purposes could not recommend this grand lodge to take any action at present in the matter. The new grand lodge claims to have been consecrated by a worthy brother, Colonel Remington, the grand master of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, one with whom I have had personal correspondence on several occasions with reference to masonic matters, and one who, I am quite sure, would not have taken any part in the action that then took place if he had not thought he was doing what was strictly within masonic usage.

If Brother Meredith will stop to reflect for a moment that sixty, if not sixty-two of the English speaking jurisdictions of the masonic world hold that where the conditions which in law will warrant the formation of an independent grand lodge where no such grand lodge exists (the existence or non-existence of district or provincial grand lodges being immaterial), the decision of the question of the expediency of forming one lies wholly with the lodges in such territory, and that their jurisdiction of the question being absolute and exclusive, there was no obligation resting upon them to ask the opinion or advice of any outside parties, he will cease to worry about the answer of the Grand Lodge of Ireland to a question which however superfluously asked was honestly answered and answered in a way that no one in the masonic world can reasonably take umbrage at.

We think too that he not only has a right to feel quite sure that Grand Master Remington, of New South Wales, would not have taken part in the action which then took place if he had not thought he was acting strictly within masonic usage, but that he can find comfort in the reflection that events in Australasia have kept that able brother's attention so much occupied with all phases of action incident to the formation of inde-

pendent grand lodges, that probably no one knows better than he what, in this connection, is masonic usage.

The Duke of Abercorn was re-elected grand master. Lord Castledown remains grand secretary, and Henry E. Flavelle deputy grand secretary. The masonic address of all the grand officers is Freemason's Hall, Molesworth street, Dublin.

KANSAS, 1905.

49th Annual. Wichita. February 15.

This very neat volume is a credit to the grand secretary (Albert K. Wilson) and to the Leavenworth printing house whose imprint it bears. The memorial tablets are exceptionally tasteful, and the portraits excellent. These are of the retiring grand master, (Thomas G. Fitch, (frontispiece); Past Grand Masters Jacob D. Rush and Joseph D. McCleverty, (opposite memorial tablets, and Past Grand Secretaries Charles Mundee and Erasmus T. Carr (accompanying biographical sketches).

Although the grand lodge met in the midst of blocking snow-storms which cut down the attendance seriously, no less than nine past grand masters were present, and twenty-nine grand jurisdictions represented. The Illinois envoy was not present.

Upon Grand Master Fitch devolved the sad duty of announcing the death of two past grand masters, Joseph D. McCleverty and Jacob D. Rush, and Past Master Samuel W. Forsha, a member of the committee on appeals and a close personal friend of the grand master.

The grand lodge had provided at its last session for the presentation of a past grand master's apron to resident past grand masters. That provided for Brother McCleverty was received by him immediately before his death and while he was yet conscious. "He gazed upon the beautiful emblem," says the grand master, "and while he was able to show his appreciation only by an expressive glance of the eyes, that he did fully appreciate the token from his brethren was fully apparent."

The grand master reported the operation of the Masonic Home to have cost for the year 1904, $8,430.04. The number of inmates ranged from forty-four at the beginning of the year to fifty-five at its close, with two deaths. Approximately the per capita cost of maintenance was $164.

Of the ritual he says:

Relative to the promulgation of the ritual and the reason why the same has not been done: Shortly after the last communication of the grand

lodge, the council of administration appointed a special committee, consisting of M. W. Thomas E. Dewey, past grand master, and R. W. Albert K. Wilson, grand secretary, charged with the duty of preparing the ritual The work was commenced by these brethren, but owing to the inability of M. W. Brother Dewey to devote sufficient time to the preparation of this work, it has not been completed.

Recommendation is made that the preparation and promulgation of the ritual be referred to the incoming council of administration.

The following from the report of the council of administration shows their plan for disseminating the work:

M. W. Thomas E. Dewey and R. W. Albert K. Wilson were authorized to prepare the official cipher ritual, employing such assistance as might be necessary, and when finished same was to be submitted to the council of administration for approval.

It was ordered that three copies of the new ritual be issued to each lodge free of cost on proper receipt signed by the master, and that the new rituals be sold through the secretaries of lodges at $1 each to Master Masons in good standing, and on proper receipt signed by the purchaser and forwarded to the grand secretary; it was further ordered that the first edition of the ritual be limited to 5,000 copies, and that all present elective grand officers and all past grand masters be furnished, on their application, with a copy of the ritual, they giving proper receipt therefor.

Past Grand Master SHAVER seems to have stopped the wheels for the present. He offered the following and had it sent to the committee on jurisprudence:

WHEREAS, The work of the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, including the lectures appertaining thereto, retained and disseminated in this grand jurisdiction by the custodians of the work since before the adoption of the present constitution of this grand lodge as the "Webb work," "exemplified before the grand lodge at its session held in the city of Leavenworth in the month of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven," is identical in language with the "Webb work" described by M. W. David B. Fuller, grand master, in his annual address before this grand lodge in February, 1893, and which work in extended form has been in the official possession of every grand master since 1889, and is now in the official possession of the M. W. Thomas G. Fitch, grand master; be it therefore

Resolved, That this grand lodge shall continue to use and disseminate the "Webb work" contained in said extended copy as its constitutional work, without change or variation in language, until it shall amend section 7 of article IV of its constitution; and be it further

Resolved, That no official cipher of our work be published or promulgated by this grand lodge containing any change or variation in language from this extended copy of our constitutional work, pending such amendment to our constitution.

The committee made the following report:

With reference to the resolution of M. W. Bro. Shaver, referred to the committee on jurisprudence: Your committee find that section 7, ar-

ticle IV, of the constitution of the M. W. grand lodge, clearly prohibits the adoption and dissemination of any other than Webb work exemplified before the grand lodge, held in the city of Leavenworth in the month of October, 1867, without first amending the constitution.

It is for the grand lodge to determine whether or not the changes made in the ritual at the last annual communication destroys the identity of the Webb work.

This was adopted, and thereupon Brother SHAVER moved the withdrawal of his original resolution and the substitution of the following therefor, which was adopted:

That it is the sense of this grand lodge that the suggested changes in the ritual, offered by the special committee on ritual at the last annual communication of the grand lodge, changed the ritual and destroyed the identity of the Webb work, specified in section 7, article IV, of the constitution.

Having got his constitutional padlock on the door, will he throw away the key?

Only two rulings were reported on points of law, both of which hinged on local regulations.

The grand master reported that the district deputy system provided for the previous year had been put into operation, and the grand lodge later made provision for paying them mileage for attendance on the grand lodge.

He reviewed the legislation of the grand lodge on the library at length, and the grand lodge finally adopted the plan suggested by him, insuring at an early day a library building of fire proof construction, at Topeka, with library, vaults and storage room.

The committee on reports of grand officers clearly state what in our judgment are the proper functions of such a committee:

We do not believe that it is within the province of this committee to take formal action upon matters contained in the reports of grand officers, upon which legislation has been recommended or may be taken, but that such subjects should be referred to the various committees of this grand body for their recommendations and your final action.

The following, emphasized by the stormy weather, was received from the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Chapter of Kansas and sent to the committee on jurisprudence, where it encountered another "frost;" the same inclement climatic conditions were reflected back on the grand lodge, which voted to make no change:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this grand chapter that the date of holding the annual meetings of the Masonic Grand Bodies be changed to a time when the climatic conditions are more apt to prove favorable."

Great Bend Lodge No. 15, sent up the following which went to the committee on jurisprudence:

Resolved, That the following be adopted by the M. W. grand lodge as a "standing regulation":

"*Visitors.*—When a visitor presents himself for admission and upon being admitted by examination, or upon being vouched for, it shall be the duty of the secretary to notify the lodge to which the brother belongs, or claims to belong, of such visit, under the seal of the lodge; and in the case of a sojourning brother, it shall be the duty of the secretary to notify his lodge of the first visit of such brother after St. John's Day in December of each year."

The grand lodge coincided with the view taken by the committee, who say:

On the matter of the resolution proposed by Great Bend Lodge No. 15, we are of the opinion that by-law No. 114, on the right of visitation, places the entire control of such matters within the local lodges, and your committee deem it unwise to enact any additional general legislation on the subject.

The grand orator, Past Grand Master PERRY M. HOISINGTON, discharged his duty in a way to reflect honor on his office, in a plain, common sense inquiry as to what Masonry is today and how a brother can get the most out of it and into it, so different from the ordinary spread-eagle flights of florid speech one has grown to look for in that department, that it deserves more mention than we have time to give.

The semi-centennial of the Grand Lodge of Kansas will occur next year, and the nature of the anniversary observances were in part foreshadowed:

The grand secretary read a historical document, prepared by R. W. Erasmus T. Carr, which, on motion, was received and ordered to be preserved for use at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kansas, and then to be made a part of the records of that communication.

The committee on history and museum had the approval of the grand lodge in the few strokes they here add to the outline:

That a special communication of the grand lodge be held at such time as might be determined by the said committee in conference with the council of administration; that at said special communication of the grand lodge suitable ceremonies should be conducted in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kansas; that the council of administration be requested to provide funds to defray the necessary incidental expenses of such special communication, which expenses should not include any mileage to representatives or compensation to committees.

Five new lodges were chartered; sympathy of the grand lodge was wired to Past Grand Master GEORGE S. GREEN, who was sick at Guthrie, Okla.; Topeka was selected as the next place of meeting; and the proceedings of the Past Grand Masters Association—just formed, with the senior past grand master, JOHN GUTHRIE, of Topeka, president, and WM. M. SHAVER, Topeka, secretary—were ordered to be printed in the grand lodge proceedings.

Samuel R. Peters, of Newton, was elected grand master; Albert K. Wilson, Topeka, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (259 pp.) is the fourth annual review by Past Grand Master William M. Shaver. Of course in the hands of one possessing the qualifications of Brother Shaver, the report on correspondence easily becomes the chief feature of the proceedings, as is the case with the report under review. To say this is to detract nothing from other work in the volume, but the reviewer covers a broader field than any other one worker and if he is neither ignorant nor pig-headed he gains a greater breadth of view from his greater opportunity. Because in Kansas all the conditions conspire to make the report valuable in proportion to its length—which became apparent as we chewed the pudding-bag string—we said last year that there was not a page which his grand lodge could afford to spare. Under the injunction that he *must* cut it down, he still finds enough in our proceedings for 1904 to occupy nine of his interesting pages Noting the presence of Past Grand Master Moulton, he says:

Kansas was properly represented of course, as Past Grand Master Moulton was present as usual and actively at labor in the work of the grand lodge. This model and thoughtful grand representative has placed the writer again in his debt by furnishing advance copies of the address and of the grand officers' and correspondence reports, as well as briefly advising in a personal letter as to the transactions of general interest.

The labors of the executive as reported by Grand Master Wright in his "purely business address" are epitomized; "a pretty story" is clipped from Brother Northcott's oration; and the condition of our institutional charities noted; and he quotes with hearty approval the expression of this committee (adopted by the grand lodge) upon the principles involved in the formation of a new independent grand lodge, called out by recent masonic events in Queensland.

Of the ruling of Grand Master Wright on the resolution declaring that amendments to the revised code which comes up for final action at the next annual communication, might then be received and acted upon without lying over, he says:

We doubt the wisdom or necessity of the ruling; and the effect of compelling amendments which may be submitted next year, when the report is up for final action, to lie over another year, impresses us as being impractically technical.

Usually the provision for amending by-laws is found in the by-laws themselves, but in this case it is found in the constitution, and is as follows:

The by-laws of this grand lodge may be amended in the following manner: Every addition, alteration or amendment shall be proposed in writing at a regular communication of the grand lodge; if seconded by twenty representatives, the amendment shall lie over one year, *be printed*

in the minutes, and if adopted by a two-thirds vote, it shall become a part of the by-laws.

The italics are ours. The words thus identified preclude the idea that an amendment which has been altered after it has lain over for a year is still the same amendment within the intent of the framers of the constitution. We may add that of the numerous instances where the grand master in the chair has been called upon to rule on that point since the adoption of the constitution in 1871, with one possible exception the construction has always been in harmony with that of Grand Master WRIGHT.

Of another matter the committee say:

One amendment presented a year ago, which was adopted this year, prevents a lodge being named after a living person. Sensible! We should imagine some of these distinguished brethren down south, where this custom seems prevalent, and where lodges are born and die apparently very easily, would feel like a "corpse" when their namesake lodge becomes defunct.

We find that in our comments on Grand Master BROWN'S ruling respecting waiver of jurisdiction, we were talking without full information. Brother SHAVER explains:

The statement quoted was not intended as an illustration of the previously enunciated "point of law" regarding jurisdiction, but was another "point of law" noted for the information of the Kansas craft.

In Kansas, a man can be elected to receive the mysteries of Masonry or to be advanced therein, only in the lodge within whose territorial jurisdiction he is an actual resident or sojourner in good faith.

Under constitutional provisions it has been held through approved decisions that:

"A lodge *cannot waive* jurisdiction over a person who is at this time, and has been for six months next preceding, an actual resident within its territorial jurisdiction, and for the year next preceding an actual resident of this grand jurisdiction, *unless* it shall have *accepted* him as a petitioner for the mysteries of Masonry or for advancement."

And further that:

"A lodge *cannot waive* jurisdiction over an *accepted* petitioner for the mysteries of Masonry, or for advancement, who is an actual resident within the territorial jurisdiction of said lodge, *unless* he be at that time an actual *sojourner* in good faith beyond its territorial jurisdiction."

In other words, Kansas believes that the initiation of the profane into Masonry should be so safeguarded that one can receive the degrees only in the community where he actually *lives* and where his daily walk and conversation are subject to the scrutiny of the members; nor will it permit a lodge to escape its responsibility or allow improper material to slip in through the medium of a waiver.

He copies *in extenso* our criticism of their "attempted ritual legislation," and says:

In former reports we have fully expressed our opinion upon official initial ciphers as necessary evils, but we frankly confess that, in our judg-

ment, our grand lodge made a mistake in adopting an official cipher under the circumstances. The plan was a popular one, but our experience as a ritualist leads us to believe that the members of grand lodge overestimated its value. There is no royal road to memorizing ritual; it must be learned by the "mouth to ear" method, if it is planted to stay. The use of an initial cipher to refresh the memory of one who has properly learned a ritual is one thing; an initial cipher containing several hundred changes of words from the ritual one has learned is an entirely different thing, and will be found practically undecipherable by the average worker.

We do not desire further to discuss this subject at this time. We shall present what we have to say regarding it in our conclusion. Incidentally, however, we might remark to Brother Robbins that in spite of the "brave words" which he quotes from our committee, to the effect that the "recommendations are in the nature of restorations of the ancient Preston-Webb work, which was adopted by this grand lodge at its annual communication at Leavenworth in 1867," the committee actually recommended seventy odd rules making several hundred verbal changes in the ritual which has been in undoubted use in Kansas for at least twenty-five years, and not one of these changes—as we now recall it—is a restoration of the *language* used in the cipher of the Barney-Willson work, or the Kansas amended version thereof, which the committee insists must be accepted as the ritual adopted in Kansas in 1867.

As here foreshadowed he discusses the subject more at length in his conclusion, disclosing fully the reasons for his attitude towards the action of his grand lodge last year, as shown by his course at the communication of 1905, which in view of his known opinion of the value of an official cipher, was at first puzzling. He says:

The position of the writer toward the action of the grand lodge in adopting an official cipher is anomalous. Our views indicated above have been held for years and were openly expressed in grand lodge before we wrote a correspondence report.

In 1898 we presented a supplemental address as grand master—not published in the proceedings—in which among other things we dealt with this question of the craft's use of contraband ciphers—an evil in Kansas longer than we have been a Mason. We fully and frankly stated the conditions, the possible remedy by an official cipher, the arguments pro and con, and our own opinion, but we flatly declined to recommend the adoption of a cipher. We designed our remarks rather to open up the question for consideration and discussion than to force legislation. The grand lodge took no action, nor did it discuss the question; the private expressions of the representative Masons then in grand lodge were antagonistic, however, and we did not anticipate any immediate change in conditions. Our Grand Master Dewey's recommendation of a cipher therefore came as a surprise, but remembering our own experience we awaited developments. We did not openly espouse or oppose his recommendation, either during the year or at last annual, but we presume our position was well known. We are not entitled, therefore, to any credit for the adoption of a cipher in Kansas, but we individually assume our share of whatever responsibility attaches to the action. That the recommendation was popular was apparent from the overwhelming majority accorded the measure.

The action of our grand lodge, however, which immediately followed, whereby it is claimed that our constitutional ritual has been revised, entirely changed our personal attitude toward the official cipher.

He further says:

An initial cipher of the ritual thoroughly disseminated throughout the Kansas lodges for the last twenty or thirty years would have been very valuable to the Kansas worker, but an initial cipher of that ritual after several hundred words have been changed therein is an entirely different proposition, and it will be practically a "sealed book" to the average lodge and worker in Kansas. The grand lodge has expended thousands of dollars to disseminate its constitutional ritual; if these changes are allowed to stand it will have to expend thousands of dollars more to make them available.

This brings us to a consideration of that action last year which we believe to be more vital to our interests than the adoption of an official cipher, and that is, the question of the legality of the revision of our ritual. Although much could be said, and ought to be said in answer to the "special pleading" contained in the very elaborate argument of the committee in support of its position, printed in last year's proceedings, we presume we ought not to occupy space in this report for such purpose. We shall therefore try to be very brief.

* * * * * * * *

If the "Webb work" exemplified in 1867 is a part of the constitution, and the "extended copy" now in use is not correct, then correct it according to the best light possible—an easy task. If the grand lodge is determined to change the work adopted in 1867 there is only one *honest* way to do so, namely to amend the constitution.

* * * * * * * *

We have been justly proud of the antique flavor of the phraseology of our constitutional "Webb work" in Kansas. Why destroy this relic of the past merely to modernize the grammatical and rhetorical construction of the ritual?

We fully admit the *right* of the grand lodge to revise its work, but if the language of article IV, section 7, of our constitution *means* anything, it means that the "Webb work" exemplified in 1867 *must be used* until that constitution be *legally amended,* and the adoption of the report of a special committee by a majority of seventeen in a total vote of two hundred and seventy-five *does not amend the constitution.*

The committee call their recommendations of revision "in the nature of *restorations* of the ancient Preston-Webb work, which was adopted by this grand lodge at its annual communication at Leavenworth in 1867." While it is admitted that *seventy rules of construction* applied to our work, changing words and sentences, eliminating final prepositions and archaic forms of expression, aye, *even revising sentences based upon quotations from that "well of English and undefiled"*—the King James version of the Holy Bible—*in a manner unattempted in the revised version,* in all, making several hundred actual changes in language, *may* produce a beautifully constructed and highly artistic ritual, according to the latest twentieth century grammatical and rhetorical forms, yet it takes a stretch of imagination of which we are incapable to believe that these are "RESTORATIONS."

The result *will not be* Preston, nor Webb, nor the work adopted in Leavenworth in 1867, nor will it correspond with any masonic ritual of the craft degrees now in use of which we have any knowledge. The good old preposition "ON" was a familiar expression to Preston, to Webb, to Mackey, to every craft worker in the English tongue since before the or-

ganization of the Grand Lodge of England, but it has entirely disappeared from our Kansas *Restoration.*

What we have omitted in making these quotations refers largely to the preservation of the rituals which fix the identity of the WEBB work and determine the present departures from it. The evidence presented by him to show that the work has been badly honeycombed was so strong that we do not wonder at his victory on the floor of the grand lodge.

KENTUCKY, 1904.

104TH ANNUAL. LOUISVILLE. OCTOBER 18.

The frontispiece of the Kentucky volume is a portrait of the retiring grand master, OWEN D. THOMAS, a boyish but strong face.

Sixteen past grand masters were present.

Grand Master THOMAS noted vacant chairs that one year ago were filled by those who have since joined the choir invisible. Among these were Past Grand Masters J. SOULE SMITH and JAMES A. MCKENZIE, and Grand Pursuivant CHARLES M. HOBSON, portraits of whom adorn their memorial tablets. Both of the deceased past grand masters occupied prominent positions in civil life. The last public service of Brother MCKENZIE was as United States minister to Peru, 1893 to 1897. What's in a name? Commenting on constitutional amendments pending, one of which proposed to substitute a "reporter on foreign affairs" for a "committee on foreign correspondence," the grand master naturally criticizes the word "foreign" as applied to other grand lodges in the United States and suggests as a more appropriate title, "Reporter of the Doings of Other Grand Lodges." In this country both titles would amount practically to the same thing; either would be shortened to a single word in a week's time. Illinois substituted "masonic" for "foreign" in this connection twenty-six years ago.

The grand master reported few decisions, most of them chiefly of interest as reflecting Kentucky jurisprudence. Such are the following:

4. Must the ballot be unanimous, or does a majority decide, as to the proficiency of the examination of a candidate?

Held. A majority of the members present decide.

5. If a candidate is rejected for lack of proficiency, is he required to wait three months before he can be examined again?

Held. He is not. He can be examined again as soon thereafter as it suits the pleasure of a majority of the lodge.

The following, touching the right of objecting to visitors, is of general interest and is, we think, correctly answered:

6. A lodge having given its consent to the formation of a new lodge in its territory, the proposed officers of the new lodge present themselves for examination, can one member prevent their admission for the purpose of being examined?

Held. He can not.

This one, which was answered in the affirmative, makes one wonder why it got asked. If a worthy man, guilty of no offence, thinks enough of Masonry to pay for it twice in order to get the genuine article, why should he not be made?

7. Can we confer the degrees on a petitioner who went into a clandestine lodge under the impression that it was a regular masonic lodge, and who quit it for good when he found that it was not?

Held. If the lodge is more than ordinarily careful in the investigation, and finds that the petitioner is in every way worthy and sincere in his statement his petition can be received, referred to a committee and balloted on as in other cases of petition for degrees; but, of course, the degrees must be conferred as they would be on any other profane.

As to new lodges the grand master says:

In granting dispensations for new lodges, I have made them agree that they will not be any expense to the grand lodge—in other words—that their representatives to the grand lodge shall not draw out more, as mileage and per diem, than is paid in by said lodges. I recommend that all new lodges be required to make such agreement, and that article IV, section 11 be amended accordingly, by adding the words, "*provided always,* that no representative shall draw as mileage and per diem more money than his lodge pays *as dues* for that year."

The finance committee thus agree:

We heartily approve his action in securing from new lodges a pledge that they will not draw from the grand lodge treasury in payment of mileage and per diem to their representatives more than is paid by them for dues, and cordially endorse the amendment to section 11 of article IV of the constitution proposed by him.

If the inchoate lodges set up by the grand master's dispensation were entitled under the law to receive mileage and per diem, we don't know what ethical right he had to "hold them up" for such a pledge. Whether the amendment recommended by him, and possibly adopted by the adoption of the recommendation of the finance committee, is of general application, or refers only to lodges under dispensation, we do not know. If it applies to duly constituted lodges we think its adoption was inconsiderate, losing sight of the principle upon which the mileage and per diem system rests. It is established to that very end—that weak and distant lodges shall draw out more than they pay in. The theory which the system represents is that it is fairer to have the burden of the cost of representation

rest on the whole fraternity, where it rests with entire equality, than to have it fall with crushing or prohibitive weight on the weak and distant lodges as when each lodge is required to pay the expense of its representation; and also that it is better for the fraternity that the weak and distant lodges should be represented than that the power should be centralized in the strong lodges and those nearest to the seat of the grand lodge. The system of paying the cost of representation by a general capitation tax is entirely equitable, because each individual member pays the same amount for that purpose, whether the membership of his lodge numbers fifteen, or five hundred. For all reasons it is worth to the fraternity all that it costs to have a full representation in grand lodge.

And that it is worth that every year is the opinion of a large majority of Masons in Kentucky and elsewhere, as shown by the disposition of a constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the grand lodge. It came over from last year, but on coming up for final action it disappeared in a breath on a motion to postpone indefinitely.

An elaborate plan was brought forward, providing for a "board of work," some idea of whose scope of action may be gained from the following:

2. Said board of work shall determine what the "work and lectures" are, and when it shall agree thereon the same shall be submitted to the four principal officers of the grand lodge, and when the same shall have been approved by them it shall be declared the only "authorized work" in this jurisdiction.

3. Said board shall also adopt a course of study and as a stimulant for brethren to become versed in the work and lectures, that they may assist in promulgating it by instructing individuals and lodges, said board of work shall annually, during the session of the grand lodge, hold examinations, and any affiliate Kentucky Mason "under the tongue of good report," who shall have pursued for one year the prescribed course of study, shall be examined by said board, and such brethren as may be found by said board to be capable of answering eighty-five per cent of the questions asked and of proficiently conferring the three degrees shall be entitled to a "certificate of proficiency" which shall authorize the brother to whom it is issued to instruct any Kentucky Mason or lodge by consent of the master, or by direction of the grand master. When such instruction is entered upon, it shall include an inspection of the books, accounts and methods of the lodge with instructions appertaining thereto.

4. The examination for certificates shall take into consideration correct manner of speech, manner of delivery, capability of imparting instructions, knowledge of the history of Masonry, as well as a knowledge of accounts, manner of keeping records and everything pertaining to a well-conducted and orderly lodge.

5. Brethren holding "Certificates of Proficiency" shall make reports to the board of work according to the forms and containing the information that may be prescribed by said board.

* * * * * * * *

7. Said certificate holder shall receive such compensation as shall be agreed upon between them and the brethren instructed or the lodges visited, and shall have the "privilege of the floor" in grand lodge (without vote), and be paid the same mileage and per diem as is paid to representatives, but only for the two sessions next succeeding the dates of their respective certificates.

8. The members of the board of work and the holders of "Certificates of Proficiency" shall diligently hunt up and report to the grand lodge all lodges or Masons who have in their possession or are using any book, lecture or work other than the "authorized work."

9. Nothing herein shall be construed as to change or alter "the Ancient Landmarks of Free and Accepted Masonry."

The concluding sections probably indicate the general lines of the grand master's private remarks referred to below by the special committee on work, who, it will be seen suggested a feeler to see if the grand lodge would stand for an official cipher:

Your committee to whom was referred the private remarks of Grand Master Thomas and the resolutions of Grand Senior Warden Garnett, respectfully report:

We concur in the pertinent reasoning of the grand master, and the plan suggested by the grand senior warden in their main features.

The grand master's suggestion as to methods in determining what the work is, is undoubtedly the very best and most desirable way to begin, but before it should be seriously entertained, we think the grand lodge itself ought to construe the OB. as to whether the plan proposed by the grand master can lawfully be adopted. On that, practically, rests his entire plan, and to a large extent the plan of Brother Garnett also, but the committee, as such, or in an official way, does not feel it ought to make any recommendations. When that question is determined, your committee asks leave to sit again to consider the matter as it shall appear after your will is made known on the particular point referred to.

Pending action a motion to take up and dispose of the suggestion of the committee, the grand lodge was called off until morning, and had a chance "to sleep on it." When the motion was renewed, the journal says:

P. G. M. Fisk moved that this grand lodge declares that the Entered Apprentice OB forbids the printing, writing or making of ciphers of any part of the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry. Adopted.

The committee subsequently reported back the plan and resolutions of Brother GARNETT, not essentially modified except by a proviso added to section 2 that after the work had been declared the only "authorized work" of the jurisdiction it should not become obligatory until so specifically ordered by the grand lodge. Pending a motion to amend in a minor particular the whole thing, with the sting in its tail, was indefinitely postponed.

Touching the application of the bodies therein named, the grand lodge adopted the following from the committee on correspondence:

The organization of these bodies, except the Grand Orient of Brazil, appear to have been regular, and your committeee respectfully recommend that the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica and the Grand Lodge of Queensland, be, and they are hereby recognized as sovereign grand bodies, supreme in the territory occupied by each.

Your committee recommends that recognition of the Grand Orient of Brazil be postponed until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky for further investigation.

The reports of the Widows' and Orphans' Home and of the Old Masons' Home are this year so general in character that nothing can be gleaned from them as to the per capita cost of maintenance of the inmates.

Just now "The Masonic" is taxing the brains and the energies of the grand lodge. The special committee on this magnificent new temple report that the income of the building is something over $6,000 less than the operating expenses, fixed charges of the building. The report of the trustees shows to what extent the Home has had to stand in the breach during the past year on account of The Masonic. They say:

In addition to the cash amount above received from the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, $10,519.13, the board of directors of that body has taken up and paid off notes and obligations for "The Masonic" of the grand lodge, amounting to $19,480.87, making the total amount furnished by the Home during the past year $30,000, and making the total obligation of the grand lodge to the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, $240,000. The interest on $150,000 is four per cent, on $60,000 is five per cent, and on $30,000 is six per cent, payable semi-annually, and the next installment of interest will be payable, with interest on other outstanding bonds, on November 1, 1904.

The closing remarks of the special committee emphasize what we have often said of the danger when a large body like a grand lodge is confronted with the question of embarking in enterprises of great financial magnitude.

The committee after making drastic recommendations say:

We have come to the conclusions herein stated guided by a sense of duty. The situation is a serious, but not hopeless one for "The Masonic." The spirit of economy suggested by the last two grand masters takes, we think, in this crude report some practical shape.

We admire sentiment, but sentiment does not pay insurance, interest and taxes. It was largely a sentiment that gave birth to this enterprise against the better business judgment of many devoted brethren. That sentiment was yours, but it has led to the sale of only $14,800 worth of bonds out of $200,000 worth issued, over and above the amount taken by the Home. This unpleasant situation is now also yours. It must be dealt with in a business way. Our suggestions are along business rather than sentimental lines.

The grand lodge chartered twelve new lodges; decorated the retiring grand master with a past grand master's jewel, "in conformity with the

regulations;" ordered that hereafter any member excused from further attendance shall leave in the treasury the unearned balance of his account; and sensibly agreed with the jurisprudence committee, who, in recommending that no action be had on a proposed amendment concerning the eligibility of bartenders and liquor dealers for membership or the degrees say:

Each lodge can determine the qualifications of all applicants for masonic degrees, and each member of the lodge has the right to determine whether the petitioner is or is not, a proper person to be received into his lodge. Care and caution exercised by the lodge, and by the members thereof, will secure only proper masonic material.

Roland H. C. Rhea, of Morganfield, was elected grand master; Henry B. Grant, Louisville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (80 pp.) was again prepared by Past Grand Master W. W. Clarke, who long since earned his spurs as a reviewer. His notice of Illinois proceedings is of the year 1903.

Grand Master Moulton's address is characterized as very able, and Brother McFatrich's oration as very brilliant and well worthy of perusal, but he thinks a paragraph quoted by him referring to President Roosevelt and Booker Washington furnishes an admirable example of the inverted climax. Of course much depends on the point of view, as to whether things will seem to be standing on their heads.

He quotes with approval our opinion as expressed under Ohio, that with the adoption of the Charges of a Freemason the question of what then constituted the landmarks, was forever foreclosed; but in quoting our remarks on the subject of avouchment, found under California, he confesses that he holds the subject in mental abeyance.

This volume contains another installment of the centennial history, bringing it down to the centennial year—1900.

In closing this historical sketch of his grand lodge Grand Secretary Grant says:

Its grand masters have graced the pulpit, the bench, the halls of legislation—state and national—as diplomatic representatives abroad and in the presidential cabinet. Two fell at Tippecanoe and the Raisin in defence of home and country from the merciless savages, and scarcely less savage allies, and one gave up his life during the war of the rebellion. Their words of wisdom and of eloquence have swayed multitudes, and their poetry is sung by thousands in almost every clime. One of them, active in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Illinois became its first grand master, cultivating the seeds sown by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky which have produced a marvelously abundant harvest, and another was crowned with laurel in the great metropolis of America. Like the eagle on their country's standard, they have been proud, vigilant, resolute and fearless; yet, like the dove in its cooings of affection—the observed of all observers, courageous and loving.

The debt of Illinois to Kentucky for a grand master who had already served in the grand east—Abraham Jonas, was repaid in 1873, by the election of Past Grand Master Thomas J. Pickett, of Illinois, as grand master of Kentucky, of which state he was a native. A good picture of Brother Pickett in his later years, accompanies Brother Grant's sketch of his year of service, but the inferior paper on which it is printed robs it of its effectiveness.

LOUISIANA, 1905.

93rd Annual. New Orleans. February 6.

Seven past grand masters were present. The grand jurisdictions represented in the diplomatic court was swelled from twenty-five on the first and second days to thirty-two on the third. The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master Charles F. Buck, being a very active factor in the grand lodge, was present at all the sessions.

The grand master, Louis P. Delahoussaye, takes an optimistic view of the future of Masonry, but sounds a sagacious warning note against a too rapid pace.

"Booms" are always hurtful. In Masonry they are disasters. He who is truly prompted by a high regard for Freemasonry, a desire for knowledge and a sincere desire to be more serviceable to his fellow-men is worth a thousand who are content to be known as "high degree" Masons and whose only act is the payment of an annual contribution to prevent suspension.

He announced the deaths of Deputy Grand Master E. Thomas Sellers and Past Grand Master Samuel Manning Todd, both occurring but a few days before. "Our dear Brother Tom," as Brother Sellers is affectionately called by the committee on necrology, must have been a most loveable man to have called out such a tribute as the committee gave to his personality. Brother Todd's name has been a household word for half a century, not only in Louisiana, but throughout the country, so high was his character and so commanding was his ability. He lived to be nearly ninety.

The grand master reports no decisions in the ordinary sense, but gave some advise on the law broadly speaking, as in the following instance:

A pertinent example of this failure of the brethren to fully inform themselves as to the laws of this grand lodge, and of Masonry, is presented in a letter received from a brother occupying a position which made him the conservator of the peace and of the dignity of the laws of our

state and country, in which he inquired as to the course he should pursue in event of a possible appeal to mob law in his jurisdiction. It appeared that a party had been arrested, charged with a heinous offence, and the anger of the community aroused to an extent that the law was about to be ignored and violated by a mob. It further appeared that some of the members of the masonic lodge in the vicinity contemplated taking active part as members of the mob. My answer was emphatic. I told him in positive terms that his duty as an officer of the law was paramount and that any Mason who did not actively assist him in defending the law was recreant to his obligations and duties as a Mason, and that I would assert every prerogative of my office to punish by expulsion every such so-called Mason. I am not advised of any further action and think the calmer reasonings of the brethren avoided the commission of an act that would have stained the escutcheon of every Mason in that section. * * *

Nothing can palliate or condone a willful violation of the civil and moral law by a Master Mason and he who so forgets his duty as to take part in acts that constitute such violation merits no milder punishment than to be forever placed outside the pale of Masonry which is degraded by his membership.

A notable illustration of the breadth of Masonry occurred when he laid the corner stone of a new Jewish synagogue at New Iberia.

The ceremonies, which attracted a large audience, were conducted at the request of the directorate of the Synagogue, many of whose most prominent members are also active Freemasons. The oration was delivered by our Rev. Bro. C. C. Kramer, an Episcopal minister, and was entirely worthy of the man and the occasion. It seemed to me that the spirit of our institution was thus fittingly symbolized and that there in the presence of the God of Israel, the God of the Gentile and the God of Masonry was being laid deep and strong and sure a corner-stone of toleration and truth upon which shall rest, a temple in whose principal arch shall be placed, as a cape-stone, love of God and love of man.

In our notice of Louisiana last year, we noted the appointment of a committee to report a comprehensive plan of Masonic relief, the extinguishment of the temple debt requiring action in that direction because the revenue from the building is required by the regulations to be devoted exclusively to charitable purposes.

Referring to the fact that this committee would be prepared to report, the grand master wisely expresses his personal preference for the grand charity fund plan over the institutional plan, as being better adapted to the needs of their jurisdiction. He says:

In a letter from Past Grand Master Thomas Lambert, chairman of the board of trustees of the "Grand Charity Fund," Grand Lodge of Iowa, occurs the following passage: "I think one of the strongest arguments in support of our plan of relief is the fact that it does not separate the beneficiary from his or her old friends and family ties. It provides them the comforts of life in their own home, among their old friends, and where the members of the local lodge can do much towards dispersing the shadows that would otherwise hang over them. In many, probably most instances, the brother who is approaching the evening of life has a little

home of his own with the good wife who has shared his joys and sorrows, for almost a lifetime, still by his side. It goes almost without saying that he would much prefer an allowance that would enable them to live together in their old home, among their friends of a lifetime, including, possibly, their own children, who are unable to assist them rather than be taken to a 'Home' among strangers." The argument advanced by M. W. Brother Lambert cannot be easily confuted and the experience of our brethren of Iowa in solving the question of personal relief seems to logically prove its efficacy and value. The conditions in this jurisdiction; the strength of home-ties; the independent character of our people and their general abhorrence of anything having the semblance of a restriction of their free will and action, convince me that the "Iowa Plan," with such modifications as will adapt it to our needs and purposes, is capable of giving that satisfaction which no Masonic Home will ever give, not to consider the large non-productive investment which the erection and maintenance of a "Home" must necessitate. It seems to me that a trial of the Iowa method is justified and I trust that action to that end will be initiated.

The committee reported a combination of the two plans—the present use of a "Direct Relief Fund" plan while a fund is accumulating for the building of a home. After a lengthy discussion a motion to recommit the entire subject matter and postpone its further consideration for a year, was, on a call of lodges, carried by a vote of 266 to 29.

The committee sent out a comprehensive and searching series of questions to every grand lodge in the country, as to the method of relief in use and gives the substance of the replies received. We give below only so much of the information gained as relates to the per capita cost of maintenance of the inmates of Homes in the jurisdictions that have adopted that plan, the figures being sometimes exact, sometimes only approximate:

California, $206; Connecticut, $154; Georgia, —; Illinois, $195; Kansas, $160; Kentucky, Widows and Orphans' Home, $115; Old Masons' Home, —; Michigan, $160; Missouri, —; Nebraska, —; New Jersey, $225; North Carolina (Orphanage), $85.70; Ohio, $180; Pennsylvania, $250; Tennessee (Widows and Orphans), $77; Texas, $149; Virginia, $135.

Relative to the recognition of foreign grand bodies applying therefor, the following from the committee on correspondence was adopted:

Resolved, That the recognition of the Grand Lodge of France be postponed until such time as the committee on foreign correspondence shall be able to procure such necessary information as will justify action upon the part of this grand lodge.

Resolved, That the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Puerto Rico be deferred.

Resolved, That the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland be postponed until such time as said grand body shall become more representative than it now is.

The report of Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1. shows that Illinois Masons were beneficiaries to the amount of $25.

That Grand Secretary LAMBERT is a humorist may be well known in Louisiana, but it had not filtered out into the neighboring provinces. He introduced the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of California has found that representatives near its grand east are in serious danger, and having due regard for the health of him who has so faithfully represented us in the past; therefore be it

Resolved, That the commission of R. W. Bro. William F. Pierce, our representative near the Grand Lodge of California, be and is hereby withdrawn without prejudice to our fraternal relations with said Grand Lodge.

"And thereby hangs a tale." The Grand Lodge of California has abandoned the grand representative system, and seems to have been unfortunate in the terms—or the spirit—in which this fact was communicated to other jurisdictions. At the wonted reception of the diplomatic corps by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, the representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master CHARLES F. BUCK, being called upon, as he usually is, to respond for corps, he referred to the fact that much had lately been said about the grand representative system, "officially and unofficially, in terms of ridicule and derision—as useless, purposeless, unmeaning." Recalling the fact that "in a communication conceived in this spirit, expressed in terms of flippant indifference—the Grand Lodge of California informs us of the permanent withdrawal of her representative," he was roused to an eloquent defence of the system, and we copy the concluding portion of his remarks:

Every Masonic grand lodge has its own specific affairs of administration, of discipline, of finance, of property, as a business concern, so to speak, that is its own exclusive province, in which no one can properly interfere by criticism or comment.

But as a representative—an exponent of the body of Freemasonry—every grand lodge is the distinct co-worker of every other grand lodge—all equal and all supreme—yet all bound by the same obligations and ties to guard the landmarks of Masonry and transmit them "unimpaired" to posterity. Each sitting in judgment on all the others—each subject to that judgment—to see that Masonry remains the one—immutable—universal unity which nothing can change or destroy. A "universality" in fact and in philosophy;—going around all the earth with the rays of the sun, holding the heart-beats of humanity in the unison of brotherhood of man.

Each grand lodge is the keeper—the custodian—in its domain—of indivisible a part of this ideal unity and to strike at the system of interchange of grand lodge representation—is to deny the existence of common sympathy, the ideal of universal aspiration.

In this most worshipful and historic grand lodge the representatives of other jurisdictions have always been received in the spirit of true brotherhood, and we are glad to be able to testify that the present occasion is but a new chord in the woof and webb of fraternal concourse and collaboration which should hold together all the Masonic bodies of the world, that we may truly cherish the very climax of our being—the universality, in fact and in spirit of Freemasonry.

While on the subject, we desire to call Grand Secretary LAMBERT's attention to the address of Past Grand Master LEROY A. GODDARD, the representative of Louisiana near our grand lodge, given in his table as "Fort Dearborn, Illinois." It is easy to see how the mistake occurred, as Brother GODDARD is president of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, of Chicago.

After some discussion of the following resolution the subject matter was postponed until next year:

Resolved, That the board of grand lodge hall directors be, and they are hereby authorized to rent the use of the lodge-rooms in the temple to chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star, and that the edict against joint occupancy shall not apply to the occupation of lodge-rooms in the Masonic Temple, New Orleans, by such chapters.

The grand lodge chartered six new lodges and continued one under dispensation; allowed mileage to the delegates of the newly-chartered but unconstituted lodges; provided for examination of Master Masons on proficiency thirty days after their being raised, such examination to be repeated from meeting to meeting until they are found proficient, they being bound to attend for that purpose; and adopted the following, designed to kill several birds with one stone:

Resolved, That after the present annual communication of this grand lodge no constituent lodge shall be permitted to draw mileage for its representative unless it shall have made returns and paid dues within the constitutional limit and is represented by either its W. M., warden or a proxy *from its own membership,* which representative shall be present and attend all sessions of the grand lodge unless excused for cause by the M. W. grand master.

LOUIS P. DELAHAUSSAYE, grand master; RICHARD LAMBERT, grand secretary, both of New Orleans, were re-elected. The grand secretary's address is room 21, Masonic Temple.

The report on correspondence (140 pp.) is again from the admirable workshop of the grand chaplain, the Rev. Dr. HERMAN C. DUNCAN, who gives six of his solid pages to Illinois for 1904, chiefly devoted to the discussion between us of the right or authority of Scottish Rite bodies to administer Free and Accepted Masonry.

Referring to the Masonic Homes now under the control of our grand lodge, he says:

The announcement of the board of two classes that they propose to exclude is interesting. The first is the partially dependent, and second is the invalid. The first is to be excluded for the reason that they would be apt to claim special privileges, where all must walk upon the level. The second is to be excluded for the reason that the expense of hospital service would be greater than the fraternity could meet.

To those contemplating the erection of Masonic Homes these facts are interesting. Let it be kept well in mind that a home does not provide

for the partially dependent or the invalid—a quite large class of the worthy recipients of Masonic assistance. The building of homes ought not to mean that these dependents are to be cut off from Masonic assistance. Too often, we fear, such is the case, for the burden of carrying a home comes to be felt to be all that the fraternity can tote, and its claims are met to the exclusion of all who are not its inmates.

In this connection we note the report of the Masonic Orphans' Home. It shows the expenses to have been at the rate of $180 for each child.

Noting our tardy legislation prohibiting the naming of a lodge after any living person, he says this has been the law in Louisiana for some years.

Brother DUNCAN quotes in full our comments on his presentation of the subject, and says:

In this discussion we deem it well to exclude the consideration of all questions other than those with which we have specifically to deal—were the lodges that formed the foundation of the Scotch Rite legitimate Masonic bodies? Were they deprived of their Masonic character by the concession of their government to men of their own body who had acquired certain ranks not conferred in lodges of symbolic Masonry? Did the powers so constituted possess the right to propagate Masonry?

It is agreed, we take it, that certain lodges on the continent of Europe, or certain members of such lodges, whose Masonic character is unquestioned, organized the rite of perfection so-called; that the government of this rite was confided to its supreme councils, and that these supreme councils warranted new lodges.

As to the matter of the extension of the rite, we must take note of a like development of the York Rite, so-called. As a matter of fact we find today the Scotch Rite teaching the traditions under and by a certain number of degrees, and here we have to plead our ignorance of the precise number, for we have no knowledge of the rite beyond the Master's degree. And we find the York Rite teaching the traditions, and giving them in complete form only in nine degrees. The York Rite cannot fault the Scotch Rite because of the development of its teaching into more than three grades, for it has done the same thing.

But this is to be plainly admitted; the character of the government of the two rites is vastly different. The Scotch Rite finds the supreme governing power in a body composed exclusively of those who have received its last degree, while the York Rite is governed by its Grand lodges, composed now-a-days generally of those who have received its third, or Master's degree. Herein, we take it, lies the crux of our debate. We take it that the legitimate character of continental Masonry previous to the development of the rite there is not questioned, nor is the fact that these continental powers have by their inspector generals, under proper regulation, planted the rite in other lands.

Did the change in the character of the government destroy the Masonic character of the Masonic bodies of the continent?

But before we consider that question there are some remarks of Brother Robbins that we think ought to be disposed of. First, as to what he says in respect to our remarks about the suppositious Perkins' lodge. This is a lodge in the territory of a grand lodge, and must submit to

its authority. If it transgressed the regulations of its grand lodge it could be made to conform thereto, or could be destroyed as a Masonic lodge, at the pleasure of the grand lodge. To make the case analogous we must suppose a number of Perkins' lodges in a country without a grand lodge, regularly warranted by some foreign grand lodge. Then let us suppose that they all do as Brother Robbins suggests, and having done so, organize a supreme governing body, calling it what they would. Would they thereby cease to be Masonic? We unquestionably answer, not necessarily so, and the reason will appear when we reach the main question.

We pass to Brother Robbins' next paragraph, and here we demur from the construction placed upon our writings. We beg leave to correct the erroneous impression that our brother has received. A grand lodge gives a new lodge the right to confer the degrees of Masonry, but that right can only be exercised in the manner prescribed by the authority granting it and *by general Masonic usage*. The Grand Lodge of Ohio warrants a lodge in the state of Ohio, which is its domain, and that right is destructable by that grand lodge. If the lodge renounces the authority of the grand lodge it commits suicide and gives up its very life, *ipso facto*.. If the lodge is recalcitrant, or violates the regulations of the grand lodge, the grand lodge can unquestionably suspend its functions, or terminate them. But if the Grand Lodge of Ohio should warrant, say three or more lodges in say the Phillipine Islands, and those lodges should of their own motion unite in organizing a grand lodge of the islands, then, we say, that such grand lodge would become the peer of the mother grand lodge, and that the Grand Lodge of Ohio could in no wise repeal, abrogate, or destroy, if it should seek to do so, the masonic character of those lodges. The Pinney grand lodge stands in no similar position to that, of say, the Grand Orient of France.

In respect to the remaining paragraphs of Brother Robbins' criticism, we have to say that we think he proves too much, for if "the basis of equal rights and eligibilities, the equal voice of all in its representative government," is so essential to the being of a grand lodge that without it the Masonic character is lost, he is cutting the ground from under his own feet. By that test the masonry of the Grand Lodge of Illinois cannot stand, for there are a number of Masons, Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, who have no voice in the government of the craft.

This brings us to the main question, did the vesting of the governing power in a Council of thirty-third degree Masons destroy the Masonic character of the lodges that so vested it?

We answer by another question, did the action of the Grand Lodge of England destroy its masonic character when the authority was taken from the general assembly and vested in a grand lodge? Was such the effect when the grand lodge came to be no longer constituted of the Masons of the realm, Apprentices and others, but by a large number of appointive officers and masters only, an approximation to a close corporation? To answer, yes, would be to declare that Masonry no longer exists.

We say, then, a change in the character of government of a masonic grand body may destroy its masonic character, not that it is a change, but because of its effects. England was England still when Cromwell was made Protector; and again it was England still when Charles II was crowned. But as a consequence of the change of government wrought by the revolution, the people of these United States ceased absolutely to be Englishmen.

We come, then, to this, what was the character of the effect produced in the Scotch Rite when its supreme authority was taken from the men of the third degree and vested in those of the thirty-third? We answer that it seems to us that the effect was no more destructive of the masonic character than was the change effected in the York Rite when the authority of government was taken from the Masons of the first degree and vested exclusively in those of the third.

Who is to decide what answer shall be given to this question? We take it that at the time when this change was effected in the organization of the Scotch Rite, the Grand Lodge of England was the only body capable of giving answer. She never withheld recognition on account of such change.

This proposition is fortified by the fact that a decided majority of grand lodges have ever been ready to recognize as masonic the Scotch Rite. Its consistories and councils have been permitted to meet in masonic temples, from which everything not masonic, specifically so-called, was carefully and avowedly excluded. The recognition of Costa Rica has been the test of the day, and it has been granted with but very few exceptions.

We agree with him that it is well to exclude in any discussion all questions save those with which we have specifically to deal. He will doubtless agree with us that the attempt to state these specific questions sometimes raises incidental questions whose consideration cannot be wholly avoided.

Take, for instance, Brother DUNCAN'S second paragraph, in which he lays down certain supposedly agreed propositions as a joint starting point. He assumes that the Masonic character of those who organized the so-called Rite of Perfection out of some twenty-five confessedly "side" degrees that were floating about without any understood paternity, is agreed upon. The fact is that nobody knows whether all, or if not all, what proportion of them had been initiated in lodges that could be identified as Masonic or not; or whether indeed the so-called Scots degrees had not largely been communicated by their inventors to their possessors, including their version of the three degrees which they made the basis of the Rite of Perfection when it assumed an organized form. Speculation aside, all that is certainly known of these Scots degrees, is that they sprung up about the year 1740, and with them Scots lodges, in all parts of France and soon spread to Germany. After the agglutination of the co-called St. Andrew's degrees with some gathered up from the Rite of Strict Observance, into the Rite of Perfection, the government does not seem to have been confined exclusively to any body, but whoever wanted to appropriate the rite took it. DRUMMOND says that when the series of degrees was arranged as the Rite of Perfection, in 1754, a governing body was apparently formed, but it either died or changed its name in 1759, for in that year the same series of degrees was under the authority of a body calling itself "Council of the Emperors of the East and

West." Forty-two years later—1801—the first supreme council of the Scottish Rite was formed at Charleston, S. C., claiming to have the same series of twenty-five degrees with enough additions to make up thirty-three.

We have said that the proportion of those who received the Scots degrees simply by communication from one individual to another is unknown, but we have reason to believe that it was large, not only because the masters of Scots lodges claimed the right to make Masons at sight, but because that is the way in which the whole tribe has continued to propagate itself since. Such was the way in which JOHN MITCHELL and FREDERIC DALCHO received whatever they used as the foundation upon which to build up with other degrees of their own manufacture, their inverted pyramid of thirty-three degrees with the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the United States of America at the top, the parent supreme council of the world, the mother of the supreme councils which Brother DUNCAN says warranted new lodges. And as individuals claimed and exercised the authority to confer the degrees of Masonry without the aid of a lodge, so individual lodges when they came under the control of the Scots Masons assumed grand lodge powers and warranted new lodges.

We come now to his second paragraph in which he takes note of "the York Rite, co-called," which he identifies as teaching and giving the traditions in nine degrees. There is no such thing as the York Rite as an entity. The term is a convenient but misleading expression for the Masonry of the grand lodge plan, *plus* certain so-called Masonic bodies which the grand lodge does not charter, whose ritual it neither knows nor seeks to regulate, and whose legislation it does not prescribe; and what is of far greater significance in its relation to this discussion, none of which has ever claimed that because it recruited its membership from Masons only, it had authority to charter lodges to confer the degrees of Masonry. The attempt to use what he calls the York Rite as a foil for a system that has cumulated thirty-three degrees, like the so-called Scottish Rite, or ninety-six degrees like the Rite of Memphis—for his argument would legitimate the latter as well as the former—by saying that the York Rite requires nine degrees to give the traditions complete, coupled with the statement in the next paragraph that the "York Rite is governed by its grand lodges, composed now-a-days generally of those who have received its third, or Master's degree," is a surprise to us in its ineptness. To make "York" a generic title, grouping under it four distinct organizations neither of which assumes to govern either of the others, in order to make it appear that one of these, the grand lodge, has cumulated degrees, may well be confessed to hold "the crux of our debate."

Masonry, the Masonry of the original plan, grand lodge Masonry, never had any traditions which required the development of its teachings

into more than three grades. It was complete in itself. Knowing only the three distinctions of Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master. It was this Masonry thus limited and defined that the grand lodge was formed to preserve and propagate, and no other; and having adopted the landmarks as found in the Charges of a Freemason and in the fifteen points of the master's obligation as irrepealable, the Grand Lodge of England could neither change nor admit that others could change the plan so defined, without denying its own only excuse for being. That the Grand Lodge of England was not indifferent to what was going on across the North Sea and did not consent to the violation of the landmarks, is shown by the MANNINGHAM letters, written by Dr. THOMAS MANNINGHAM while he was deputy grand master. The first, dated December 3, 1756, and sent to the provincial grand lodge of Holland by order of the MARQUIS OF CARNARVON, the grand master, after explaining necessary tardiness in answering their letters, says:

"1st. You desire the Grand Master's Permission to hold Scotch Lodges & institute the Brethren according to their Method.

This cannot be allowed, as we know no Distinction of Lodges, Free Masonry being the same in all Parts of the World; I am sure it ought to be so, or it could never be general. Unless you are cautious, you may be misled. By your kind Letter, I find the craft flourishes in *Holland,* and I sincerely wish it may without Cavils and Dissentions.

"The Method of Lodges will sometimes differ a little, but I trust not materially, & that the ancient Land Marks will always continue. Of late some fertile Genius's here have attempted considerable Innovations, & their manner of working in Lodge, they term sometimes Irish, another Scotch Masonry, why, or wherefore they best know; this I am certain of, all Innovations in our Society must tend to confusion. Harmony and Union in Masonry all the world over, is to be wished for & cultivated. I dare believe the Brethren in *Holland* will subscribe to such Unanimity, & choose to be known as Free Masons without other appellative Distinctions, & will excuse the Grand Master from saying, he cannot grant your first request wch seems to design Innovations, or new Methods, if not Variation in the Signs, Tokens, and Words, and thereby ruin and not support the Society."

The second letter is from the deputy grand master to the then Grand Lodge of the Netherlands, and sent to Brother SAUER at the Hague, July 12, 1757. It is long and we can only quote from it briefly—just enough to show that the authorities of the Grand Lodge of England saw at once that the innovations introduced by the "Scotch Masons" would leave the bodies controlled by it unidentifiable as legitimately masonic. The letter says:

"I was determined to consult our Brethren in *Scotland,* particularly our Brother, Lord ABERDOUR, who is Son & Heir to the Earl of MORTON & an exceedingly good Mason. He has filled the chair in *Scotland,* & his Lordship is now elected Grand Master in England, on the Marquis of CARNARVAN'S Resignation.

"Lord ABERDOUR & all the Scotch Masons (or rather Scotch Gentlemen that are Masons) that I have conversed with, & I have made it my Business to consult many, are entirely unacquainted with the Forms and Titles you mention, & wch you justly call the charlatanery of Masonry. Amongst some of our lowest Brethren, I have met with and frequently heard of such Irregularities; Irregularities I justly call them, because they deviate so much from our usual Ceremonies & are so full of Innovations, that in the process of Time, the Ancient Landmarks will be destroyed, by the fertile genius of Brethren who will improve or alter, if only to give Specimen of their abilities & imaginary consequence. * * * I shall be glad with your Assistance and the Assistance of the Brethren in *Holland* to settle these intricate and confused Points, & wish to know (especially from the Brethren who distinguish themselves by the Denomination of Scotch Masons) from whence they received their constitution, the Grand Master of *Scotland,* who I presume they acknowledge Head of their Society, being entirely unacquainted with their Order: To Lord ABERDOUR and several other Scotch Noblemen & Gentlemen that are good Masons, I have communicated your Letter, likewise the Information I received from those foreign Brethren, one of wch was an Officer in the Dutch Service: but from the strictest Enquiries I can make, they have racked their genius with Endeavours to make Masonry unintelligible and useless."

Brother DUNCAN says: "We take it that the legitimate character of Continental Masonry previous to the development of the Rite (Scottish) there is not questioned, nor is the fact that these continental powers have by their inspector generals, under proper regulations planted the rite in other lands." Well, that too, depends. We concede that there was a time previous "to the development of the rite," when the Masonry of continental Europe was legitimate, but just how long in any given locality it had taken that Masonry to slough off its legitimacy is uncertain. The planting of the rite "in other lands," here meaning the planting of it in the United States, because here alone (whatever was planted elsewhere) the product finally was labeled "Scottish Rite of Thirty-three degrees." Now if Brother DUNCAN seeks an admission that the bric-a-brac out of which the Scottish Rite was fashioned had among its scattered parts the authority to create blue lodges, lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, then so much of it did *not* get planted in this country, because there was not a foot of earth—not even an ash-heap—in South Carolina where the Scottish Rite was brought out, that was not already under cultivation by legitimate symbolic Masonry, possessing, as Brother DUNCAN concedes, the exclusive right to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason. Here we must correct ourself for using the word "concedes" in this connection, where we should have said *agrees,* for there is nothing grudging in his declaration made on this point last year:

"We gladly join with any brother in the contention that in these United States the Scotch Rite has made no concession in declaring that none of their lodges not entirely subordinate to a grand lodge will be permitted to confer the degrees of Symbolic Masonry—but that in so doing an acknowledgment was made that *such governing body could not confer such authority without violence to the fundamental principles of masonic government.*"

But it has been seen that a shorter and better reason might have been given why the governing body could not confer such authority, than that covered by the words we have italicized; *it didn't have it to confer.* If by any possibility there could have been a shred of the authority with which the Grand Lodge of England endowed the lodges which that body planted on the continent of Europe, big enough to get entangled with the snarl of illegitimate degrees which, as we have seen, that grand lodge repudiated at their birth, and with vitality enough to stand an Atlantic voyage it never gasped after it touched these shores. It couldn't live here for an instant, because an able-bodied authority of whose legitimacy there could be no question held full possession. This ample authority came direct from the Grand Lodge of England through legitimate lodge channels and was the authority which gave to JOHN MITCHELL and FREDERIC DALCHO their status as Master Masons with precisely the same authority in Masonry as any other two Master Masons not occupying official stations in South Carolina, no more, no less. They had all the authority which as Master Masons they could be endowed with by the Grand Lodge of England when that authority flowed from its fountain head unmixed, unobstructed, unvexed. Could they have been endowed with more by tapping the authority flowing from the same fountain head, but after it had become mixed, disguised, diluted to unrecognizability by passing through bodies marked by everything that can define dissent from the original plan of Masonry?

When they gathered the flotsam of the bewildering degree-manufacturing epoch which blazed and paled in the middle quarters of the eighteenth century, and with some additions of their own launched the first supreme council, it is manifest that they could endow it with no authority which they did not themselves possess. If anything is plain in masonic history, it is that they possessed no authority to create lodges to make Masons—and this altogether apart from the constraining power of the landmarks—or to communicate the hidden mysteries of Masonry to a profane outside of a just and lawfully constituted lodge of Masons lawfully at labor. Upon what meat did they feed that their handiwork should possess authority in Symbolic Masonry which the handiwork of those who organized Templarism has never claimed. Templarism was of the same unauthorized genesis as the other degrees of the series commonly called the Rite of Perfection and identified by Brother DUNCAN as such; with them honeycombed the same lodges planted by England, and with them was taken over by the supreme council. But Templarism also got organized in another form under encampments, commanderies, or priories. Yet who has ever heard of Templarism, since it got so organized, claiming that because it had at one period overrun the continental lodges of English origin it thereby became endowed with the same authority to create and govern lodges of Symbolic Masonry as the parent grand lodge. Imagine the

surprise of the masonic world should it be announced that the General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States had set up a lodge of Symbolic Masonry in the Island of Guam! Or that the Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shriners had warranted a batch of blue lodges in the Philippine Islands, by virtue of authority derived from the Grand Lodge of England!

The sheer impudence of the supreme council in adopting constitutions claiming the three degrees of Masonry as a part of its system at a time when the entire craft was so ignorant of the history of Masonry as to believe—in accord with their interpretation of the ritualistic claim of the institution to "universality"—that the cult had developed independently at as many different centers as there were birthplaces of degrees with different traditions of origin; its policy of reaching out to bedeck every Mason who promised to be influential in his jurisdiction with the crowns and tinsel of its pinch-beck empire, with especial reference to those who gave promise of authorship, enabled the imperialist propaganda to queer the perceptions of the great body of the fraternity for two generations; and in some jurisdictions where they were exceptionally strong and exceptionally able without being exceptionally far-seeing, capturing grand lodges, compelled them to pay tribute, dragged them at the tail of their triumphal car, and set them like conscripts in the forefront of battle in their dynastic wars.

The advent of the new school of masonic historians, telling the story of Masonry from ascertained facts instead of writing it out of their own imaginations, men who like Findel, Lyon, Hughan, Woodford, Lane and Gould—whom the supreme councils were powerless to control—writing not to bolster up some particular theory or faction, but hewing to the line of discovered facts let the chips fall where they might, was the beginning of the end with the absurd claim that any so-called masonic power except a representative grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons can have even a remote shadow of authority anywhere over the three degrees of which that Masonry consists. *Pari passu* with the awakening of the craft to the fact there is no Masonry that did not develop in the British Isles, and there alone, and there become a part of the grand lodge system before any essential departure had been made from the landmarks which constitute its paramount and irrepealable law; and that all the so-called Masonry now existing which cannot be identified as such by reference to those landmarks has come into existence through dissent from the original plan, and not by independent development at other centres, the idea that the Scottish Rite could have any rightful voice in the affairs of Symbolic Masonry has faded. The Northern Supreme Council repudiated the idea at its organization, laying down the rule in so many words that only Ancient Craft Masons could be admitted to the privileges of the Ancient and Accepted Rite; but the Southern Supreme Council, the mother council of

the world, did not utterly disclaim any and all authority in Ancient Craft Masonry until (we think) 1878, when ALBERT PIKE announced that he was satisfied that the supreme council never had possessed the right to create lodges or confer the degrees in Ancient Craft Masonry; and it is a matter of common recollection that during the "Cerneau War" which raged in the eighties, the spokesman of the Southern, the Northern and the "Cerneau" bodies tumbled all over each other to deny to the grand lodges of the country, having then or having had in the past any pretensions to that right.

But apart from all these disclaimers we have seen that the mother supreme council never could have had such a right, because the men who founded it possessed only the rights of Master Masons and could not endow it with an authority which they themselves had not. How did it happen—how *could* it happen, that when this mother council, by its agents, crossed the Rio Grande, or the Caribbean Sea, and established daughter councils in Mexico, or Central or South America, the daughters possessed powers which the mother had not to give?

What Brother DUNCAN says anent the Perkins lodge he answers quite conclusively in the next paragraph, when he says that when a grand lodge gives a new lodge the right to confer the degrees of Masonry, that right can only be exercised in the manner prescribed by the authority granting it and *"by general masonic usage."* (The italics are his, and they are timely.) The grand lodge prescribes the conditions on which the degrees shall be conferred and *what* degrees shall be conferred, viz., that they shall be *masonic degrees;* and by the laws of its own being it can prescribe no other. By the same token it is required to prescribe that the lodge which confers these degrees shall be a *masonic* lodge; and what it is, over and above the essentials prescribed by the unwritten law, that is required to define a lodge as masonic is fixed by general masonic usage. One of the things so identified is the source and scope of the indispensable charter, which must emanate from a representative grand lodge, itself composed of lodges wherein, we repeat (in spite of what he says in the next paragraph about cutting the ground from under our own feet), there is an absolute equality of rights, privileges and eligibilities. The fact that in Illinois lodges there are found Apprentices and Fellow Crafts not yet entitled to vote or hold office is no denial of this principle of equality, because each is potentially invested with them all by election before he starts on his journey to their actual and assured attainment.

This, he says, brings us to the main question which he puts in this form: "Did the vesting of the governing power in a council of thirty-third degree Masons destroy the masonic character of the lodges that so vested it?"—and this he answers in the next paragraph with another

question:—"Did the action of the Grand Lodge of England destroy its masonic character when the authority was taken from the general assembly and vested in the grand lodge?

This is a *non sequitur,* because Masonry as a purely speculative society did not exist until the grand lodge era. For the first time after its transformation the nascent speculative Masonry had assumed such a consistency that crystallization was possible, and in crystallizing it assumed the grand lodge form and for the first time had a grand master at its head. Then for the first time its was able to define itself, and by gathering up all of the accessible scattered and various "constitutions" or "charges," to determine what was general masonic usage. Nothing that has taken place since then can be tried by ante grand lodge standards,because by the adoption of the Charges of a Freemason as the correct version of the Constitutions of Freemasonry, (not the constitution of the grand lodge) they forever foreclosed all question of what is the fundamental and irrepealable law. Thus the landmarks were set up which were designed to fix and did fix the law which they reflect and the form and substance of the Masonry they define, beyond the possibility of lawful change. That there could be no possibility of misapprehension of what the fundamental law was and must forever remain, its vital points were included in the installation charges, thus insuring that every man accepting authority in Masonry must be familiar with its requirements and must accept it on those conditions. From the day which saw the birth of the first grand lodge down to the present hour, every master has had laid before him the original plan of Masonry, its form and substance and its only method of perpetuation, and he has been required, as a condition of being enstrusted with authority, to admit that no man or body of men can make innovations in the body of Masonry, and that no new lodge shall be formed without the permission from the grand lodge (not supreme council), and that no countenance be given to any irregular lodge, or to any person clandestinely initiated therein, and to promise to discountenance all dissenters from the original plan thus identified.

To these ancient charges and regulations we assented when we were installed master of a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and we have imposed the same obligations on many others. There is no power that can absolve any of us from obligations thus imposed, because they have the quality of landmarks whose constraints are confessedly beyond the power of individuals, lodges or grand lodges to lift. That one grand lodge, or a score, have found them to rest so lightly that they can give countenance and recognition to the irregular lodges of Costa Rica and the alleged grand lodge which they compose, does not help us to see our duty in the same light.

MANITOBA, 1904.

29TH ANNUAL. EDMONTON. JUNE 18.

Edmonton, where the grand lodge held this annual communication, is in the District of Alberta.

Four past grand masters were present, and also the representatives of sixteen grand jurisdictions, Illinois not of the number.

The grand master (E. A. BRAITHWAITE) delivered a very brief address, disclosing little outside the peaceful routine of a growing jurisdiction, to call for executive interference—"Happy is that people whose annals are few." The official circle, past and present, remained unbroken.

Following is one of his few recommendations:

That after the third degree has been conferred, the examination shall be held in this as in the first and second degrees, and that the new member must also be examined and work his way into lodge as if he were an utter stranger.

That this and other matters deemed important by the committee on address should reach the rank and file, it was ordered that when the proceedings were received by the secretaries the address should be read to the lodge.

The reports of the district deputies show a large amount of work accomplished at the expense of delays and tribulations incident to a widely extended jurisdiction, and at least occasional blocking snow storms.

On the recommendation of the board of general purposes it was decided to furnish visiting certificates to members intending to visit lodges in other jurisdictions, the life of which will be limited to one year. Relative to the examination of proposed visitors to Manitoba lodges, the following was reported by the board of general purposes:

The proper course to adopt as to the examination of visitors; your board would recommend that this grand lodge should rule that each visitor should be examined separately, and that the tyler's test should be given at the conclusion thereof, after the examining committee are thoroughly satisfied that the visiting brother has given substantial proof of his fitness to enter the lodge; also that the visiting brother should produce some documentary evidence that he is a member in good standing of a regularly constituted lodge owing allegiance to a grand lodge recognized by this grand body.

The jurisprudence and appeals committees both reported "no business," which would indicate that the brethren north of the Great Divide are neither inquisitive nor contentious. Nor are they sensitive over censure visited upon them by the grand secretary and by committees for delin-

quency in making returns, such cases being on the increase. Accordingly their pockets are to be attacked, the grand secretary having been enjoined to inflict upon such lodges the constitutional fine of $5 for failure to be on time.

The grand lodge assisted the grand master in dedicating the new hall of the local lodge, wherein the body met, the grand master making the occasion the opportunity to present Past Grand Master Myers with a handsome chain collar, the gift of the grand lodge; chartered four new lodges and continued three under dispensation; ordered a testimonial for the retiring grand master, and took notice that by constitutional provision the next annual communication would be held at Winnipeg.

The Rev. A. Chisholm, of Macgregor, was elected grand master; James A. Ovas, Winnipeg, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

MARYLAND, 1904.

118th Annual. Baltimore. November 15.

This handsome volume with its fair print, heavy paper and broad margins, with a neat illuminated cover, has for its frontispiece an excellent portrait of the Rev. Henry Branch, D.D., who has been grand chaplain continuously since November, 1888. His hair and full beard have become abundantly frosted, and the crows-feet more marked than when we were privileged to meet him in the Masonic congress of 1893, but his eye is as bright as ever.

The semi-annual communication was held May 10, 1904.

The grand master, Thomas J. Shryock, delivered an address devoted to the great fire and its aftermath, and to the memory of Jacob H. Medairy, grand secretary *emeritus*, whose death he announced, and who was buried with masonic honors from the grand lodge room, during the great conflagration which barely spared the masonic temple. He died at eighty-two, full of honors as of years, and dowered with the love of the whole fraternity.

Of events following the fire, Brother Shryock says:

After the fire it was found that a great number of our mercantile and commercial institutions were bereft of their homes and had no quarters in which to continue the business of our city. I felt that this was an opportunity for the masonic fraternity to extend the helping hand to all in dis-

tress, both Masons and profane, and I deemed it my duty as grand master, to offer the hospitality of such portions of our building, as could properly be spared, to these institutions. Some of them had been of service to the grand lodge in the past, during its dark financial days, and amongst some of them were a large number of Masons, and it was a pleasure, as well as a duty, as I saw it, to extend to such of these bodies as we could accommodate the hospitality of our home without the hope of fee or reward; without money and without price.

The assembly hall on the first floor of our temple, a large and commodious room, was sought after by a number of private individuals, with offers of large rent, and at the same time the Chamber of Commerce made application for the hall, as it was practically the only room that was large enough to accommodate their membership. Feeling that we should give our limited space to those who would benefit the largest number of persons, I inquired the number of people that the Chamber of Commerce probably supported, and ascertained that it was very large, approximating ten to twelve thousand souls. It then occurred to me that this was the body to whom we should extend the courtesy of the hall.

I felt, if our fraternity could be instrumental in assisting a large number of our brethren (for all men are our brethren, whether Masons or profane) that we were doing a great work, and I promptly gave them permission to meet in assembly hall. I am glad to say it has met with their requirements, and daily it is a beehive of energetic merchants, who are striving, with all public-spirited citizens, to rehabilitate our city and continue one of its greatest branches of commercial business.

Among others, the Third National Bank was accommodated with quarters, whose bread cast on the waters when the grand lodge was in financial straits thus came back to it. We are glad to note that a home was also found for the business of Bro. E. T. Shultz.

The National Grand Lodge of Egypt was recognized. The Grand Orient of Brazil was another applicant for recognition; on investigation it was found that recognition had been extended "many years ago," but no exchange of representatives followed. An exchange was ordered. The grand secretary was directed to ask permission for the grand lodge to erect a monument at the grave of Grand Secretary Medairy.

Appended to the proceedings of the semi-annual communication is a memorial to John Alexander Lynch, past deputy grand master, a judge who had won honor and universal respect and esteem on the bench.

At the annual communication (November 15) Grand Master Shryock said:

Our city is rapidly being rehabilitated, and when the work of rebuilding has been completed, it will be more beautiful than before. We still have as guests of the grand lodge, occupying the lower apartments of the temple, those to whom we extended the courtesy immediately after the fire. Their homes are being rapidly reconstructed, and in a short time our building will be occupied, as heretofore, exclusively by the fraternity.

He announced the death of WILLIAM E. ARNOLD, past master, of the board of temple managers; and reported the monument to Grand Secretary MEDAIRY would soon be completed and erected.

The business transacted was chiefly of local interest only. An exception was the following amendment to the constitution, which lies over under the rules:

"The question of proficiency shall be determined by *viva-voca* vote without objection, and not until the examination is satisfactory shall the ballot be taken for advancement."

This proposition to take the question of proficiency out of the elements involved in the ballot, applicable in jurisdictions where the modern practice of requiring a ballot for each degree, separately, prevails, seems to us commendable.

The only surviving past grand master (JOHN M. CARTER) was absent from both of the stated communications, and Past Deputy Grand Master HENRY C. LARRABEE was called to preside during the election of grand master, and later to install that officer.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, grand master; WILLIAM M. ISAAC, grand secretary; both of Baltimore, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (109 pp.) is as usual from the hand of Past Senior Grand Warden EDWARD T. SHULTZ, and has all the sterling qualities that ever characterize his work. Brother SHULTZ not only stands by the old ways in a general sense from a conservative habit of mind, but none of our reviewers knows better, if so well, what the old ways are in detail.

In his three-page notice of Illinois for 1903, he quotes the opening paragraphs of Grand Master MOULTON'S address and epitomizes his report of the year's work; notes the oration of Brother MCFATRICH, the memorial services, the taking over by the grand lodge of the Illinois Masonic homes for the orphans and aged, and gives generously of his limited space to excerpts from the report on correspondence.

Referring to Brother MOULTON'S report of the attempted operations of J. E. FURNISS, agent of the JUSTIN PINNEY grand lodge in Ohio, Brother SHULTZ says that since the preparation of his report he had heard that the same FURNISS was in Baltimore trying to introduce his spurious Masonry there.

Of an Iowa regulation he says:

While we regard the regulation requiring a Master Mason to perfect himself in the work and stand an examination in open lodge a most excellent one, we think that to deprive a brother of the right to vote or hold office for simply neglecting to do so, is entirely too drastic a punishment for what is simply a neglect of duty, and not an offence against the fraternity.

While we cannot commend the willingness of a Master Mason to remain ignorant of the ritual of the degree whose possession gave him the full rights of the fraternity, we still think that one of those rights is to be his own judge of his duty in that direction, and that the grand lodge exceeds its powers when it attempts to compel him to learn by duress of any sort.

Referring to the Pennsylvania edict prescribing silver as the "only wear" in past master's jewels, forbidding the purchase of jewels except of silver, and forbidding masters to permit a past master to appear in his lodge wearing other than the regulation jewel of silver, he says: "We have always maintained that the past master's jewel should be of silver and it has only been during the last few decades that they wore otherwise in our jurisdiction."

Under Rhode Island, he says:

In our report last year, we described the manner in which balloting on petitions for the degrees was formerly conducted in our jurisdiction, which was as follows: The ballot box was provided with two tubes, one white, the other black, leading to separate drawers. Each member of the lodge present was furnished with a black and a white ball, those favorable to the election of the applicant deposited the white ball in the white tube, and the black ball in the black tube, those unfavorable to his election deposited the black ball in the white tube, and the white ball in the black tube.

It will be seen that the regulation adopted by the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island is in harmony with the practice which formerly prevailed in Maryland, except that there is no provision made, in the Rhode Island regulation as to what disposition shall be made of the ballot not voted.

Sharing Brother Inglesby's surprise that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi should have officially received and welcomed to the grand east "Bro. Henry C. Aiken, the Imperial Potentate of the Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine," he commends, we are glad to see, the following vigorous protest put up by that clear-headed brother:

"We think it high time that this sort of thing should stop. The Shriners themselves say that they are not a masonic organization. Not long ago we saw accounts of some very disgraceful doings in a Shriners conclave, or whatever they call their assemblies. Then we every now and then see some fraternization with Odd Fellows, with the order of the Eastern Star, etc., etc. We think it a degradation of Masonry to put it on the footing of these new fangled so-called orders. On the occasion of which we are now writing the 'Imperial Potentate' made quite a speech in response to his 'welcome.'"

Of the proper scope of the field of the correspondence committee he says:

As we have said elsewhere in this report, we believe it to be the duty of correspondence committees to criticise the legislation of grand lodges whenever, in their opinion, they are in violation of the ancient regulations, usages and customs of the fraternity. Of course this should always be done in a courteous and respectful manner.

We recall more than one instance in which such criticism by the correspondence committees has resulted in the reversal of hasty and ill-digested legislation.

We don't know why he does not concur in the South Dakota decision that the meeting place of a lodge may be removed from one building to another in the same town without a dispensation from the grand master. A lodge that can be intrusted with making Masons ought to be capable of judging of the suitableness and security of its habitation.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1904.

114TH ANNUAL. BOSTON. DECEMBER 14.

The one portrait of the volume is a sitting photogravure of the Earl of DARTMOUTH, provincial grand master of Staffordshire, in the full regalia of his office, who, accompanied by his wife and daughter, called on Grand Master SANFORD, while in this country on the invitation of the president of Dartmouth College to assist in laying the corner-stone of the new DARTMOUTH Hall, belonging to the institution to which the Earl's great grandfather gave a liberal sum of money and his name.

The constitutional five stated communications of the grand lodge, and several specials were held during the year.

The grand master announced the death of the oldest surviving past senior grand warden, HENRY GODDARD, in his eighty-first year, whose service in the grand west was in 1858.

The grand master presented to the grand lodge two mahogany ballot boxes received from Dr. J. COLLINS WARREN, great grandson of Dr. JOHN WARREN, who was a grand master of Massachusetts Grand Lodge (independent), and a younger brother of Gen. JOSEPH WARREN, provincial grand master of Massachusetts under the Scotch constitution. The boxes, with appropriate furnishings, were found in a chest belonging to General JOSEPH WARREN, after his death in the battle of Bunker Hill, and have since continued in the possession of the WARREN family.

Under the heading, "Matter of JOHN H. WHITEHEAD," Grand Master SANFORD made the following statement:

During the month of December, 1903, my attention was called to the fact, that John H. Whitehead, who had been elected junior warden of Wollaston lodge, A. F. and A. M., at the annual meeting of the lodge held on December 1, 1903, was an active member and an officer in a body claiming to be masonic, and not recognized under the provisions of the constitutions of this grand lodge; coming under that part of sections 21 and 22 of part V. which reads as follows:

"Now, therefore, it is hereby declared, that any Mason who is hereafter admitted in this jurisdiction, into any other order, as masonic, is acting unmasonically, and for such conduct shall be liable to be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and shall be ineligible to membership or office, in this grand lodge."

Sec. 22: "Any Mason in this jurisdiction who shall confer, communicate or sell, or assist in conferring, communicating or selling, or solicit any one to receive or apply for any so-called masonic degree or degrees, limited to Freemasons, not herein before recognized or admitted, may be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

Before the meeting appointed for installation of the newly elected officers, I had a conversation with the master and senior warden elect in regard to the matter, and they confirmed the report. I informed them that if the offending brother would sign a certificate renouncing his allegiance, and all connection with the proscribed body of which he was a member, and all other irregular bodies claiming to be masonic, not recognized under the provisons of the constitutions of this grand lodge, that his installation could follow; otherwise I should forbid the installing officer performing that ceremony.

This I was informed, Brother Whitehead declined to do. Subsequently I sent for him to call at my office at the temple, that I might have a personal talk with him in regard to the matter; which he did; but I found him of the same opinion, and he still declined to make any renouncement.

Worshipful Brother Fred L. Putnam, grand lecturer, who was to act as installing officer, was then directed not to install John H. Whitehead into the office of junior warden. The other officers were duly installed into their respective stations, and the lodge reported to the grand master and the grand secretary, that a vacancy existed and asked for a dispensation for the filling of the vacancy.

I thereupon issued a precept for the election of junior warden; which election took place on March 1, 1904. At this meeting Bro. Sydney F. Copeland was elected by ballot to fill the vacancy, and was duly installed into the office of junior warden of Wollaston lodge.

Since that time, a suit has been brought by John H. Whitehead, against Worshipful Brother Theodore C. Gram, master of Wollaston lodge in the Equity Session of the Superior Court in Boston, the charge being that he has been deprived of his masonic rights, without due notice and trial, and the case is now pending.

I have a petition from Brother Whitehead, asking to be heard before a committee of the grand lodge in relation to this matter, but I have decided not to receive it, owing to the fact that the matter is now pending in the civil court.

As it is the duty of the grand master to see that the grand constitutions and regulations are enforced, I deemed this case a direct and open violation of the same and acted accordingly.

The words "any other order" in section 21, and the words "not hereinbefore recognized or admitted," in section 22, refer to the batch of superimposed bodies with which by what is known as the Massachusetts departure the grand lodge in 1882 voted to share its jurisdiction over Masonry

in that commonwealth. As by being installed junior warden of his lodge Brother WHITEHEAD would have become a member of the grand lodge, the grand master had no other alternative under the constitution than to forbid the installation; but when he arbitrarily prevented Brother WHITEHEAD from having his appeal heard by the grand lodge, and prevented the grand lodge from receiving the appeal his offence was more inexcusable than the brother's wrongdoing.

At the annual communication the grand master reported that the proceedings of Brother WHITEHEAD in the Equity Superior Court was heard on demurrer and decided adversely to the petitioner, as was a subsequent petition for *mandamus* brought and heard in the Supreme Court. This was to have been expected. The grand master's comments were as follows:

While these proceedings were carried on by Whitehead, and he is justly blameable for his action, the parties behind him who furnished the means and who have been active from the beginning and are largely responsible directly and indirectly for the presence of so much that is disgraceful to Masonry among us, should receive the greater share of the blame and condemnation. It is hoped that this decision will be final and that we shall have no further trouble with these misguided people who must by this time "see the error of their ways."

At the September quarterly, charters were granted to Shanghai lodge, at Shanghai, and Peihe lodge, at Tientsin, China; and one was also ordered for Sinim lodge, Shanghai, to issue when its delayed by-laws should be received and approved by the grand master.

At the December quarterly (annual) four past grand masters were present.

The following is from Grand Master SANFORD's report of his visitations:

November 30, I visited Kilwinning lodge, of Lowell, and joined with the members in celebrating the Feast of St. Andrew. After being courteously and cordially received by the master, the members repaired to the banquet hall, where a table lodge was formally opened, and a most interesting and impressive service was conducted, in accordance with a ritual prepared by R.W. William Sewall Gardner, past grand master, at the constitution of Kilwinning lodge in 1866, and which had been handed down to the present time, consisting of memorials to members who had passed away during the year, and toasts drank to the grand lodge, the fraternity, and several worthy objects dear to the craft. It being my first experience with these ceremonies, I enjoyed them exceedingly. Addresses were made by all the visiting brethren, and the evening passed in a most delightful manner.

Reporting the customary (of late years) donation of $500 from the Lodge of St. Andrew, for the charities of the grand lodge, he says:

In addition to the generous donation from the Lodge of St. Andrew, the sum of one thousand dollars has been voted by Mount Hope Lodge of Fall River, to be placed in the custody of the grand lodge, as a nucleus for

the establishing of a fund to erect a Masonic Home for the benefit of poor and needy brethren and their families, in Massachusetts, and hoping that other lodges may be inspired to make similar donations to this worthy object. There is as yet, no fund established by the grand lodge, available for such a purpose; the only funds of that nature being in the hands of the trustees of the Masonic Education and Charity Trust, the income from which is dispensed as occasion requires to cases of charity among the Fraternity in our jurisdiction.

The spread of clandestine Masonry in the jurisdiction led to the introduction of the following at the June quarterly:

Voted, That no lodge within the jurisdiction of this grand lodge shall admit any visitor who presents himself for examination to any of its meetings unless said visitor first produces a traveling card signed by the proper officials, or his original diploma.

The committee to whom this proposition was referred strongly recommended its adoption, at the September quarterly, but it appearing that it would change the constitutional requirements it was laid over under the rule in the following form as a constitutional amendment:

That no lodge within the jurisdiction of this grand lodge shall admit any visitor to any of its meetings, unless said visitor shall first produce a grand lodge certificate or his original diploma, and then be vouched for by some brother present, or pass a strict examination.

At the December quarterly the new committee having the amendment under consideration reported adversely, the strongest reason assigned therefor being that:

It would, in operation, probably secure the end sought, the exclusion of the unworthy from our assemblies, but at great inconvenience, amounting at times to hardship, to those who are qualified to seek and to enjoy fraternal relations outside of their own particular lodge; and while, as an edict of the supreme body, it would be obeyed, the peremptoriness of its requirements would be a constant source of irritation, an invitation to evade the law, and perhaps, a lack of respect for those who imposed its restrictions upon the craft. Many brethren, whose masonic standing is unquestioned, would, in compliance with such a regulation, be refused admission, or might be admitted today to be excluded tomorrow. A change of clothing, or an accidental oversight, no more remarkable than that of a past master who fails to take his jewel with him when he intends visiting a neighboring lodge, might change the standing of any one of us, for the time being, in the masonic fraternity, for the amendment provides for no exceptions and a constitutional regulation must be literally obeyed.

In view of the urgent need for legislation the committee suggested amendments reflecting the following suggestions:

As one step in such improvement we suggest that all vouching for visitors shall be in writing and that a brother belonging to the lodge visited shall be directly or indirectly responsible for the admission of the visitor who is vouched for. Again, that written testimony shall in every case, be a preliminary to the examination of the intending visitor who finds himself where no one can speak with absolute knowledge of his masonic standing by virtue of having shared with him the privileges of the sanctuary. And

lastly, that the manner in which the visitor secured masonic recognition, shall be made of record, so that if the cowan or eavesdropper ever succeeds in eluding the vigilance of those who should have prevented his approach, it may be known who assisted him.

Thereupon:

The report was accepted and ordered to be laid on the table until the quarterly communication in March next, in the meantime to be printed and distributed to the lodges.

Applications for recognition from the Grand Lodges of Queensland and Porto Rico, the latter accompanied by a letter setting forth the depredations committed by the Grand Orient of Spain, in Porto Rico and the United States; all of which went to a committee of which Past Grand Master Nickerson, the grand secretary, is chairman.

Baalis Sanford, of Brockton, grand master; Sereno D. Nickerson, Cambridge, grand secretary, were re-elected. The address of the latter is Masonic Temple, Boston.

At the stated communication of December 27, the grand officers were installed, and from 6 o'clock until 9:45 p. m., the craft celebrated the feast of St. John the Evangelist in due and ancient form.

MICHIGAN, 1905.

61st Annual. Detroit. May 25.

The Michigan volume has two fine portraits, photogravures, we take it, but printed on paper with a stippled surface, giving the effect of canvas, the first we have seen. They are of the retiring and incoming grand masters, Fletcher E. Turrell and John Rowson. Both are clean shaven. The latter presents the high cheek bones of the aboriginee, but his lapel decoration—startlingly aggressive—bespeaks the true son of Islam.

No less than eighteen past grand masters were present, and the envoys of thirty-eight grand jurisdictions, Illinois being represented by Arthur M. Hume, of Owosso.

By the change in the date of holding the annual communication Grand Master Turrell's year of service was lengthened to sixteen months. Notwithstanding this, the ranks of the grand officers, past and present, remained unbroken.

In reporting on certain lodges racked by internal dissensions, of a sample case he says:

I have been puzzled to know what measures to recommend for the settlement of the entire matter. I am reluctant to recommend the arrest or revocation of the charter, because in this lodge, as in most lodges where there is discord, one faction would be very much pleased indeed to see such steps adopted and would count it as a triumph for their particular side, when no such thing was intended. At the same time something ought to be done.

Later recurring to the same dilemma he says:

I believe that some masonic surgery should be resorted to, and that the weeding out of the one or two of a few trouble-makers would restore harmony.

Most of the members of this lodge are earnest and enthusiastic, and the elements of a flourishing lodge are there. I would prefer not to suggest a remedy, but to leave it for your best judgment to determine what is best to do.

Such are the complications and ramifications in many of these cases that the only practicable method of getting rid of the disturbing element is to wipe out and begin anew, leaving the impracticables out in the reorganization; but this, besides leaving a hiatus in the life of the lodge, involves the humiliating confession that the immemorial method of discipline is a failure, and in its application gives opportunities for injustice. In the case calling out the remarks last quoted the jealousy was such that because the grand master, when visiting the lodge with a view to heal the dissensions apparently talked more with members of one faction than with those of the other, he was treated with marked discourtesy by some of the brethren.

A case where two lodges were in collusion to circumvent an objector to the initiation of a certain candidate, the grand master remitted to the grand lodge what discipline ought to be meted out to them, called out the following:

In this connection, I am reminded that the only manner in which a constituent lodge may be punished is that laid down in Sec. 86 of the Penal Code, which provides that a lodge shall be punished by arresting or revoking its charter. In my own experience, as grand master, several cases have arisen calling for some measure of punishment for an offending lodge, less severe than that provided by the Penal Code. I, therefore, recommend that the Penal Code be so amended that either the grand master or the grand lodge may censure a lodge. In either case, the grand secretary shall transmit a copy of the censure to the worshipful master of the censured lodge, who, at the first regular meeting thereafter, shall read the same in open lodge, and it shall be forthwith entered in full in a page in the minutes of the lodge, to be set apart for that purpose.

This, together with the subject of dissensions, went to the committee on lodges, who ignored the recommendation, but recommended that the incoming grand master and grand lecturer visit the lodges mentioned in the latter case and the lodge wherein "unheard of discourtesy" was shown to the grand master, clothed with the power to take such action as their judgment might dictate.

Our Michigan brethren are either growing more careful or more lucky; but one ritual is reported lost, and happily there was satisfactory evidence that it had been destroyed.

At each lodge of instruction the grand master had been increasingly impressed with the benefits to be derived from banishing the monitor from the lodge room, and he now recommends that its use in conferring degrees be prohibited. He reported five decisions. Here is one that does turn on local regulations:

2. Lodge A received the petition and confers the degrees upon a candidate that is a resident of another jurisdiction. Lodge B whose jurisdiction has been invaded, demands the fees, $24, which it would have received had they conferred the degrees; but Lodge A received but $21 and refuses to pay more than that amount.

A. Lodge A having acted in good faith, I held that they should pay but $21, the amount that they received.

We think that is good law; we are sure that it is equity.

The following reflects a law that to our mind is indefensible because it deprives a brother of his masonic rights without his having had his day in court, besides showing how an enactment designed to encourage affiliation ends by forbidding a brother to ask for it without an enabling act:

5. I have received a good many letters enquiring as to the right of a lodge to receive a petition for membership from a brother who has been dimitted for a number of years. Grand lodge regulations provide that every dimitted brother residing in this grand jurisdiction shall, within one year from February 1, 1899, and every brother who shall hereafter become a resident of this grand jurisdiction shall, within one year after he becomes such resident, petition some constituent lodge for membership therein, and if he fails, or neglects, to do so within the time prescribed herein, he shall, after the lapse of said time, be subject to all of the disabilities of a suspended Mason.

Under this regulation, a brother holding a dimit has a right to petition a lodge for membership at any time, and the lodge to which he presents his petition has a right to receive and act upon it. Unless a brother residing in this grand jurisdiction, who was a non-affiliate on February 1, 1899, applied to some lodge for membership, within one year from that time, or unless a non-affiliate, who has become a resident of this jurisdiction since that time, applies to some lodge for membership, within one year from the time he becomes such resident, he is no longer entitled to the rights of a Mason.

And now comes the grand lecturer, Past Grand Master Frank T. Lodge with iconoclastic hand, and bare-handed at that, to show that "white gloves and aprons" could not have been used at the building of Solomon's temple, for the reason as to gloves, that an article designed to protect the hands against cold could not have been needed in Palestine (we saw a motorman last night using heavy gloves while the thermometer stood in the nineties), and because they were not invented until the

middle ages, and for these and other reasons claims that the word "gloves" should be changed to "garments" (and we may add that this would not change an initial letter); and as to aprons he says:

Again, the aprons worn by the workmen at King Solomon's Temple were not the small, bib-like affairs which modern speculative Masons wear, but were ordinary working aprons, such as are now worn by artisans, like blacksmiths, stone cutters and carpenters. In fact, these workmen were stone cutters and wood and metal workers. Their aprons were worn to protect their clothing; they were soiled and worn.

Our modern artisans would not think of wearing their working aprons to lodge, church, or even at home, in their leisure hours. Is it probable, then, that humble craftsmen would presume to come before the greatest monarch in the world, in the most splendid court on earth, wearing their soiled and worn working aprons? Of course not. I think, therefore, that all the presumptions favor our discontinuing the use of aprons.

If we were to offer a criticism here we would venture to suggest that a logical one-hoss shay might be constructed out of the size of the bib-like affair as compared to the generous pinafores of Solomon's time, reflecting a diminuendo which fortells ultimate extinction. Reviewing the Iowa inquiry as to the height of the pillars of the porch and adopting its conclusions, he says:

I therefore recommend that our ritual be so amended as to make the height of the pillars eighteen cubits, with chapiters of five cubits each, making twenty-three cubits in the whole.

This was referred to the committee on jurisprudence, who throw up their hands:

We have examined carefully his report with reference to the errors in the work and while we commend the research and painstaking effort of the grand lecturer as shown by his report, we are of the opinion that the matters are not such as should properly come before the committee on jurisprudence. These matters can be dealt with by the grand lodge direct, as well as by reference to a committee and if the grand lodge desires to act upon them and is of the opinion that more time should be given to their consideration than can be given at a single grand lodge communication, they should be referred to a special committee to report hereafter. The members of this committee not being sufficiently versed in Biblical literature do not feel competent to make any recommendation at this time with reference to them, and we therefore report the same back to the grand lodge without recommendation.

The committee also report adversely on some other matters which the references do not make clear to an outsider, but a report against proposed legislation stands more than even chance of being wise.

The special committee on the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, shows an earnest wrestling with the subject, but no satisfactory conclusion. When the former report was made the committee had partially arranged to visit Mexico, but he had not yet been able to make the on-the-ground investigation, without which some questions must be left undetermined. Testing

the request for recognition by six conditions which they set up as indispensable to be met, they begin with the following:

First. The petitioning grand lodge must have been regularly and constitutionally organized, and in its organization the ancient landmarks, constitution and usages of the fraternity must have been at least substantially followed.

Relative to this they find:

At one time, there was one lodge within the jurisdiction now claimed by the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico which there is no doubt was duly constituted, viz., Toltec lodge, which had obtained a charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri. However, this lodge surrendered its charter to the Grand Lodge of Missouri and obtained another charter from the Gran Dieta Simbolica. The Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico was formed by three lodges which were themselves formed by the splitting up of one lodge, La Union Fraternal, which was divided by its members into three lodges for the sole purpose of obtaining the three lodges necessary to form a grand lodge, and none of which, in the opinion of your committee, were duly chartered by any other regular grand lodge.

The findings relative to the other five have been equally unsatisfactory, and they thus conclude:

While your committee are forced, with much regret, to recommend the denial of the present petition, their investigations have so stirred their interest in the subject that they pledge their continued investigation of it, and they hope, at some not far distant day, to personally examine the ground and report some feasible plan by which this purpose may be effected.

The grand lodge chartered seven new lodges and continued one under dispensation; wired a message of sympathy to Past Grand Master William Dunham, kept at home by illness, and selected Grand Rapids as its next place of meeting.

John Rowson, of Grand Rapids, was elected grand master; Lou B. Winsor, Reed City, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (210 pp.) is of course by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master Lou B. Winsor. The following, from his conclusion, will show why we say "of course," and also that no personal significance is to be attached to the "kicking strap" which makes a part of his harness:

The grand secretary shall also be *ex-officio* a committee on correspondence, and it shall be his duty to examine the correspondence and reports from other grand lodges in correspondence with this grand lodge, and to digest from the proceedings of such grand lodges the date of meeting, the number of lodges represented, the decisions on questions of masonic law adopted by such grand lodges and such other matters as the committee may deem of interest to the craft in Michigan, *and the committee shall refrain from criticism of such proceedings, as well as promulgating the opinion of the committee upon decisions, laws and regulations of this or any other grand lodge.*

Nearly nine pages are given to our proceedings for 1904, summarizing the work of Grand Master WRIGHT, noting the oration of Brother NORTHCOTT, giving some details of the institutional charities, and reproducing the address of Past Grand Master OWEN SCOTT at the dedication of the Home at Sullivan, quoting at length from our report respecting the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, and the action of our grand lodge in recognizing the SMITH Grand Lodge of Western Australia, and its declaration called out by recent masonic events in Queensland.

MINNESOTA, 1905.

52ND ANNUAL. ST. PAUL. JANUARY 18.

A fine portrait of the retiring grand master, WILLIAM A. MCGONAGLE, graces the fly leaf of this volume. Nine past grand masters were present, and an apology for absence, on account of illness, was received from Past Grand Master IVES. The representatives of forty-three jurisdictions braved the rigors of a Minnesota winter to swell the diplomatic corps, among them Past Grand Master ALONZO T. STEBBINS, of Rochester, representing Illinois.

The grand master announced the death of their fifteenth grand master, JACOB ARMEL KIESTER, in his seventy-third year. He was instrusted with many positions of honor and trust by the people of his county, having been for over twenty-one years judge of probate, and had been a member of both houses of the legislature.

Three decisions are reported, as follows:

1. An applicant for degrees claimed residence in A, because his parents lived there, he had his washing done there and he actually lived there from Saturday night until Monday morning. He worked, however, in B, and further investigation revealed the fact that he had voted in B, and that his name was on the poll list at B. Who has jurisdiction?

Answer: Undoubtedly the lodge at B has complete jurisdiction.

2. An applicant will be twenty-one years of age on October 11, this year. Can we receive his application now, get ready and initiate him on his twenty-first birthday?

Answer: No; the applicant must be twenty-one years of age when his petition is read for the first time in the lodge.

3. Is a brother stricken from the rolls for non-payment of dues, and a suicide, entitled to masonic burial?

Answer: The brother may receive masonic burial by courtesy of your lodge.

There will be no dispute over the correctness of No. 1. No. 2 indicates that their regulations, like our own, require an applicant to be of age when

he petitions for the degrees; and No. 3 is of interest as showing the scope of the disabilities imposed by dropping from the rolls, and that suicide does not bar masonic burial, as in some jurisdictions.

The grand secretary, THOMAS MONTGOMERY, is now so widely known that the following from his report will interest many, and the rare pleasure of his experience chronicled in the last sentence calls for our congratulations:

I have assisted in laying corner stones at Windom, Duluth and Anoka, and last month attended the funeral of Past Grand Master Kiester at Blue Earth. I was particularly attached to Brother Kiester, as to him I was indebted for the appointment of grand secretary in November, 1889, to succeed Brother Pierson. I might note here that I have been present at the burial of all of our eleven deceased past grand masters, except that of Brother Sherburne, the first to die, in 1868 and of ten other past grand officers.

I also was privileged to constitute Montgomery Lodge No. 258, February 22d last, to install one of my sons master of Midway Lodge No. 185, for the third time, and to visit quite a number of lodges during the year.

The district deputy grand masters were given a better status by being put on the pay-roll; honorary membership that would exempt members from the payment of dues was forbidden, and the regulation permitting lodges to make by-laws exempting the secretary, chaplain and tiler from the payment of dues, and the lodge from paying grand lodge dues for them was repealed; the decisions of the grand master were approved; the *Masonic Observer*, of Minneapolis, which asked to be recognized as the official paper of the jurisdiction, was recognized as a faithful and intelligent exponent of masonic events "in this and other grand jurisdictions," and recommended to the favorable consideration of the fraternity; $100 appropriated for a monument to mark the graves of Past Grand Master A. T. PIERSON and his wife, ELEANOR C. PIERSON, affectionately referred to by the grand secretary as the "Father and Mother of Minnesota Masonry;" $100 to assist in the publication of the proceedings of the Minnesota Masonic Veteran Association, and $50 for the purchase of new clothing for the grand officers, who certainly are entitled to a new suit once in fifty years.

Two new lodges were chartered, and one continued under dispensation.

A florid and ambitious, but highly interesting oration with Freemasonry as its theme was delivered by the grand orator, LUIS G. HOFFMAN, and finds a deserved place in the proceedings.

The committee on appeals and grievances found no appeal to determine and no grievance to consider, which indicates that when the millennium comes it will come from the north.

Past Grand Master E. W. Durant gave an interesting account of his recent visit to the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, and the grand lodge acknowledged the courtesies extended to him, by resolution.

Henry M. Tusler was elected grand master; Thomas Montgomery, re-elected grand secretary, both of St. Paul.

The report on correspondence (80 pp.) is another of those cameos for which Bro. Irving Todd has so long been justly noted. Illinois proceedings receive pleasant and comprehensive notice, in the course of which, referring to the length of our report, he says:

If we were to spring a document of three hundred and forty pages upon our grand lodge it is feared that the chairman of the committee on appropriations would drop dead from heart failure.

The proceedings of the Masonic Veteran Association of Minnesota make a very attractive feature of the volume. They contain portraits of Edward Prince Capen and Thomas Chalmers Clark, third and fourth presidents of the association, and of Mrs. Eleanor C. Pierson, whose sweet, restful, meditative face more than justifies the affectionate regard in which her memory is held by her cotemporaries, the Minnesota Veterans. Several historical papers of great interest and value are here printed. One hundred and thirty-eight members sat down to the customary feast.

Giles William Merrill, of St. Paul, was re-elected secretary.

MONTANA, 1904.

40th Annual. Helena. October 5.

The portrait of the retiring grand master, H. S. Hepner (the frontispiece, facing a biographical sketch), fully justifies Grand Secretary Hedges in standing by the record of the Montana gallery of grand masters for good looks. But will Brother Hedges stand for the emblem of "the unspeakable Turk" as a lapel decoration for a Montana grand master?

To Grand Master Hepner fell the heavy task of announcing the death of four past grand masters—Samuel Word, James R. Weston, James W. Hathaway, James H. Mills, all of whom had been more or less prominent in civil life.

The following timely words promptly bore fruit; the standing resolution adopted prohibits the use of "spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors," at any banquet or other Masonic function:

There was a time when masonic gatherings were held in taverns, and conviviality was one of the main features of the occasions; but the trend of Masonry in modern days is against the use of any liquors at meetings held under masonic auspices; and while their use has not been abused in any of our lodges, yet I beg to recommend the passing of a standing resolution against the use of spiritous or malt liquors as a part of refreshments served at any masonic function.

The italics in the following indicate either a careless statement on the part of the grand master, or an obtuseness of perception as to the repository of territorial jurisdiction:

Upon request of Star in the West Lodge No. 40 on May 3, 1904, *I asked the grand master of Wyoming to grant this lodge a waiver* of jurisdiction over James N. Hunter, who lives immediately over the boundary line between Montana and Wyoming, and the request was promptly and cheerfully granted.

Twelve decisions are reported. We take the following:

1. The report of a majority of the committee of investigation on petition, is sufficient, although the lodge may insist on a report of the entire committee.

3. On failure of candidate to present himself for initiation within three months after his election, he forfeits his rights under the election and not under the petition; a new ballot may be spread but a new petition and reference is not necessary.

4. The status of a dimitted member who petitioned a lodge for affiliation and was rejected, is that of an involuntary non-affiliate. He can visit lodges of this jurisdiction for one year after rejection; he can renew the right if he desires by petitioning again for affiliation and being again rejected, if such should be the case; his right of visitation of a lodge is subject to objection by a member whose objection is deemed sufficient by the master of the lodge.

5. In the absence of the master and of one of the wardens, the other warden, being present, can call any brother to the east for the performance of such duties as the warden may desire, either to open, close or preside over the business of the communication, conferring of the degrees, or for any or either of these; but the warden must remain in the lodge room; he may relieve the brother at any time and assume charge of the east.

8. Petitioner for degrees elected, and then removes from this jurisdiction; lodge requests a lodge in his new place of residence, to confer the E. A. degree on the candidate; refused on ground that objections have been filed in that lodge against complying with this request; candidate returns to this jurisdiction and asks that degrees be conferred on him; held that the objections in the lodge that was asked the courtesy have no efficacy in the lodge that elected candidate unless they be made in conformity with our code provisions in the lodge that elected the candidate.

11. The fact that an applicant was born out of lawful wedlock, but is of good repute, and possessed of all other qualifications prescribed by Masonry, is not a disqualification to his becoming a member of our order in this jurisdiction.

Touching No. 1 we agree, but think the master would not be justified in permitting the acceptance of the report of a mere majority if the third member had informed him that he was not ready to report; No. 3 is, we think, unobjectionable; No. 4 is given for information as reflecting Montana law; No. 5 is of general application and states what we hold to be the law anywhere in the absence of local regulations to the contrary; No. 11 is directly opposed to the Mississippi decision on the same subject noticed in his report. We strongly incline to the Montana view. All his decisions were approved.

Of the projected masonic home, the grand master says:

The time for the establishment of a home is now ripe; imperative demands for it exist all over the state; many of our needy and helpless brethren are languishing in county hospitals; individual lodges cannot bear the burden of the other sort of maintenance of these brethren. The adjustment with the Auchard estate is but recent and the time for definite action on the part of the committee appointed at our last communication was insufficient.

I therefore recommend that the committee appointed at our last annual communication be continued with full power to act in the matter of obtaining a suitable masonic home for our purposes; that the committee act in conjunction with the grand lodge charity fund trustees and that the funds in the hands of the grand lodge charity funds may be used in the purchase of a suitable home, or a site and the erection of the home.

Of one cause of delay Grand Secretary Hedges—who wears the Home next his heart—says in his report:

We have been delayed and disappointed in our expectations of an early home. The places most desirable for a home are getting beyond our reach and our means to acquire or support a home are not as great as we once supposed. We shall have to wait longer and start on a smaller scale. Still we do not bate one jot of our confident hope of success at no distant day. It will be worth the effort and success that it will require. Our brethren will bear their burdens more willingly and easily if they see some ripening fruits. Masonry is surely not losing ground. Nebraska within a year has started such a home as is fully within our present means to procure and maintain. Georgia and New Hampshire have also recently entered upon the home-stretch at a pace we can equal without danger or distrust.

Relative to the eligibility of army men as petitioners the following was adopted:

Resolved, That when an officer or enlisted man in the United States army shall have been actually present within the jurisdiction of Montana, in the service, for the period of twelve months, and of a local lodge for the period of six months, such presence shall be deemed a sufficient residence within the meaning of the code of statutes to entitle such officer or enlisted man to petition for the degrees.

The report of the committee on mileage and per diem shows the number of miles traveled by wagon and rail respectively. Some of the distances traveled by representatives give an idea of the magnificent distances of the Mountain State, and give fresh point to a remark made by Brother

Hedges in one of his correspondence reports, many years ago, when inviting Rhode Island to come out to Montana where they had "more room than anything else." The greatest distance traveled by wagon this year to reach the grand lodge is one hundred miles; by rail seven hundred and seventy-two miles.

The committee on appeals and grievances reported "nothing doing;" the grand master following a yearling precedent ordered his predecessor to furnish his portrait for the past grand masters' gallery, and the grand secretary was authorized to procure all the missing links in that chain of pictures; it was ordered that every Master Mason when raised should be presented with a copy of the official monitor and a copy of the code; and a telegram was sent to Thomas Milburne Reed, of the Grand Lodge of Washington, whose illness had been reported, conveying the greetings of the grand lodge, and their prayers for his continued health and strength as the Nestor of the craft on the Pacific coast, and the oldest grand secretary in the world.

This called out the following reply:

The loving words of greeting and fraternal expressions of good will from the congregated Masons of Montana fill my heart to overflowing with deepest sense of gratitude and appreciation. May our Father in Heaven ever have you in His holy keeping.

Lew L. Callaway, of Virginia City, was elected grand master; Cornelius Hedges, Helena, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (149 pp.) is by Past Grand Master Cornelius Hedges, who at this session was "crowned" with a thirty-third in which there is no pinch-beck, his thirty-third election by a free ballot to the office of grand secretary. His report is like those he has been writing all these long years that he has been grand secretary, only more so, and which have given his numerically small grand lodge a first rank. He so unconsciously writes his engaging personality into his work that he gets very close to the hearts of his readers. His notice of Illinois is for 1903, the closing year of Brother Moulton's administration, and as usual is his own running text. We will let him tell his own story in part, unless its gets too personal:

With the memorial services held on the last day of the session are included pictures of Past Grand Masters Bromwell (1865) and Browning (1882), to which is added that of Wiley M. Egan, grand treasurer since 1881 until a few days before his death. After serving as grand master, Brother Bromwell removed to Colorado where he became honorary past grand master of that jurisdiction, a great orator and able writer. Brother Browning was commissioner of Indian affairs under President Cleveland.

In so large and active a jurisdiction there was constant employment for the grand master and a long address is very much crowded to give an epitome of his official acts. In marked contrast to many smaller jurisdic-

tions he reports but two decisions and those in interpretation of their own law.

One notable event was the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Home at Sullivan, Moultrie county June 24. It was largely attended and Brother McFatrich was the glowing orator of the occasion. The same brother regaled grand lodge with another burst of eloquence.

The first home building has been under construction during the past year at the contract price of $35,000. It is designed to accommodate 100 inmates. The 264 acres of land under cultivation or lease ought to produce enough to supply a very large Home. The Orphans' Home in Chicago has also been transferred to grand lodge, with its endowment funds. This will be maintained in the city of Chicago, a condition of the transfer.

Thus has Illinois after considerable hesitation finally committed itself to the maintenance of a great charity and though it begins rather modestly, we are very sure that it will not lag behind in its liberal support and its endowment fund is the 70,000 Masons that the state will contain in another year.

The election resulted in the elevation of Bro. William B. Wright, of Effingham, for grand master. Our grand representative, Bro. A. B. Ashley, of LaGrange, was chosen junior grand warden, and Past Grand Master Goddard, well known in Helena, is Brother Egan's successor at the treasury department, where large sums of money will change hands during the year, if we judge by the size of the grand lodge pay-roll, $19,000, and numerous demands for a new home. There will be no further accumulating surplus to divide.

In his over-generous reference to us personally, he refers to the beginning of our acquaintance at the Masonic Congress. We look back upon it as one of the red letter events of that notable gathering. Of our differing views on a few points as compared to the many in which we agree, he says:

We suppose our long experience in the "wild and wooly west" will account for some of our latitudarianism, our optimism is inborn. We have wanted to see Masonry become more universal than it is ever likely to become under the English rite alone. Hence our divergence.

Optimism is our own long suit; perhaps our latitudinarianism is nearly as long, but not wholly on the same lines with his. Closing, he says:

We are better of rheumatism and feel kindly toward all, but it is hard to think well of the Turks. They despoil some of the fairest and dearest portions of the world, and some of the descendants of the noblest nations like the Jews, the Greeks, and Armenians. When we get over to the other side where Drummond, Parvin and Bromwell have gone we shall wonder much over our short-sightedness in life and watch with intense interest the development of the mighty plans of Providence. Some of these landmarks of ours will not be discernible.

Doubtless there will be surprises for all of us, and perhaps the greatest will be to find that we are still finite, and don't know it all.

MISSOURI, 1904.

84TH ANNUAL. ST. LOUIS. SEPTEMBER 27.

Accompanying biographical sketches with which the volume opens are portraits of Past Grand Master JOHN D. VINCIL, grand secretary, who died a few days after his election for the twenty-eighth time to the secretariat, and of the retiring grand master WILLIAM F. KUHN. Further illustrations are half-tone cuts of the diamond-studded past grand master's jewel presented to Brother VINCIL on his golden jubilee, August 13, 1904, his fiftieth anniversary as a Master Mason; and of a grand master's jewel of similar workmanship and slightly varied design, presented to the grand lodge by the retiring grand master, to be transmitted regularly to his successors.

At Brother VINCIL's jubilee reception he was also presented with a gold-lined silver loving cup, and with a plate filled with ten-dollar gold pieces—twenty of them—as "vacation money." He entered on his Great Vacation just thirty days later.

Eighteen past grand masters were present, and, as nearly as we can make out after diligent search, twelve grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois not among them. Distinguished visitors were Past Grand Masters BESTOR G. BROWN, of Kansas, and HENRY H. INGERSOLL, of Tennessee, and our valued friend and whilom co-worker, Grand Chaplain J. C. W. COXE, of Iowa, each of whom addressed the grand lodge. Telegraphic regrets were received from our own grand master, M. W. WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

The first business after opening was the adoption of a resolution of sympathy and hope, introduced by Past Grand Master RUFUS E. ANDERSON, and its transmission to the bedside of Grand Secretary VINCIL, whose extreme illness had been announced by the grand master.

Grand Master KUHN opened his able and brilliant address in the following poetic strain:

Here, where the flag of the Castilian was first planted; where the tricolor of France once floated; one hundred years ago, our country's flag first unfurled its silken folds to awaken a new civilization beyond the Father of Waters. The event of a century ago is now being celebrated, and for a brief period the red, white and blue of the old is entwined with the red, white and blue of the new, while the fleur-de-lis graces the fairest stars that ever shone in the azure hue.

Of the fourteen decisions reported we select the following:

2. Brother ——, a saloonkeeper, dimitted from Pt. Pleasant Lodge No. 176, A. F. and A. M. jurisdiction of Missouri, and placed his dimit with Chester Lodge No. 77, of Chester, Ill., and became a member of said

Chester Lodge No. 77, under the grand jurisdiction of Illinois; but continued to reside within the jurisdiction of Pt. Pleasant Lodge No. 176, of Missouri. On June 2, 1904, this brother died and his family requested a masonic burial. As said brother was a Master Mason in good standing under the grand jurisdiction of Illinois, should, or could Pt. Pleasant Lodge No. 176, conduct these services, he being a saloon keeper at the time of his death?

Answer. If Chester Lodge No. 77, jurisdiction of Illinois, in which Brother —— was a Master Mason in good standing at the time of his death, had requested Pt. Pleasant Lodge No. 176, jurisdiction of Missouri, in whose jurisdiction Brother —— lived at the time of his death, to bury said brother with masonic honor, it would appear, at first, that the request should be granted, as a question of comity between the two jurisdictions. Yet we believe that there is a masonic comity existing between grand jurisdictions which would not require a lodge in Missouri to recognize his masonic standing in another jurisdiction, or accord privileges which could not be allowed.

Pt. Pleasant Lodge No. 176, acted without authority and violated the law in giving masonic recognition to one who could not be a Mason in the jurisdiction of Pt. Pleasant Lodge No. 176.

The committee on jurisprudence flounders through nearly a page of nonpareil type, ostensibly to bolster up this decision—and finally stop without explicitly affirming it—but apparently to explain how it was that a masonic sojourner could live within the jurisdiction of a Missouri lodge in good standing, and yet hold that lodge guilty of a violation of law for according to him one of the rights incident to such standing. In this attempt they start out by saying:

A Mason affiliated with a lodge in another state or country, although residing in Missouri, is not subject to the penal jurisdiction of a lodge here. He is answerable for his conduct to his own lodge. He derives all of his rights and privileges from his *connection with and membership* in the foreign lodge. A Missouri lodge can not by its judgment deprive him of *such membership, or sever his connection with his home lodge.* To rule otherwise would at once raise a conflict of jurisdiction, as well as require the settlement of a conflict of laws.

Here lies the fundamental error. He does not derive all his rights and privileges from his connection with and membership in the foreign lodge. He derives all his masonic rights and privileges except those which guarantee his participation in the deliberations and action of one particular lodge, from his connection with the whole fraternity, and of that fraternity the Missouri lodge within whose jurisdiction he is sojourning, is, acting under the regulations of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, the sole representative—clothed with full power (unless those regulations forbid it) to deprive him by its judgment of his membership therein, and, as the greater includes the lesser, of his membership in his own lodge. This is a power which we doubt not the Missouri lodges have exercised, and will continue to exercise without question or protest from the masonic authorities of other grand jurisdictions, because a practical consensus has been reached among

the grand lodges of this country that the offender ought to be tried by a "jury of the vicinage." The prevailing doctrine now is, reached after full and long continued discussion, that while a lodge has jurisdiction over its offending members wherever they may be, yet if another lodge within whose bailwick a masonic offence has been committed by them, or any of them, first takes cognizance of the offence and institutes proceedings, its jurisdiction is absolute. The Missouri regulations make the selling of liquor as a beverage a masonic offence, and had Pt. Pleasant Lodge No. 176, tried, convicted, and expelled the brother whose burial called out this decision it would have raised no "conflict of jurisdiction," between Missouri and Illinois. When the present penal code of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was adopted (1874), it required in the case of a sojourning affiliate that the lodge taking cognizance of his offence should first send up charges and specifications to the lodge of which he was a member, and wait sixty days for action thereon, thus recognizing its first claim to jurisdiction. But subsequent to a general discussion of the whole subject by correspondence committees, in which Illinois participated, this provision was repealed, and the full jurisdiction of the lodge within whose territory the offence is committed, recognized on condition that it is the first to take cognizance thereof.

Other decisions were:

3. Who is entitled to vote on the guilt or innocence of the accused at a masonic trial?

Answer. Only those who have been present during the entire trial and have heard all the testimony. A masonic trial should be conducted for the purpose of securing justice and not injustice. Rumors, gossip and preconceived prejudice should not outweigh testimony.

4. After a masonic hall has been dedicated to Masonry by the A. A. S. R., is it necessary that it be dedicated by the grand lodge before it can be occupied by a blue lodge?

Answer. Yes. All masonic halls must be dedicated to Masonry as prescribed by the grand lodge before they can be occupied by a blue lodge. Any dedication by a higher body does not set this ceremony aside.

5. Does the law against saloon keeping apply to those employed in the saloon who handle intoxicants?

Answer. Yes.

6. When is a man masonically considered in his dotage?

Answer. The term dotage is a term applied to a condition and is not limited by age. A man may be in his dotage at 45, 60, or at 80. The majority of men who reach 75 are not in their dotage. As long as a candidate can intelligently understand the work and learn the lectures in Masonry he is not in his dotage, even though he be as old as Methuselah.

9. Is it necessary to have a dispensation for a public installation of officers, either alone or in conjunction with the Order of the Eastern Star?

Answer. The public installation of lodge officers is a masonic occasion. No dispensation is necessary. Go ahead and be happy with the Sisters.

11. There are several lodges meeting in a hall controlled by a temple of the Mystic Shrine, where, at the ceremonials of said temple beer is served. Can a masonic lodge meet in said hall?

Answer. No. The grand lodge by resolution at its annual communication in 1900, declared: "That it is the sense of this grand lodge that the use of intoxicants in a hall dedicated to Masonry is a desecration thereof, and is hereby prohibited."

This resolution can not be set aside or evaded by serving intoxicants in an ante-room or banquetroom. The term hall applies to all rooms occupied or used by a lodge or adjacent thereto.

13. Is a patent of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite or a diploma of membership in a chapter of Royal Arch Masons, or a commandery of Knights Templar a sufficient voucher on which to visit a lodge?

Answer. No. A patent or certificate of membership in a so-called higher masonic body, even if its membership is dependent on good standing in the lodge, is not a voucher to visit a lodge.

Neither can a brother vouch for another based upon the fact of having sat in one of the bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Chapter of Royal Arch Masons or a commandery.

Section 224, grand lodge by-laws, clearly defines that which constitutes lawful information.

These were all approved but, as we shall see, not always completely.

We think No. 3 is founded on the bedrock; No. 4 would be as unobjectionable as it is correct if the words *any other* were substituted for the word "higher," the latter term being calculated, when used by one in authority, to strengthen the popular misapprehension as to the bodies commonly called higher; No. 5 is a logical inference; No. 6 is well stated and good law; No. 9 is disappointing because it does not state whether the installation of the officers of the Eastern Star is also a "masonic occasion," as spelling sisters with a big S might lead one to infer, and unfortunately his perplexity is not relieved by the oracular silence of the committee, who remember to forget the bigger half of the question and solemnly declare that "a public installation is a masonic occasion, and a dispensation is unnecessary"; No. 11 is a proper statement of what is included in the term "hall" in view of the purpose for which the word is used; and No. 13 is a concise statement of what we regard as indisputable law on the subject, and think it is to be regretted that the committee cut out the second and most widely helpful sentence of the decision.

The grand master reports several charters arrested in one of which, besides profanity and drunkenness, the mob spirit was so rife that it was with difficulty that the real conditions could be learned from the intimi-

dated law-abiding members. The grand lodge made the arrest permanent and provided for the trial of the guilty parties. In one case he set aside a judgment of the lodge because it was against all the evidence in the case, and really felt inclined to arrest the charter of the lodge but refrained from doing so because he was informed that the amazing verdict of not guilty in the face of a plea of guilty, was due to the forensic skill of the attorney for the defence. We do not think that even this condition could warrant the grand master in setting aside the judgment of the lodge if the case was tried conformably to law. We do not doubt his right to set aside a trial marked by manifest error, by virtue of his power to go into any lodge and compel conformity to masonic law; but as to the merits of the case we think the appeal lies, as it should, to the grand lodge alone. While saying this we desire to do homage to him for his efforts to enforce the law against all who disgrace the fraternity, and we congratulate him upon his pursuit of those referred to in the following:

I stated last year that the edict had gone forth that the masonic boodler must go. I am gratified to say that the seven Masons accused of bribery have all been tried by their lodges. Three have been expelled, four have been appealed. I have kept my obligation. The task has not been a pleasant one. I leave these final appeals in your hands.

These appeals were dismissed.

He reappointed the committee which last year stood sponsor for several foreign grand lodges generally recognized, as well as for the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, which, while the others were recognized unconditionally, was to file a statement in writing by its grand master, attested by its grand secretary under seal, that it "holds no fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of Belgium at Brussels, or the Grand Orient of France, or any other kindred fraternal organization which refuses the existence of the one living and true God." This declaration was signed, as the grand master reports, thirty days after the Grand Lodge of Missouri closed, or "by return mail." He accordingly ratified the fraternal recognition, and the Chameleon of the Chaparral got in on the ground floor in ample time for the world's fair.

The grand master, lamenting the dilatoriness of the grand lodge in recognizing foreign grand lodges, or at least in defining their status, says:

For many years fraternal relations have been established with the Grand Lodges of the British Isles and Canada, but until last year no recognition has been extended to others. At my suggestion a committee reported fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, also to the Grand Lodges of the Australias, Egypt, Tasmania, New Zealand and Cuba. There are yet other grand lodges of the European and American continents, concerning which this grand lodge has never made any official declaration. This fact has been brought home to us in a very positive and blushing manner, owing to the world's fair being held in our grand jurisdiction. It can be safely said that members from every grand masonic jurisdiction in the world have been in our midst and knocked at our door

for fraternal visitation. Especially is this true in St. Louis, where the lodges have been compelled to refuse visitation because of this grand lodge's slowness in determining the legitimacy of foreign grand lodges. We should recognize sovereign grand lodges, if legitimate, and if they conform to the principles of Freemasonry as recognized in all English-speaking lodges.

If the symbolic, or first three degrees, are not sovereign in and through a grand lodge, then recognition should be denied. In order that the members of our grand lodge may know the status of other grand lodges not in fraternal relations with us, and if deemed proper to recommend such relations, I have appointed a committee of past grand masters to report on this subject at this session.

This committee manifestly cut loose from the grand master's test at the outset, and later must have revised their own opinion that the brethren of Missouri "should be well advised and positively know of these foreign grand jurisdictions which are to be recognized by this grand lodge." A foretaste of this positive knowledge is given in the following:

And we are further of the opinion that in cases where there is no radical deviation from the landmarks of this time-honored institution, and more especially with the several foreign grand lodges, *showing an existence in some cases of more than two centuries,* and as well conspicuous for their numerous benevolent institutions characteristic of a lofty philanthropy, that this grand lodge should unhesitatingly declare recognition.

The italics are ours. The oldest grand lodge in the world will not be two hundred years old until 1917, and according to their own showing the oldest of the bodies recommended by them for recognition, still lacks thirty-five years of the two century mark. Other evidence of how well advised the brethren are, or are likely to be, is found in the fact that of the recommended list only two have any hint given of their derivation. One more is said to have been "chartered" by Frederick, King of Prussia. when the fact that independent grand lodges are not chartered is a part of the most elementary knowledge of Masonry. Whether the recommended bodies administer three degrees or thirty is not mentioned, although it is doubtful whether there is more than two that can stand the test suggested by Grand Master KUHN. One of them whose name, Grand Lodge "Zur Eintracht," of Darnstadt, which means grand lodge of concord, appears in the list as "Grand Lodge 'Zur Eintracht of Concord.'" We quote:

We therefore recommend that the following grand lodges be recognized by the Grand Lodge of Missouri: Queensland, Costa Rica, The Three Globes, Germany, Royal York, Saxony, Eclectic Union, Zur Sonne, Zur Eintracht of Concord, Denmark at Copenhagen, Sweden at Stockholm, Norway at Christiana, Netherlands (Holland).

The committee further says:

Your committee has considered the Grand Lodges of Hamburg, Hungary, Alpina (Switzerland), Grand Orient of Belgium, Grand Orient of Italy, and Grand Lodge of Peru, but are not in possession of sufficient information to warrant our further consideration for the present.

It will be remembered by most readers that a good many years ago when the Grand Lodge of Hamburg invaded New York and planted lodges in that jurisdiction, the grand lodges of the United States with one accord interdicted intercourse with the predatory body and the Masons of its obedience, and it is a fair presumption, probably true, that such an interdict will be found on the records of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

As to the conditions of the craft the grand master's observations had evidently taken in all of them:

I have seen ritualistic work that could not be excelled in exactness of ritual and impressiveness. If perfection were possible that word only would express it. I have also seen the work where the rendition was inexcusably wretched, far from perfect and sloppy in every movement. I have seen the masonic spirit progressive, at the forefront, members enthusiastic and willing, an "esprit de corps" that was truly magnificent.

I have also seen a "valley of dry bones," where the voice of prophecy will never be heard, there will be no noise or a shaking, and bone will never meet his fellow bone. A valley of bones; no enthusiasm, no labor, no zeal. A few large watch-charms, a few high degrees, a firm faith in the glory of our antiquity; nothing else; "Nothing but bones; nothing but bones."

The grand orator, William R. Gentry, made the prayer of King Solomon at the dedication of his temple the text and study for an interesting address. The grand lodge chartered ten new lodges; took the initial steps amendatory of the by-laws to put the annual communication back to its old date before the world's fair; presented the venerable grand lecturer, Allan McDowell, with a handsome gold-headed cane—a surprise; ordered the grand master's address printed in pamphlet form for distribution among the members; appropriated $100 for monument to the memory of Past Grand Master Stephen W. B. Carnegy, to be erected at his grave in the cemetery at Canton; and repealed the resolution directing the committee on appeals to skeletonize its reports, holding that where only the titles of cases are published, too many good citations of law are lost to the craft.

Leroy B. Valiant was elected grand master; John R. Parson re-elected grand secretary, both of St. Louis.

The report on correspondence (pp. 196) is again, and, alas! for the last time, by Past Grand Master John D. Vincil, the grand secretary. In twenty-seven years we have not sat down at the Round Table without finding him at our elbow. One by one the old accustomed faces disappear, and then we count up the years that we have looked so steadily for their greetings and criticism, never once to be disappointed. But in this instance if we are there again it will not be to look for a strange face, for with his successor, Past Grand Master Rufus E. Anderson, we have enjoyed a close friendship for even more years. Indeed we question if when we first met Brother Vincil in person—years before he became grand

master—it was not in the presence of Brother ANDERSON, to whom we had already been attracted as one who carried his heart upon his sleeve.

Four and one-half pages of Brother VINCIL'S last report are given to the Illinois proceedings for 1903. Grand Master MOULTON'S address is characterized as an able business document, in keeping with his former document presented to the grand lodge one year before. Noting the death of Grand Treasurer EGAN, he thus refers to his successor:

Grand Master Moulton appointed as successor of Brother Egan grand treasurer, M. W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, P. G. M. I am exceedingly gratified to see this recognition of my personal friend and Brother Goddard, who is one of the elegant gentlemen and superior business men of Chicago.

Brother MCFATRICH'S oration is complimented both in good set terms and by quotation therefrom.

We shall be pardoned for another intrusion of our personal relations, taken from his notice of the Illinois report on correspondence.

Wellnigh forty years ago he and this writer were often thrown together on masonic lines and in personal touch. During those years we have never "come to the parting of the ways," because "we be brethren." While suffering untold distress for many months, the past was lived over and over again, with the prospect present of never meeting with the loved of other days. Down at the margin of the "Silent River," near what seemed to be the crossing, memory carried me back to the happy communions of the dead years when such dear brethren as Robbins and others were near. The bright hope of another meeting cheered the hours of loneliness and pain, and scattered the gathering gloom. With returning health and hope for the future, I trust to meet my cherished co-workers in the field of thought so long occupied by us mutually, and continue to glean treasures for the delectation of others.

We fancy that his eyes were possibly momentarily lured to the other shore when he misread the journal and chronicled the recognition of some fifteen foreign grand bodies, to which instead recognition was denied.

MISSISSIPPI, 1905.

87TH ANNUAL. JACKSON. FEBRUARY 23.

This volume contains fine portraits of THOMAS UPTON SISSON, the retiring grand master, Past Grand Master H. H. FOLK, Senior Grand Warden WILLIAM H. HOWARD, and HENRY STRAUSS, grand tiler from 1887 to 1900, the latter holding a beautiful infant on his arm. From the look of loving pride on the old man's face, we venture a Yankee's guess that this is a grandchild.

Ten past grand masters were present, and regrets were presented from two who were absent on account of illness, ANDREW H. BARKLEY, and IRVIN MILLER, while a third, PHINEAS M. SAVERY, was wired the sympathy, condolence and encouragement of the grand lodge, on the great sorrow that had just come to him in the loss of the wife of more than fifty years, and his own present illness. Twenty-six jurisdictions were represented, Illinois by Past Grand Master FREDERIC SPEED, who was on duty in the southeast.

At the outset of his address Grand Master SISSON said:

You will pardon your grand master for a moment's digression from the ordinary address of this occasion, because it is with specially great pride and pleasure that he calls this grand lodge to order. On April the 17, 1834, a dispensation was granted to Pearl Lodge No. 23, of Jackson, Hinds county, Mississippi, and the first master of that lodge was Upton Miller; and now after nearly seventy-one stormy, eventful and historic nineteenth century years have passed, his grand-son, as grand master, calls the grand lodge to order, being entertained by Pearl Lodge No. 23. Brethren, I am not only your brother, but I am your grand-son, and permit me to say to you in the language of the Psalmist of Old, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning; if I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth."

After an eloquent exordium on the significance of Masonry, he announced the death of Senior Grand Warden WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Past Grand Master H. H. FOLK, and Bros. JAMES M. HITT, and W. F. STEPHENS. To this list the committee on necrology add the names of WILLIAM B. WALKER, past deputy grand master, and JOHN H. MCBEE, past master.

Brother HOWARD was born in Chicago, served in the 13th Illinois infantry through the civil war, and at its close settled at Meridian, beginning life with no fortune but the trowel of an operative mason. He seems to have won all hearts with qualities which called out the best in all others who came in contact with him. Brother FOLK's nativity is not given, but he received the degrees in Peotone Lodge No. 636, Illinois, and his remains were taken from Paxton, Fla., where he died, to Peotone for burial. He went to Deadwood, S. D., in 1876, organized a lodge there, and became deputy grand master of that jurisdiction.

The grand master laid several corner-stones, but refused to lay that of the Methodist Church at Bixoli, because it was not to be laid in the northeast corner of the building "as the law of masonic tradition directs."

Of course the grand master was properly the ultimate judge as to how far he would be restrained by tradition as to the "usual" place of beginning a structure, but we should hardly view the rule as a hard and fast one.

But few questions had been submitted to him, most of them going direct to the law committee. He had decided that the loss of a leg above

the knee barred an applicant for the degrees, and also the following (correctly, as we think):

"A brother was suspended in our lodge in 1868 for unmasonic conduct. He now wants a dimit. His back dues amount to $70. He was restored to membership provided he pay all back dues and on this condition the lodge was willing to grant him a dimit. The brother proposes to pay $20 if lodge will accept it and grant him a dimit. Can the lodge do this?" "Yes."

"Is it not too late for lodge to take action?" "No."

Thoroughly convinced that the district deputy system is the best where lodges are thinly scattered over a large territory, the grand lodge on his recommendation doubled the number of districts. He gives merited praise to the digest of decisions prepared by Past Grand Master SPEED, to whom our thanks are due for a copy.

Of electioneering he wisely says:

Brethren, I desire to call your attention especially to an evil which is on the increase in the grand lodge. It is that of electioneering. This is done in various ways. A brother desiring an office will say to you, "My friends are pressing me for such and such an office," or will say, "I have been coming to the grand lodge for a number of years and would like to be on such and such a committee." Many brethren will actually go out and ask the brethren direct and press them to vote for them. Now I am sure that this is due to thoughtlessness on the part of such brethren. But, brethren, it must be stopped if we would preserve our dignity, and honor and preserve our harmony. We must not convert the grand lodge into a political convention where men seek office and trade and traffic votes with the skill of a machine politician. We must have no cut and dried tickets. We must have no cliques and rings in the grand lodge. This office-seeking ought to stop. No Mason either in a subordinate or grand lodge who seeks office ought ever to have one. Such methods should be lashed from the grand lodge with a scorpion's lash.

The following from the report of the grand secretary strongly emphasizes the wisdom of the Illinois regulation requiring a petitioner to sign all his names in full; speaking of being compelled to go outside of the record (returns) for evidence warranting the issue of certificates to members of defunct lodges, he says:

It developed in one instance that a member of a defunct lodge had never been reported by his correct name, during a membership of some years' duration. After a time he awoke to the fact that he desired to affiliate with a lodge and gave his correct name. It developed, that the secretary had given as his christian name, a nick-name by which he was known as a boy, but so far as I could ascertain no one who was alive, had ever heard him called by it. This nick-name was for several years given by its initial and as a consequence the only surviving members of the lodge were quite confident there never had been a member of the name under which he applied and it was not until after a protracted correspondence that I accepted the voucher of a brother who knew the party as a member of that lodge, although he had never heard him called by the name or initial under which he appeared in the returns. To avoid such

complications for future grand secretaries, I have urged all secretaries to report their members by their full christian names. As I view it the returns are more than mere vouchers for the statistics of a lodge and means of making a settlement with the gand lodge, for they are a history of the membership and it is entitled to be correctly recorded.

The report of the committee on law and jurisprudence on questions submitted directly to them, reflects by its brevity as compared to some of its predecessors, the value of the digest, and we trust a steadily increasing use of it. We select some questions valuable either as reflecting local law or as statements of general application:

5. Is a bastard eligible to Masonry, and if such a one has received one degree can he be proceeded with.

Answer. No; he is not eligible and cannot receive another degree. Digest p. 22.

6. To what lodge must an Entered Apprentice of a defunct lodge apply for advancement; the one within whose jurisdiction he now resides or the one which succeeded to the jurisdiction of the defunct lodge.

Answer. To the contiguous lodge which succeeded to the jurisdiction of the defunct lodge and not to the one where he now resides.

12. What dues should be required from a non-affiliate who has paid no dues to any lodge since his dimission?

Answer. One holding a dimit owes no dues to any lodge during the time he is non-affiliated.

13. Two Entered Apprentices of Booneville lodge went to Missouri and while there, desiring to be advanced, were elected by Booneville lodge to receive the Fellow Craft degree and Parrot lodge of Missouri was requested to confer it upon them, but afterwards Parrott lodge conferred the Master's degree upon them, without notice to Booneville lodge, or their having been elected by it. They having now returned to Booneville, claim membership in Booneville lodge. Are they Master Masons and members of Booneville lodge?

Answer. The action of the Missouri lodge was without authority and these brethren are not members of Booneville lodge. Doubtless the Missouri lodge was under a misapprehension as to the extent of its authority, but that does not obviate the necessity of electing these brethren for the Master's degree and without such election they cannot become members of Booneville lodge. Presuming the Missouri lodge is a lawful lodge, they are no doubt Master Masons. We had last year, an analogous case from Dear Creek lodge. This lodge conferred the master's degree without having balloted on or electing the candidate. In this instance the grand master granted a dispensation authorizing a ballot to be taken after the candidate received the degree. See proceedings of 1902, grand master's address, E. N. Thomas, acting grand master. We suppose there is nothing that could be done in this case except to ask the grand master for special dispensation.

16. Can we receive the petition of a railroad employee running between a point in this state to one in another, whose mother and sister reside in the other state, where he only spends twelve hours, while he remains twenty-four in this state. He is not registered as a voter, but claims that this is as much his home as the other place.

Answer. The party has a right to select his place of residence and if he has elected to make it in this state, for one year last past, the lodge has jurisdiction.

23. Please advise me whether or not it is proper for a retiring master to communicate to his successor the names of brothers who have objected to the initiation of a candidate. I have discussed this question with my predecessor, and he is of the opinion that the objector wishing to remove his objections, should go to the man who was master at the time the objection was made, and that he should communicate to the present master the fact that the objection has been removed. It seems to me there are very good reasons why such names should be furnished the new master. For instance a friend of such a candidate might come to the new master and state that he wished to withdraw his objections, when he may not have been the brother that made them. On the other hand the master to whom objection was made might leave the state, be expelled, or many other such contingencies might arise. I have been unable to find a decision on this point in the Digest.

Answer. We presume that the brothers who objected to the initiation of the candidate made this communication to the master in his official capacity, and we regard it not only proper, but as obligatory on the retiring master to communicate to his successor the fact of the communication and names of the brethren making the communication.

We have before questioned the correctness of No. 5, feeling doubtful whether the expression, "descended of honest parents" was designed to have that significance. Unless it must be held that this was the intention of the charge we would not visit the sins of the parents upon the child. No. 12 we hold to be right from all points of view. Touching No. 13, we do not see the necessity for a dispensation. We agree with the committee that the brethren are Master Masons, they having been made in a regular lodge lawfully at labor. Being such why should not the ballot in Booneville lodge be on a petition for affiliation? No. 16 presents a case which rests on the good faith of the petitioner. If he has considered the territory of the Mississippi lodge his residence for the year, that lodge should have jurisdiction. The difficulty presented in No. 23 is obviated by requiring that the fact of objection be entered of record; but with us the objection stands as a bar to initiation but a year. Unless renewed the candidate can be initiated.

Relative to the introduction of intoxicating drinks at masonic banquets, the following resolutions were adopted, and, we are glad to see, unanimously:

Resolved, That it is a pernicious and unmasonic practice, and should not be upheld or sanctioned by any Mason, and be it further

Resolved, By this grand lodge that the use of intoxicants of all kinds should, and, by the authority of this grand lodge, is forbidden at all masonic banquets, picnics, or other masonic gatherings, and that these resolutions be and are hereby in effect from the date of their adoption, and that the grand secretary is instructed, at the earliest possible date to notify each lodge in this jurisdiction.

On charity assessments it was—

Resolved, That the per capita charity assessments heretofore levied upon the lodges, viz.: twenty-five cents for the endowment of the widows and orphans home, eight cents for the relief fund and two cents for the charity fund, to be paid by all members on the roll of the subordinate lodges when the annual dues are paid, be continued for the ensuing year.

The grand lodge chartered seven new lodges and continued two under dispensation; recognized the Grand Lodge of Queensland; ordered the erection of a distinctively masonic monument to the memory of Past Grand Secretary JOHN LOGAN POWER, and paid their respects to his venerable widow in a body; and sent a telegram of condolence to the widow of the deceased senior grand warden.

THOMAS B. FRANKLIN, of Columbus, was elected grand master; FREDERIC SPEED, Vicksburg, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (78 pp.) is again from the practiced hand of Past Grand Master ANDREW H. BARKLEY. It gives no premonitions of his illness reported at the annual communication, but on the contrary betrays unusual vigor.

In his generous notice of the Illinois proceedings of 1904, he quotes the opening paragraphs of Grand Master WRIGHT'S address and a large part of Past Grand Master OWEN SCOTT'S address at the dedication of the Masonic Home at Sullivan. He notes items of interest in the report of Grand Secretary DILL, and finds the oration of Brother NORTHCOTT very readable. Complimentary notice is given to the report on correspondence, and under the head of Queensland he transfers to his pages our statements of the principles governing the formation of grand lodges, and the declaratory resolution adopted by our grand lodge.

NEBRASKA, 1904.

47TH ANNUAL. OMAHA. JUNE 8.

That this volume should have a fine steel portrait of the retiring grand master (FRANK E. BULLARD) is according to the eternal fitness of things; for with its good paper, broad margins, fine typographical appearance, excellent arrangement of material, with sub-headings and a full general index for four years, it leaves little to be desired, and reflects great credit on Grand Secretary WHITE and upon the fortunate jurisdiction which he serves.

Twenty-three past grand masters were present, including GEORGE H. THUMMEL, the representative of Illinois, one of the forty jurisdictions

adding their quota to the diplomatic corps. Distinguished visitors were Horace White, of New York, past district deputy grand master, and Wilbur F. Fidlar, W. F. Berry, J. A. West and Charles Emerson, of Iowa, the first named a past senior grand warden, and the last named the present junior grand warden of that jurisdiction.

The address of Grand Master Bullard is an able, comprehensive and exceedingly well written paper. He announced the death of Rolland H. Oakley, one of their best beloved past grand masters at sixty-two.

The grand master reported having been a guest of an Omaha lodge on the evening of Thanksgiving day, when a very large number of the brethren and their families were present. The entertainment offered he found most enjoyable, and thinks the custom of this lodge in thus celebrating a national holiday might be copied by other lodges with marked benefit. Of other visits to the same lodge, he says:

On the first occasion my presence was unknown save to very few, and therefore the attendance of between eighty and one hundred could not be construed as in any sense due to it, but on the contrary was evidence of the enthusiasm existing in the Omaha lodges. That the work was well done goes without question, the only criticism I had to offer was of the cloud of smoke pervading the lodge room, and I take this occasion to say that smoking during the time a lodge is open detracts greatly from the dignity of the meeting, and should not be allowed.

The extremes of two antipodal influences seem to have met on the western bank of the Missouri—The Puritan Thanksgiving and the Mohammedan "Lobster Smoker." The grand master's condemnation of smoking in open lodge did not get referred and reported upon, and itself ended, we are sorry to say, in smoke.

In dealing with more serious offences—and he had some pretty trying cases—he evinced as a rule sagacious and conservative judgment as well as a good spirit; but in one case, indignant under great provocation, he overstepped the line and issued an order and declared a brother suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The grand lodge disapproved his action without other comment than to order the lodge to bring the brother to trial (as the grand master should have done).

The law of Freemasonry in Nebraska seems to hold that a lodge disabled by the temporary loss of the parchment called its charter, as we observe that a dispensation was deemed necessary to enable a lodge to continue work until the grand lodge met, because its charter had been stolen and destroyed. This doctrine does not prevail in Illinois. That the lodge is a regularly chartered lodge can be proved by other means than a certified copy of the grand lodge record, which is what the "charter" substantially is. Its destruction neither wipes out the fact of chartering, nor the record of it.

Fifteen well stated decisions are reported, most of which we copy:

2. That a lodge room may be used for a private social party, if nothing in connection therewith is calculated to disturb the harmony of the lodge.

5. That a profane who is deaf is not eligible as a candidate.

6. That an unfavorable ballot on a petition for membership closes the incident, and the rejected brother applying a second time must do in all things as if he had never before applied.

7. That an objection to initiation filed prior to the report of the committee, does not relieve the master of a lodge from the duty of spreading the ballot upon the petition.

8. That a man whose father or mother was an American Indian is eligible as a candidate for Masonry.

9. That a profane who has lost his right index finger and a part of his right thumb is not eligible as a candidate.

10. That a lodge can hold but one meeting at one time and in one place, or in other words, a lodge cannot divide its membership and confer degrees in different rooms at the same time. That part in the regular place of meeting with the charter would be the only lawful body; the other would be clandestine and unlawful.

11. That an objection to advancement may be filed at any time the objector sees fit, and must be respected, and the fact that the candidate had not at the time petitioned for advancement, has no bearing upon the case.

12. That a lodge must be opened on the degree in which the brother is to be examined. It would be improper to open a lodge of Master Masons, and call it to refreshment for the purpose of conducting an examination for proficiency in an inferior degree.

14. That a brother after being raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason is entitled to vote and participate in the proceedings of his lodge before he has been examined for proficiency in the lecture of said degree.

15. That it is not necessary to open a lodge of Master Masons when the only work is that of conferring an inferior degree.

None of these require serious adverse comment. No. 7 was disapproved. No. 8 probably fully answered the question which evoked it, but it would be equally correct if it said that both parents might be Indians. No. 15 is not good law in Illinois and more's the pity. With us it is deemed necessary to climb up the ladder to the third degree where there is nothing to be done, and then climbing down again in order to reach the first degree where work has been waiting.

The grand master regarded as the red letter event of his administration the establishment of the Nebraska Masonic Home, of which he thus tells the story:

Soon after the last annual communication, the trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home, an incorporation of many years standing, decided to take immediate action towards the establishment of a home, and after careful deliberation decided upon the beautiful little city of Plattsmouth as a suitable and convenient location. For a consideration less than a third of its intrinsic value, they were enabled to purchase a beautiful and ideally located residence, already hallowed by more than twenty years of faithful home making, but in an excellent condition of repair, with all the modern comforts and conveniences and surrounded by spacious grounds.

The necessary furniture and equipment were soon provided by warm and loving hearts, and in the latter part of October, it was declared ready for the reception of its guests.

He opened an emergent grand lodge and dedicated it on the 30th of that month. It was again dedicated on the afternoon of the second day of the annual communication, when the grand lodge took half a day off, and four hundred and fifty-one strong, ran down to Plattsmouth on a special train for the ceremonies. The Home was formally turned over to the grand lodge by the president, Past Grand Master George W. Lininger, who, we venture to guess has been its largest benefactor.

The zynotic plague of ciphers seems still to linger on the prairies. Under the heading "Use of Exposes" the grand master says:

On July 7, I officially re-issued and published the edict of the grand lodge of June 21, 1882, relative to the use of spurious and unauthorized so-called "Work," directed the grand custodian to officially read such edict in each lodge visited by him, and to send me the certificate of the master and secretary under seal of the lodge, that my order had been complied with.

Of the esoteric work he says:

Practically, there are to my knowledge, but two brethren in this grand body who are letter perfect in the work, and while we trust that their lives may long be spared, we know that sooner or later they will be called to lay down the burden.

I recommend the selection of a committee of three, serving three, five, and seven years respectively, who shall have in charge and be responsible for the security and integrity of our present standard without addition or subtraction.

This recommendation did not find favor, the present plan of a single grand custodian (Past Grand Master Robert E. French, incumbent,) being continued. Doubtless the personal equation proved to be ponderable. The following is from the journal of the closing session:

Past Grand Master Phelps, for the committee on foreign correspondence, renewed his recommendation that the Grand Lodge of Nebraska recognize and exchange representatives with the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico. After discussion, Past Grand Master Ehrhardt moved, and it was adopted, that the question of recognizing the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico be postponed until next year.

The grand lodge medal for the oldest Mason in the state, worn for several years by Isaac Gibson, of Tekannah, was released by his death, and returned by his son, Bro. J. S. Gibson, who discloses in his letter the kind of stuff the Tekannah Masons are made of:

He died, as he had lived for many years, with a heart overflowing with love to the institution of Masonry, and as an evidence of the love and esteem in which he was held by his lodge, I will state that they turned out almost to a man, and went in procession to the cemetery about one mile distant through a pouring rain, with their empty carriages following the procession, and not one of them would ride.

His age is not given.

The grand orator, Williamson S. Summers, delivered a scholarly address; three new lodges were chartered; telegraphic greetings were exchanged with the Grand Lodge of Iowa, then in session; a revised code of by-laws was considered and adopted, and five hundred copies were ordered printed for the use of the lodges instead of printing it in the proceedings.

Charles E. Burnham, of Norfolk, was elected grand master; Francis E. White, Omaha, re-elected grand secretary. The report on correspondence (131 pp.) by Past Grand Master Charles J. Phelps, is up to his high standard in quality, and better than its predecessors because there is more of it.

His notice of Illinois is of the year 1903, and epitomizes the address of Grand Master Moulton and touches some of the more important features of the year's work as finished up by the grand lodge. One feature, a record of which was preserved in the address, attracts his attention:

An encyclical, sent to each lodge in Illinois by the grand master, reciting the prominent events in the life of, and paying a fraternal tribute to their late Past Grand Master Henry P. H. Bromwell, and ordering it to be read at the first regular meeting after its receipt, suggests a very appropriate custom, one, which if universally adopted in like cases would be of great advantage to the craft.

Referring to our report he quotes without disapproval our remarks in support of the right of a lodge to determine whether or not it will receive a petition for the degrees; and agrees with us that a lodge rightfully has jurisdiction over a sojourner for an offence committed within its territory, but would first give the offender's own lodge—which we agree also has jurisdiction over him for an offence committed anywhere provided it is the first to take cognizance of it—should first be given an opportunity to act. Of our attitude on another subject he says:

He seems to be an uncompromising foe to the recognition of Mexican Masonry. If we remember correctly, he had no scruples upon the proposition of recognizing that spurious brood of clandestine negro lodges so generally repudiated. But we are inclined to agree with him.

Either he does not remember correctly, or never having been informed at first hand, has let some second-hand statement of our position mislead him. While we have maintained the original legitimacy of African lodge, the parent of the "spurious brood of clandestine negro lodges," we have never questioned the irregularity of its so-called daughter lodges. African lodge calling itself Prince Hall Grand Lodge could no more endow itself with the authority to create other lodges than could Lodge La Union Fraternal do so by splitting itself into three pretended lodges and then coming together again disguised as the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico.

NEVADA, 1905.

41ST ANNUAL. CARSON CITY. JUNE 13.

A portrait of the retiring grand master, GEORGE GILSON, graces this volume.

Seven past grand masters were present, and twenty-one members of the diplomatic corps, including CHARLES E. MACK, the representative of Illinois.

The grand master announced the death of his immediate predecessor, TRENMOR COFFIN, an event foreshadowed last year in his response to the message of regrets for his absence and sympathy for his illness, wired him at that time. From the day that Brother COFFIN came to the front until his death he filled a large place in the Masonry of his jurisdiction.

The grand master reports having granted a dispensation to a lodge to elect a master to fill a vacancy caused by death, but neither he nor the committee on address, on whose recommendation his action was approved, explain what had become of the right and duty of the wardens—each in his turn—to succeed to the station, its powers and duties. No decisions are reported.

The following recommendation and his reasons therefor were referred to the committee on by-laws, but notwithstanding the great importance of the subject it did not get reported upon:

"That all by-laws of the constituent lodges should state the hour as well as the day for its stated communications. I deem such a regulation essential; as, if the hour is not named, the worshipful master would be at liberty, so far as his by-laws are concerned, to convene his lodge at any hour of the day named, thus affording an opportunity to take advantage of a member's absence to transact business to which he might object, especially in the matter of balloting upon applications for degrees and affiliations."

Recognition was extended to the Grand Orient of Brazil, and withheld from the Grand Orient of Argentina, although we judge they are "as like as two peas;" extended to the Grand Lodge Benito Juarez, of the State of Coahuila, Mexico, and withheld from the Grand Lodge of Queensland; and the recognition heretofore extended to the Grand Lodge (SMITH) of Western Australia, was re-affirmed.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; conferred upon the chairman of the committee on correspondence the title of Grand Commissioner of Review; exchanged telegraphic greetings with the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin; banqueted with the local craft upon the invitation of the lodge and the Royal Arch chapter; revelled in floral decorations, bouquets and boutonnieres, the gift of Esther Chapter No. 12, Eastern Star; and voted to meet next year at Reno.

CHARLES A. BEEMER, of Sparks, was elected grand master; CHAUNCEY N. NOTEWARE, Carson City, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (206 pp.) is the fourth by the present author, Bro. EDWARD D. VANDERLIETH, whose work, like most work, and like all good wine, grows better with age. We are glad to note that he has held up his printer and made him set his quoted matter solid, which beautifies the report and is much more convenient for the reviewer. But he has gone us one better, he has his extracts set in from the left hand margin of the page, after the manner of the English and Australian grand lodges, which we are compelled to say does not, to our eye, add to the symmetry of the page. Brother VANDERLIETH gives something over five pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1904, quoting from the address of Grand Master WRIGHT on the subject of fairs with gambling attachments, and quite liberally from the report on correspondence. Some of our remarks on the non-affiliate problem, call out the following:

Nevada for a number of years past has not been pestered by non-affiliates as have many of our sister jurisdictions nor by non-payers of dues. When we were we gave the life-membership plan a searching trial. "Thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting," was our judgment upon it. We are now trying the scheme devised by New York. The non-affiliate question is being solved, and many are praising the New York plan, but we are not falling in line. In our opinion the solution is this: For years in nearly every one of our subordinate lodges the secretaries have become fixtures. At each recurring election they are re-elected. Naturally they have become thoroughly educated in their work and, above all, have learned to love their work. With their hearts in their work and their shoulders at the wheel excellence is bound to come. They have learned patience, willingness, gentleness and tact. Secretaries with these qualities are what have won our fight against non-affiliates and non-payers of dues. Combine these with a grand secretary as all gentle, willing, tactful and untiring as any grand jurisdiction can or is blessed with, and you have a combination that our non-affiliates and non-payers of dues can't beat. It is the only combination that can win out against them.

He can manage the lighter vein with equal facility, and runs through two or three pages of breezy comment where instruction and entertainment combine.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1904.

37TH ANNUAL. SAINT JOHN. AUGUST 23.

The portraits of ROBERT THOMPSON CLINCH, grand master in 1875-1877, and ROBERT MARSHALL, grand master in 1878-1880, adorn this volume.

Three past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-one grand jurisdictions, not including Illinois, were present. Grand Master JOHN B. TRESSIDER and Grand Secretary WILL H. WHYTE, of Quebec, were warmly welcomed as visitors.

The grand master announced the death of Past Grand Master ROBERT MARSHALL, at seventy-two, and six past masters. Brother MARSHALL, who was one of those active in forming the independent Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, was prominent in civil affairs.

The grand master was convinced that until the district deputies could be induced to make frequent visits to the lodges in their districts, the grand master, assisted by his officers should do that work, and the record shows that he had lived up to his convictions, which calls for a good deal of zeal even in a relatively small jurisdiction. Of one feature he sensibly says:

The social hour spent by the brethren in the banqueting hall at the close of each visitation has also been of value, as well as of pleasure, although I have sought to discourage lodges from providing entertainments at great expense and trouble. Light refreshments in the lodge or the adjoining banquet room meet every call of hospitality, and afford the desirable opportunity for the grand officers and the members of the lodge to become personally acquainted with each other.

We scarcely recall a greater social success at any masonic function than we witnessed early in our masonic life, at a lodge meeting where the grand officers were visitors, when the refreshments consisted of crackers and cheese, eaten standing for want of room to seat the brethren, with cold water for a beverage.

Of one of these visitations the grand master says:

The grand lodge was received in a royal and enthusiastic manner. There was a good attendance of members and visitors. Bro. Alexander H. Campbell, a bright and clever young man—one of the youngest members of the lodge—had been elected worshipful master. It was a very pleasing

incident in the ceremony of installation that the worshipful brother was placed in the east by his father, R. W. Bro. Alexander R. Campbell, a well-tried and enthusiastic worker in the craft.

The board of general purposes reported on the constitutional amendment noted last year, designed to make the way clear for dual membership, suggesting a single simple amendment that would leave the way clear, but did not make any recommendation, and we can find no record of the change having been accomplished. With reference to the preparing and publishing of a report on correspondence, the committee reported adversely and the grand lodge concurred.

The committee on foreign relations reporting on the protest of the so-called Grand Lodge of Western Australia against the action of New Brunswick in recognizing the grand lodge of that name, of which Sir Gerard Smith was the grand master, says that the papers in the case furnish no sufficient reasons to assume that the protesting body was a regularly formed grand lodge. The grand lodge agreed that no action was necessary. The committee was impressed with the general regularity of the proceedings attending the formation of the Grand Lodge of Queensland, but asked time to get further knowledge of the feeling of the majority of the Queensland craft before making a final report. Applications for recognition from the Grand Orient, and the Supreme Council of Brazil, were not reported upon.

The following communication was turned over to the grand lodge by the board of general purposes:

At the regular communication of Hibernia Lodge No. 3, A. F. and A. M., held on 8th March, 1904, honorary membership was conferred on Bro. G. Gordon Boyne, with the rank of past master, and as secretary of the lodge I am directed to ask the concurrence of grand lodge and approval of our action.

After discussion it was resolved:

That grand lodge do not concur in the action of Hibernia lodge, as it is of the opinion that a subordinate lodge has no power to confer the rank of past master upon a brother who has not regularly passed the chair of his lodge.

The grand lodge conferred the rank and distinction upon W. Bro. Andrew Skillen, past master of St. Martin's Lodge No. 30, a member of the grand lodge to whose presence the grand master had called attention as remarkable, he having completed sixty-two years of active masonic life. The venerable brother was then presented to the grand master, who gave him a seat next the grand east.

Edwin J. Everett (11 King street) was elected grand master; J. Twining Hartt (Ritchie's Building), re-elected grand secretary, both of St. John.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1904.

115TH ANNUAL. CONCORD. MAY 18.

This fair volume carries superior half-tone portraits of the retiring grand master (HARRY M. CHENEY), CHARLES C. DANFORTH, JOHN HATCH, and GEORGE O. DICKERMAN, deceased. Those of Brother DANFORTH and Brother HATCH are set as frontispieces to the proceedings of emergent communications of the grand lodge held to attend their respective funerals, but not to bury them, although the former was grand marshal, and the latter junior grand warden, both of them having been interred with the Templar burial service by their respective commanderies. The recorded *personnel* of these emergent communications are an interesting study. The officers and past officers present of the grand lodge, grand chapter, grand council, grand commandery, and the Thirty-third degree members (active and honorary) of the Supreme Council N. J. are all listed, and in one of them the past commanders of subordinate commanderies are given; the past masters of lodges appear in neither.

The semi-annual communication for the exemplification of the work, was held at Manchester, December 29, 1903, with a large attendance, including eleven past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-four grand lodges, including SEWALL W. ABBOTT, of Wolfeborough, the envoy of Illinois. Grand Master OLIN W. DALEY, of Vermont, was a visitor. The customary banquet with its social good cheer preceded the evening session.

Twelve past grand masters graced the annual with their presence, and the diplomatic corps numbered thirty-four; the representative of Illinois was not present.

Grand Master CHENEY, referring to the death of Grand Marshal DANFORTH, says:

He was active in political life, serving as assistant clerk of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1873, 1875, and as clerk in 1876, 1877. In 1879 he was a member of the house, and in 1899 was a member of the state senate from the tenth district. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1889, and was colonel upon the staff of Governor Straw in 1872, 1873.

Referring to Junior Grand Warden HATCH:

In public life he had been honored, serving his constituents and his state with notable ability and distinction. He was a member of the house of representatives in 1879, 1881; a member of the senate of the state in 1885; a member of the constitutional convention in 1889; and for more than ten years had been a member of the board of state savings-bank commissioners, holding the latter office at the time of his death.

The grand master reported several requests preferred to the grand masters of other jurisdictions to permit lodges therein to confer degrees upon unfinished material of New Hampshire lodges, and also his own approval of similar requests to New Hampshire lodges. It would be interesting to know whether he or the grand masters referred to had any real power in the matter, or whether all of them acted as intermediaries simply because somebody else did so before them. Some things said by him indicate that he has got territorial and personal jurisdiction confused.

He reports that their Masonic Home, officially declared ready for the reception of beneficiaries in the preceding January, had received three out of "several" applicants, one of whom, however, had returned to her former home. He further says:

A year ago the per capita tax was increased from twenty-five cents to seventy-five cents, two-thirds of which is to be used for the expenses of the home and to pay its debts. I have not heard one word of dissatisfaction because of this increase; and the cheerful support—for such it is—that the home is receiving, speaks in a practical way of the harmony and enthusiasm that made possible its construction and guarantees its successful operation.

He reports four decisions, three of which we copy:

2. An applicant for the degrees was duly elected to receive them, but before receiving the Entered Apprentice degree verbal objection was made to the worshipful master. His residence is now as it was then, but since the first application was made a new lodge has been constituted within whose jurisdictional territory the petitioner now resides. Desiring again to make petition for the degrees the inquiry was made of me, what should be his course of procedure?

Answer. Petition the lodge under whose jurisdiction he now resides, they to ask the other lodge for a waiver of jurisdiction.

3. An Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft, a verbal objection having been made to his receiving the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees, or Master Mason degree, as the case may be, is entitled to receive from the lodge the full amount of the fee required of him when he petitioned the lodge for the degrees.

4. May a member of a New Hampshire lodge, without prejudice to his lodge standing, accept an election, either active or honorary, to membership in any lodge of another grand jurisdiction which permits and recognizes either dual or honorary membership, or both?

Answer. Yes, when not in derogation of the rules and regulations of our jurisdiction.

These have not been reported upon by the law committee to whom they were referred. Illinois precedents involving the same principle are in harmony with No. 2. Referring to No. 3, if the objection permanently stays the candidate the decision is clearly right. Regarding No. 4, if, as the grand master afterwards says, New Hampshire "does not permit dual ac-

tive membership or so-called honorary membership," we suspect that there may be a snag in its way.

Whether a brother under suspension for non-payment of dues at the time his lodge surrendered its charter might pay his dues to the grand lodge and be reinstated by that body, was the subject of an exhaustive report by the committee on jurisprudence, reaching the conclusion that he might file his petition and be heard on the merits of the case. Perhaps charters are not often surrendered in New Hampshire, but it seems strange the question should be raised now for the first time. The records of our grand lodge, as of many others, afford numerous precedents for relief by the grand lodge in such a case.

A dispensation was ordered for one new lodge; the grand lodge dined together, and after the installation presented the retiring grand master with a jewel appropriate to his new rank.

Henry T. Haselton, of Manchester, was elected grand master; Frank D. Woodbury, Concord, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (171 pp.) is another of those admirable papers by Bro. Albert S. Wait, past district deputy grand master which have for years done much to keep his grand lodge in the front rank. His notice of Illinois is for the year 1903, the closing year of Grand Master Moulton's administration. His address is characterized as a quite able as well as appropriate paper. Of the fifteen grand lodges denied recognition by the adoption of the special report of this committee submitted in 1901, he says:

Some of these it is our impression have been recognized by several of the grand lodges of this country, but we think none of them by our own grand lodge.

Kind and courteous notice is given to the report on correspondence. His regret that New Hampshire did not appear among the grand lodges reviewed, had been—to use a Hibernianism—reciprocated in advance; they did not reach us in time.

Under Alabama Brother Wait discusses in some measure the question of advancement where after initiation a candidate is found to have been physically disqualified as to render him clearly ineligible for the degrees. He says:

We remember a decision some years ago, if we rightly recollect, in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, that a candidate with such a physical defect as disqualified him for the degrees, having been initiated, ought rightfully to be advanced to the other degrees. We at the time expressed approval of that decision. We hope to hear the question further discussed, from the views of which it appears to us susceptible. The candidate has already received masonic light, of which he cannot be deprived. He has on his own part committed no masonic offense furnishing ground of expulsion. By the act of a competent masonic authority, without his fault, he has

been awakened to the value of the future degrees, the deprivation of which will be a disappointment of an entire life. Denied the masonic status implies release from his masonic obligation, and no masonic offence, however, aggravated or however palpable, will subject him to expulsion. We suggest to our brethren these thoughts, but intending at present to express no decided opinion of our own.

Without taking up the forcible considerations urged by him, we desire to say that the Illinois precedents have been based upon a principle which had long been recognized along other lines of irregularity, *i. e.* that the subject of irregularities in making by a regular lodge, lawfully at labor, is not attained thereby. The question of ineligibility from any cause is foreclosed by the making, and his status as a lawful Mason possessing all the rights of other brethren standing on the same degree, including an equal right to advancement, cannot be questioned.

NEW JERSEY, 1905.

118TH ANNUAL. TRENTON. MARCH 22.

Eight past grand masters and the representatives of forty-one jurisdictions were present, the envoy of Illinois not of the number. Distinguished visitors were R. HENRY YOUNG, grand master; HENRY J. GUTHRIE, past grand master, and LEWIS B. MORROW, past grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Delaware. Regrets by mail and wire were received from Grand Master JAMES W. BROWN, of Pennsylvania; Grand Master FRANK H. ROBINSON and Grand Secretary EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, of New York.

The grand master, JOHN H. WILKINS, whose steel portrait appropriately makes the frontispiece of the New Jersey volume, announced the death of WILLIAM SILAS WHITEHEAD, who was grand master in 1864-5-6 and 7. His autograph portrait (on steel) set over against his memorial tablet, is that of a distinguished looking man of commanding presence. The grand master says of him:

Brother Whitehead was a giant in stature, but greater in intellect; a lawyer by profession, he had few if any equals in the understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, and if called upon could cull from his well stored memory the decisions in the most important cases for a long period of time.

In Masonic jurisprudence and history he was equally great, and to those who were priviliged to listen to him he was a storehouse of masonic information. In his decisions he was governed by the principles of fraternity, and not by technicalities or sophistries. Those he would brush away as cobwebs not worthy of a serious thought.

The roll of deceased past masters, as called by the grand master, was the longest in their history, including the names of forty-six.

The grand master speaks enthusiastically of the Masonic Home, to which an orphanage has been added during the year. The per capita cost of maintenance is reported at $271.04.

He had been informed that a number of clandestine Masons had visited some of their lodges, and thereupon he issued an order that visitors unvouched for should produce documentary evidence of their regularity prior to being examined.

Of the duration of personal jurisdiction he says:

At the present time we claim perpetual jurisdiction, and while it may be proper, yet I believe that inasmuch as a number of grand jurisdictions have a time limit, that the grand lodge should take this matter under consideration.

The grand lodge, however, agreed with the committee, who say:

As to the question of perpetual jurisdiction over a rejected candidate, your committee on jurisprudence see no good reason for departing from the rule existing in New Jersey, that a lodge holds jurisdiction over a rejected candidate until surrendered by the action of the lodge itself.

No decisions reported.

A special report of the committee on correspondence (W. Holt Apgar, chairman,) foreshadows a recommendation to recognize the grand lodges of Valle de Mexico and Porto Rico, the first named the most strongly. The proceedings incident to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Queensland appear to the committee to be regular, yet, as recognition has been denied by England and Scotland, the committee say:

While, therefore, two grand lodges with which we are in fraternal intercourse have refused recognition because of the fact that they claim jurisdiction in the territory in question for themselves, we feel that it would be best for this grand lodge not to take any action upon the request at the present communication.

The application of the Grand Orient of Brazil seems to them a little stale, and to get more and later information it goes over for a year.

A resolution signed by ten brethren, raising the interdict laid on the Grand Lodge of Hamburg in 1872, was, on motion of Past Grand Master Hamilton Wallis, referred to the committee on correspondence, they to report thereon next year.

The following regulation was adopted:

"When a request for waiver of jurisdiction is received by a lodge, it is the duty of the worshipful master to appoint a committee of investigation, who shall, whenever practicable, interview the candidate, and as far as possible, under the circumstances governing the case, make the same examination and investigation as is required when a person petitions the lodge.

The following request was granted:

WHEREAS, Harmony Lodge No. 23, was constituted June 24, 1788, as Harmony Lodge No. 8, and so worked for many years, but later, for sufficient reasons, was changed to No. 23; and

WHEREAS, The No. 8 is now vacant and unclaimed by any lodge in this jurisdiction;

Therefore, The officers and past masters of Harmony Lodge No. 23, here present would fraternally ask the M. W. grand lodge to restore Harmony Lodge No. 23, to her original No. 8.

The confusion of history as indicated by the register alone, seems to us a sufficient reason for the existence of the Illinois regulation forbidding the use of a number once declared vacant.

One new lodge was chartered.

BENJAMIN F. WAKEFIELD, of Passaic, was elected grand master; THOMAS H. R. REDWAY, Trenton, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (173 pp.) is by the chairman of the committee, Past Grand Master W. HOLT APGAR, and is a very interesting paper. As a novice he bespeaks the lenient judgment of his readers, but one who can give so much of an idea of what is going on in the whole round of grand lodges, in one hundred and seventy-six pages of generous sized type as he has done in this review, has no occasion to cry *peccavi.* His notice of Illinois is for the year 1904.

He says:

The grand master reports that one thousand and three dollars were received by the issuing of eight dispensations and many special dispensations. In some jurisdictions no fee for such is asked. Those jurisdictions, however, do not seem to have as many requests as Illinois has had. Possibly a fee is no deterrent.

The fee for special dispensations is not, as a rule, intended to be prohibitive. It depends on the amount whether it is deterrent. Since the fee for a dispensation "to ballot on a petition for, or to authorize conferring of the degree of Entered Apprentice in less than lawful time" has been placed at twenty dollars, the shrinkage of that sort of emergencies has been very striking. The ordinary fee for a special dispensation is two dollars.

He quotes from Bro. OWEN SCOTT'S oration at the dedication of the Masonic Home, and says of it that it was worthy of its great theme. Quoting also from the regular oration in the grand lodge, he says of its author:

A personal acquaintanceship with R. W. Grand Orator and Lieutenant Governor Brother Northcott, with a knowledge of his personal magnetism when addressing an audience, makes particularly interesting to the writer his eloquent oration. Ofttimes the manner of saying is more than the

substance. In this oration is substance, and we readily see the speaker before us, knowing his manner.

We having said that the remarks of their grand master *seemed* to point to the *making* more than one Fellow Craft or Master Mason simultaneously, he confesses as follows:

Yes, Brother Robbins, the grand master by dispensation has, and is now permitting, five or less candidates to have the degree conferred upon them at once and the same time. Only recently has this been permitted. Imbibing much from the great empire state jurisdiction, with whom we constantly and continually intermingle, our grand lodge had an interesting debate over a proposition to amend a general regulation so that such action would be legal, the New York precedent being used by the advocates of the change. A compromise by which the amendment was withdrawn leaves the peculiar circumstances and needs of each lodge, when placed before the grand master, in his province to determine whether such lodge shall or shall not receive the sought-for dispensation.

Of another matter referred to by us, he says:

Are we making an effort "to get somebody to help the Grand Lodge of New Jersey to let go of the confessedly undesired and exceedingly regretted condition of being out of fraternal relation with the Grand Lodge of Washington?"

The "formula," although criticised by a member or two of the round table, expresses just what we think is right, and if Washington is sincere, could easily grant. If we are so dense or obtuse that we cannot understand what Washington has meant in its heretofore action, we only ask Washington to be fraternal enough to "try its hand" in taking such action and expressing it to us in such language, "dense and obtuse" as we are that it will get "into" our understanding. Therefore, we say that if the "somebody" is the Grand Lodge of Washington, to whom Brother Robbins refers, we plead guilty; but not guilty as to seeking any outside help.

Confessing that like Grand Master CHENEY, of New Hampshire, his executive experience and observation had converted him from the advocacy of perpetual jurisdiction, to which before he had strongly held, he tells an illustrative experience:

During the writer's administration a candidate, in his petition to one of our lodges, stated he had been rejected in California. Waiver was asked and we were informed that although the candidate had been rejected in California it made no claim upon him. As our law says that when a petition states the petitioner has been rejected, the lodge must secure a waiver before it proceded, we held it could not act upon this petition unless our own law was waived, and no reason being advanced why the law should so be set aside, the petition was returned. If our law claims perpetual penal jurisdiction, we must be consistent, and only when the grand master shall suspend our own law in such case do we think the petition could or should be acted upon.

We have always thought that in that case New Jersey unwisely clung to the shadow when the substance was gone, because, as it seemed to us, that the authoritative statement from California that under their law the jurisdiction they formerly held had lapsed, was fully equivalent to waiver. It has always been held sufficient in Illinois, which like New Jersey, still stands by ancient interpretation of the law.

NEW MEXICO, 1904.

27TH ANNUAL. ALBUQUERQUE. OCTOBER 17.

Six past grand masters and the representatives of twelve grand jurisdictions were present, Illinois not included.

The grand master (J. C. SLACK) called the roll of the fraternal dead, but it included the name of no present or past grand officer.

Among the dispensations issued by him was the following:

January 20, to Sacramento No. 24, for joint occupancy with Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L. Firemen, Eastern Star, Ladies' Auxiliary of B. of L. Engineers and the Fraternal Brotherhood.

He had previously (January 12) refused the same lodge a dispensation for joint occupancy with a Catholic church. The request being a peculiar one he submitted the full correspondence as a part of his report, but the grand lodge directed that it be not printed, and our curiosity must remain unsatisfied.

"Making Masons comparatively speaking at sight," is what our most worshipful brother calls advancing an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft as soon as he could learn the work without regard to time, in stating a case wherein he refused a dispensation for such advancement. We think the Illinois records show no instance where a Mason is said to have been "made at sight," but beyond our regulation forbidding the conferring of more than one degree upon the same person on the same day, a candidate once made a Mason may be advanced as rapidly as he can become proficient.

He reports seven decisions. No. 1 is as follows:

1. A brother is examined as to his proficiency on the first degree, a vote is taken and one member is not satisfied with the examination. Does that stop the candidate from advancing? Is there not a difference between such an objection to proficiency and an objection for cause?

Answer. There is a vast difference between the two objections. If a majority of the members present at the time of the examination for proficiency voted in favor of accepting the examination, the lodge record should show that the candidate passed a favorable examination. Any one member can stop the advancement of a candidate any time by taking the method of procedure prescribed by our by-laws.

This is clearly correct, New Mexico having in 1899 adopted the old practice of one ballot for the three degrees. Brother SHULTZ, of Maryland, it will be recalled, is trying to separate the question of proficiency out of the elements entering into the ballot where, as in his jurisdiction, the modern rule of a ballot on each degree prevails. Illinois had separated the

two prior to going back to one ballot for all the degrees. The following is classed with the decisions:

4. A Mason who claims to be a member of Albert Pike Lodge No. 229, located at Pueblo, Mexico, working under the jurisdiction of the Gran Dieta Simbolica, Gran Valley Lodge No. 1, desires to affiliate with a lodge in New Mexico. He has no dimit and cannot hear from his lodge. This lodge does not know what to do with him. Kindly inform us of his status at your earliest convenience and oblige.

Answer. In this case I withheld my decision until I could communicate with Bro. W. H. Seamon, whom I consider one of the best posted Masons on Old Mexico Masonry in the United States; and upon learning from him that he was acquainted with Albert Pike Lodge No. 229, and knew it to be one of the paper lodges of the country and working under the Scottish Rite branch of Masonry, and further stating that in his opinion, the brother was not entitled to recognition by this grand jurisdiction, I advised the lodge making the inquiry to suspend action or recognition in this case until after the annual meeting of the grand lodge which probably will take some action in the matter.

The grand lodge agreed with the committee to whom this was referred, in the following:

Decision No. 4 is approved with the recommendation that the lodge takes no further action in the case and in this connection your committee advises that extreme care and unusual investigation should be made in all applications for affiliation from Mexican lodges, believing that the time has not yet come for any general recognition.

No. 7 was in answer to the following question:

7. A candidate was taken ill near the completion of the first section of the Master's degree and the proceedings was for that reason stopped for the evening. This work was done at a regular meeting. Can the work be completed at a special communication, and must it all be gone over again, or can we proceed from where we left off?

The grand master properly held that they should begin where they left off, but his ruling that the finishing could not take place at a special meeting is not in our judgment a sensible one unless their regulations prohibit the conferring of degrees at other than stated meetings, which is not probable.

To the question whether the law of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material was recognized in New Mexico, he answered "No," hoping to precipitate a discussion and settlement of the question by the grand lodge. It caused no ripple, however, as the committee called attention to the fact that the grand lodge had passed on the question the previous year, in harmony with his views.

On ritualistic instruction the grand master said, in part:

There appears to be an increasing desire on the part of the craft throughout the territory to acquire the New Mexico work, as evidenced by the numerous letters received by me from different lodges asking for a copy of the ritual. While I believe much good has been accomplished

through the circulating medium, yet I believe that it can be improved upon. I would suggest that two more rituals be added to the list, and longer time given the lodges in which to acquire the work.

Whether the above embraces all the remarks referred to in the following we have no means of knowing; if it does, the committee, the grand lodge agreeing with them, and the grand master all got left:

We recommend the omission of the remarks of the grand master relative to rituals from our printed proceedings. We do not think that good would result from any additional copies of the ritual, as the original idea of the ritual committee was to have on record an unchangeable authority from which there could be no appeal, which idea is carried out by the one copy in the hands of the custodians.

We regret that the following was not again heard from during the session, that we might learn how a lodge deals with its erring master in New Mexico:

"Having from good authority received notice that a master of one of our lodges had been guilty of acts unbecoming a Mason, I notified his lodge to thoroughly investigate the matter and report on the same at the next annual meeting of the grand lodge. I presume we shall hear something in regard to the matter at this session."

Two new lodges were chartered.

George W. Ward, of Las Vegas, was elected grand master; Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (153 pp.) is agin by Bro. William H. Seamon, and we are sorry to learn from him that it is likely to be his last, for he has been of great service to the fraternity.

Brother Seamon gives nearly six pages to his notice of Illinois for 1903. He carefully examines the address of Grand Master Moulton, calling the items of interest as he goes; of one source of revenue he says:

Illinois derives some revenue from special dispensations, charging $2 for special elections and to attend divine service, and $20 to ballot and confer E. A. degree in less than statutory time. The grand master has power to remit, for cause, these charges. We hope that a fine of $2 will not deter many masonic lodges from attending divine services.

Here is a handful of small shot:

The reports of the D. D. grand masters follow the grand master's address, and testify to their zeal and efficiency.

We are glad to note that the grand lodge adopted the report of Brother Robbins against claims of various nondescript claimants for masonic recognition, which report was embodied in ours for last year.

Bro. J. B. McFatrich, grand orator, delivered an interesting and eloquent address. It might be entitled the "Patriotism of Masonry."

The report on Masonic Home shows some progress in that good work.

Bro. Henry Blake submitted the report on obituaries. The introductory breathes sublime thoughts which must be comforting to the bereaved ones.

He quotes at length our views on various subjects, a compliment which we appreciate, but says we misunderstood the real purpose of their by-law defining the rights of Masons with dimits one year old. Nothing could better show his transparent honesty with himself—his readiness to recognize new facts whether consistent with his preconceived notions, or not—than the following:

He calls our attention to something which we confess we had overlooked in the constitution of Costa Rica, which he states does not recognize the landmarks but really repudiates them. Assuredly we would not have recommended recognition had we noticed this fact, which we do not question, and we shall now investigate and get out of the hole as best we can.

In his conclusion Brother SEAMON introduces his successor, Past Grand Master JAMES H. WROTH, as the ablest and most influential member of their grand lodge. As he writes his farewell words it is almost pathetic to see the evident struggle between his pleasure at being relieved of the burden of work, and his regrets that it means separation from his *confreres* of the guild; the breaking of ties that so soon become strong. But the relief from the burden is something tangible for *him*, while for us is left only the regrets. We will not say farewell; but *Auf wiedersehen.*

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1904.

This fair, compact volume of nearly three hundred pages is a delight to the eye, and its contents are full of interest. There are 198 active working lodges in the jurisdiction, with a membership of 10,044, an increase of 676 during the year.

We have before us the proceedings of four quarterly and three special communications, at all of which save one the grand master, JOHN C. REMINGTON, presided; the exception being the special communication for the nomination of grand officers, when the deputy grand master, ARTHUR J. SCOTT, was in the chair.

The volume opens with the proceedings of a special communication held in the Town Hall, Sydney, July 20, 1903, when 3,500 brethren were present to celebrate the centennary of the Dawn of Freemasonry in Australia. Forty grand jurisdictions contributed to the diplomatic corps, Illinois not of the number. Distinguished visitors were Brother MILLICAN, district grand inspector, I. C., Queensland; Grand Master C. E. DAVIS, of Tasmania; Past Grand Master A. B. TEMPLEMAN, of Victoria; Grand Sec-

retary J. H. Cunningham, of South Australia; the governor of New South Wales, Vice Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, past grand warden of England, accompanied by Brother Finn, brigadier-general, commanding the military forces of the state.

Grand Master Remington in a brilliant historical, chronological address, traced Masonry from its first disastrous attempt at organization in the colony in 1803, when a tyrannical governor refused permission to "several officers of His Majesty's ships, together with some respectable inhabitants of Sydney, to establish a masonic lodge," and upon their persisting in the movement promptly deported the leading spirit to Tasmania, down to the present day. Of the twilight which followed the "Dawn," he says:

The following are known to have been at work here from time to time, all under warrants from the Grand Lodge of Ireland: No. 128 Gibraltar, attached to the 39th Regiment; No. 218, attached to the 48th Regiment; No. 227 attached to the 46th Regiment; and No. 284 attached to the 40th Regiment; but the earliest record of duly recognized masonic work was in the year 1816, when "The Lodge of Social and Military Virtues" No. 227 on the register of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, held regular meetings in Sydney, and, doubtless, initiated many new members.

This was a celebrated lodge, which was founded in 1752, and existed in its original form until 1847, when it seems to have left its warrant at Quebec, where its lineal descendant has since been known as Lodge of Antiquity No. 1 on the register of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. I shall take care to transmit to that lodge a full account of this night's proceedings, and I hope my successor in this chair in the year 1916, will have the pleasure of celebrating with even greater eclat the one-hundredth anniversary of its planting in Sydney the seed which has since grown to a mighty tree with branches over the whole of Australasia. (Applause.)

The first lodge located by warrant in New South Wales was at Sydney, in 1820, by the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The first warrant under the English Constitution became active in 1833; and the first under the Scottish, in 1843.

After the installation of the grand officers the grand master welcomed the visitors in a happy speech, which called out responses from them which awakened great enthusiasm. The exercises were interspersed with hymns and anthems, and the whole was brilliant to a degree worthy of the occasion and its distinguished participants.

At the quarterly communication of September 9, 1903, the grand inspector of workings alluded to the wearing of masonic emblems in public by a goodly number of the craftsmen, and said:

The wearing of such emblems outside the precincts of the lodge is, to my mind, directly opposed to the teachings of Masonry, and I would, therefore, urge upon the brethren generally to assist in putting the practice down.

At the succeding quarterly the grand master said at the opening of his address:

The three months just closed must have been a period of especial interest to all loyal Freemasons in New South Wales, in view of the proof afforded of the absolute solidarity and unanimity of our grand lodge against any attempt to impugn its jurisdiction. I renew tonight my thanks for the evidence of loyalty and esteem afforded me at our special meeting in October.

This was an allusion to the old Cambrian lodge difficulty which had recently broken out afresh, in which, it will be remembered, this recalcitrant lodge, or simulacrum of a lodge was some years since given new capacity for mischief by the unaccountable action of the Grand Lodge of England in supporting its pretensions. It would seem from the latest phase the matter has assumed, that the mother grand lodge was about to do her part in freeing the Grand Lodge of New South Wales from this thorn in the flesh.

He calls attention to an interesting event:

The visitation of the Southern lodges, commenced the night after our last quarterly communication, was marked by an unprecedented event in the history of our grand lodge, viz., the governor of the state taking an active part in the installation ceremony by delivering the charges to the W. M. and wardens.

The death was announced of Francis Augustus Wright, past deputy grand master.

At the quarterly of March 9 (1904), the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized, and an interchange of representatives provided for; and W. Beavis was recommended to fill a vacancy in the office of representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near his grand lodge of New South Wales. Past Grand Warden Evans, of South Australia, was welcomed as a visitor.

At the quarterly of June 8, the grand master reported having presented an address to Lord Northcott, the governor-general of the Commonwealth of Australia, on the occasion of his first official visit to Sydney. He had pleasure in stating that His Excellency (who had been for the last seven years provincial grand master of Devonshire), had promised to attend the annual festival in the following month.

The following, from the report of the board of general purposes, was adopted:

Letters and papers were received from the newly formed Grand Lodge of Queensland, asking for recognition at the hands of this grand lodge. The board, after a lengthy discussion, resolved that the matter be deferred pending further information.

The grand officers were elected, Grand Master John C. Remington being continued in the grand east.

Arthur H. Bray, of Sydney, (The Masonic Hall, Castlereagh Street), continues grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (106 pp.) is signed by the whole committee—W. H. Shortland (chairman), Herbert S. Thompson, Thomas L. Rowbotham, Claude Leplastrier, and A. M. Howarth.

The review of Illinois for 1903 is by Brother Leplastrier, whose knowledge of art is attested by the following:

The volume is preceded by what we should take to be a remarkably fine picture of M. W. Bro. Moulton, grand master during 1902 and 1903, and other photos of P. G. masters also appear throughout the book, a procedure which we think, might be adopted with an increase of interest in our own volumes of proceedings.

He notes with satisfaction the presence of their representative, Bro. Roswell T. Spencer, a satisfaction which we all share here in our closer contact with one of our most thoughtful brethren. His condensed summary reflects very completely the work of the year. He compliments Brother McFatrich's oration at the dedication of the Home, and of the conclusion of the grand master's address says:

The modest conclusion of an address which shows he has done enormous work, is very noticeable, and proves that in M. W. Bro. Geo. M. Moulton the Masons of Illinois have had an exceptionally fine master.

Of the grand lodge oration he says:

The oration by Dr. James B. McFatrich, on pages 113 to 117, would well repay reading in every lodge room as a perfect piece of masonic language, and we only regret that we dare not claim space to reproduce it here in full.

His fine sense of the fitness of things is reflected in this bit of courteous criticism, but he should discount something for habit:

Under the heading of "Fraternal Assistance" names are given of a number of persons to whom charity has been given. Without discounting the value of our Illinois brethren's efforts, might we say that the detailed publication of the names and lodges of those assisted, appears rather too much like an advertisement of their poverty.

He finds in the Illinois report on correspondence "a masterpiece of industry," and finds therein something of interest to his jurisdiction, and in closing says:

With reference to the remark *re* constitution of our committee, we can say with all masonic frankness and courtesy that opinions may differ as to a report "lacking as a whole the breadth of view which a single mind gains from a survey of the whole field." Illinois may be, and is, exceptionally fortunate in having such an industrious brother as Wor. Bro. Joseph Robbins, but the exception may prove the rule, and the "Mosaic" order of report is the rule. Might we venture to say that Claude Manning will fit the initials of our worthy brother is unable to identify as those of the reviewer he is reviewing.

We still remain grateful for our opportunity to survey the whole of the Australasian field, and most grateful for such reports as those given by our brother and his yoke-fellows, which bring us in closer touch with kinsmen under the Southern Cross.

NEW YORK, 1905.

124TH ANNUAL. NEW YORK. MAY 2.

The New York volume, of the customary generous proportions and superior typographical workmanship, is adorned with portraits on steel of the grand master, FRANK H. ROBINSON, and HORACE S. TAYLOR.

Ten past grand masters and sixty-seven grand representatives graced the opening of the grand lodge, among the latter WILLIAM H. MAYER, of New York City, the envoy of Illinois, who had been accredited during the year.

Grand Master ROBINSON called the roll of the fraternal dead, which included the name of GEORGE W. WHITE, past grand treasurer, and twenty non-elective past grand officers, and grand representatives past and present, including eight past grand district deputies; three past grand sword bearers; one past grand standard bearer; two past grand stewards; one past grand librarian; four present and one past grand representatives.

Relative to written or printed rituals the grand master said:

At the last session of the grand lodge a proposition was presented to amend section 42 of the book of constitutions by adding after the word "lodges" in the second line, the words "or brethren," so that when amended that section shall read:

"Sec. 42. The use of any written or printed, or written and printed, ritual of work and lectures by the lodges or brethren of this jurisdiction is absolutely prohibited."

The construction placed upon this section by very many is that it is prohibitory only so far as lodges are concerned, and, therefore, in order that there may be no confusion as to the spirit and intention of the law with reference to the use of any printed or written, or printed and written ritual of work and lectures, the amendment seems necessary.

The grand lodge for some unaccountable reason failed to consider the proposition to amend then made, and I therefore again submit it for the consideration of the grand body.

The subject was ignored by the committee on address, perhaps with the effect to leave less doubt that it is intended to apply to lodges only.

But one decision is reported, embodied in the following:

My attention has been called to the difference of opinion with reference to blank ballots at an annual election for the officers of a lodge. In some localities blank ballots are not counted in the whole number of ballots cast. To the end that there may be no further misunderstanding in this matter, I desire to call the attention of the masters of the several lodges here represented, that a brother to be legally elected must have a majority of all the ballots cast, notwithstanding the fact that some of the ballots so cast may be blanks.

This was not passed upon. In Illinois it has been decided that "a blank is neither a ballot nor a vote" and cannot be counted, and it is our impression this reflects the very largely prevailing consensus of opinion.

The grand master reopened the subject of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material. When the discussion of this subject was last rife, and attended with a good deal of bitterness, nothing perhaps contributed so much to quiet the troubled waters as the example of the Grand Lodge of New York, which had just then reduced the duration of the jurisdiction they acquired by rejecting a candidate to one year.

Grand Master JOHN STEWART, of that jurisdiction, issued an encyclical letter explaining the constitutional changes, in which he said:

"Our present law is silent upon the question of candidates rejected by sister grand jurisdictions, now residents of the state of New York. It seems to me, although perpetual jurisdiction has been abolished by this grand lodge, it is only fair and in that spirit of comity which should exist between grand lodges, to respect the laws of each other, therefore, in all cases of applicants for initiation and membership in the lodges of this jurisdiction, previously rejected by lodges under the jurisdiction of grand lodges with which we are in fraternal relation, *the law governing in such jurisdiction must be complied with before such candidate can be initiated in this jurisdiction.*"

This was happily supplemented by the jurisprudence committee, reporting on the "Maine overture" proposing a uniform limit of five years, confessedly as a compromise, who said:

"Our grand lodge, after due consideration, has recently abandoned the old usage of perpetual jurisdiction, and by the adoption of our revised constitution in 1806 fixed the limit at one year.

We are not prepared at this time to recommend an extension of this time to five years merely for the sake of uniformity, *and until such uniform legislation is adopted, we must be governed by the laws of the grand lodge under whose authority the candidate is rejected.*"

The italics in both of these quotations are ours. We emphasize them because they state the only principle upon which sovereign grand lodges with differing regulations, can live together in peace and good will.

At the communication under review, the jurisprudence committee reporting by their chairman, Past Grand Master SHERER, thus dispose of Grand Master ROBINSON'S suggestion, the grand lodge concurring:

Your committee find several requests for action relative to cases of candidates rejected in other jurisdictions who, removing to ours, and elected to membership in our lodges, find their pathway obstructed by the refusal of the foreign jurisdiction to waive its claim.

Your committee is not prepared, at the present time, to advise aggressive action on this subject. We believe it better to acquiesce, for the present, in what seems unjust to us than to reopen this mooted question.

The committee also had before them a request which came up from a lodge, upon which they report (of course with grand lodge concurrence):

The master of a lodge in this jurisdiction requests of the grand lodge permission to visit certain clandestine lodges in the city of New York and to permit members of those clandestine lodges to visit his own. The said clandestine lodges claim to hold charters under the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

Your committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be denied.

Of other spurious work besides that of the Hamburg invaders, the grand master says:

The public has been greatly imposed upon by persons advertising to confer alleged masonic degrees at reduced prices and by the organization of alleged masonic lodges assuming to act under authority.

It has been particularly annoying to the Masons of the metropolitan districts, and required more or less unpleasant explanation and some litigation.

My attention was particularly called to this state of affairs by W. Abel Crook of Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, of Brooklyn, and after conferences with Brother Crook, the deputy grand master and others, bills were prepared and introduced in the legislature at Albany, making it a crime to advertise to confer, or to confer any alleged masonic degrees without authority of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

Copies of these bills are herewith submitted, and it is confidently expected that if they become the law much good will be accomplished and in a measure the public be protected from imposition.

We very seriously doubt the wisdom of applying for such legislation.

It will be remembered that last year the grand master called attention to the inadequacy of the accommodations at the Masonic Home, at Utica, to the needs of the fraternity, there being a long waiting list of eligibles who could not be housed. He reported that the trustees had funds to construct additional building, but no funds for maintenance. To meet this difficulty the constitution was so amended as to levy a capitation tax of fifty cents annually, to go to the hall and asylum fund. There is also a tax of $3.50 on each initiation, whereof $3 goes to that fund. $12,000 was added to the resources of the Home from the proceeds of the Knights Templars charity ball given in New York City on the 9th of January.

On March 31, 1905, there were 303 inmates at the Home. The per capita cost for twelve months was $206.68.

Of the projected masonic sanatorium for consumptives, the grand master says:

At the annual communication of the grand lodge in May, 1904, nevertheless, a resolution was unanimously adopted that when land was purchased and transferred to the trustees of the masonic hall and asylum fund, free and clear of all encumbrances and accompanied by the necessary

legal consents, the project should at once be instituted and arrangements made for the accommodation and support of inmates.

I am now credibly informed that success has virtually crowned the efforts of those who have labored diligently and unceasingly for the achievement of this grand charity.

An option has been secured on a plot of land, consisting of approximately 160 acres, in Putnam county, within one hour's ride of New York City, convenient of access, and the consents of the town and county authorities are pledged for the establishment of a masonic sanatorium for consumptives under the authority of this grand lodge.

Further on he says:

It seems to me most fitting that an institution like the Masonic Sanatorium for Consumptives, through which lives are actually saved and brethren restored to their homes and families, might well meet with the most hearty encouragement and financial support of the fraternity in this state.

I would suggest, therefore, that a resolution be passed authorizing the grand lodge to act as trustee of such funds as may be voluntarily subscribed for the erection of such structures as are required on the land in question, and to maintain the sanatorium.

Being under the control of the trustees of the masonic hall and asylum fund, no other action seems to me necessary than to leave it in their hands for proper expenditure.

I congratulate the grand lodge and the brethren of this jurisdiction upon the accomplishment of this great work, which I believe will mark the inception of another grand epoch in the history of Freemasonry.

Many of our sister grand lodges have given much encouragement and praise during the progress of negotiations for the site of the Masonic Sanatorium for Consumptives and will undoubtedly be pleased to learn of the successful attainment of our object.

The sanatorium fund is made up wholly from voluntary contributions, including one of $3,000 given by Mrs. Caroline Neustadter as a memorial to her deceased husband, on condition apparently, that the grand lodge should erect the necessary buildings.

The committee of past grand masters to whom the subject finally went reported against accepting the deed to the land purchased, because the title was clouded by condition above referred to, and against erecting the buildings or accepting the trust.

The deputy grand master offered the following as a substitute for the conclusions of the committee, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this grand lodge be extended to the brethren whose love of suffering humanity has prompted them to noble efforts, having for object the establishment of a consumptives' sanatorium, and their noble work do receive its commendation; but as good business judgment demands that the grand lodge should know its financial responsibili-

ties before it undertakes the erection of buildings on the donated land; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this grand lodge do act as custodian of such funds as may be donated for the establishment of a consumptives' sanatorium, but that buildings be not erected, or appropriations made therefor, until the needed funds are in hand from voluntary contributions.

On the same date a letter was filed in behalf of Mrs. NEUSTADTER, stating that her gift was unconditional.

EDWIN A. QUICK, grand historian, presented a report covering sixty-three printed pages, embracing sketches of lodges from Phoebus No. 82, chartered in 1802, at New Berlin, to Scipio Lodge No. 110, at Aurora, chartered in 1797, as No. 58, both inclusive.

The committee on correspondence reported as follows on the applications for recognition from the grand lodges of Queensland and France, and their recommendations were adopted:

Briefly stated, there are located in the state of Queensland, subordinate to the English, Irish and Scottish Constitutions, 152 lodges, and while the proceedings relative to the formation of this grand lodge were in all respects regular, nevertheless there were but thirty-nine lodges which united in its formation, a number considerably less than a majority, which, under the masonic status of the lodges located in this state, we deem to be an essential qualification.

Your committee cannot at this time give its approval to the newly organized Grand Lodge of Queensland, and therefore recommend that action be deferred.

Regarding the request of the Grand Lodge of France for the exchange of mutual representatives, your committee have carefully investigated the position of the French grand body, also the decree of the supreme council relinquishing its supremacy over the Grand Lodge of France, which is now a sovereign grand body, with exclusive control over the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry.

As we have, however, been unable to establish the fact that the French Masons consider the belief in the Great Architect of the Universe an essential condition for the reception of candidates into the fraternity, and as we have further learned, upon inquiry from an official source of the French Grand Lodge, that the belief in the Great Architect of the Universe with the French craft is more of a "symbol" than a "dogma," contrary to the fundamental principles of the Ancient Craft, as held and determined by the Grand Lodge of New York, we have no option but to recommend that the application of the Grand Lodge of France be declined.

The "Tompkins Memorial Fund," inaugurated by Grand Master ROBINSON and created by popular masonic subscription, whose purpose is the erection of a monument or statue of Past Grand Master DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, already amounts to $1,333.05. The grand master's brief statement is a strong appeal:

His life was unusually brilliant, his public service extensive, his state papers were almost classics, his statesmanship independent and creative, his liberality to state and nation knew no bounds, while the close of his life was pathetic in the extreme. A member of Congress, Supreme Court Justice, ten years governor of the state of New York, eight years vice-president of the United States and two years grand master of Masons in the state of New York, great and good, he sacrificed a private fortune and displayed remarkable genius in the service of his country, and none to do him honor. He is buried in St. Mark's Churchyard in this city, with no monument to mark his resting place, and no bronze or marble in all this great land of ours to perpetuate his memory. I have appealed to the craft for free-will offerings to the end that the masonic fraternity at least may show its appreciation of a governor, vice-president and grand master.

The city authorities have already given permission for the erection of the monument in Central Park or any other park in the city, that might be selected.

Five new lodges were chartered.

Frank H. Robinson, of Hornelsville, grand master; Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (161 pp.), so far as the English speaking grand lodges reviewed are concerned, is, as for many years past, from the pen of Past Grand Master Jesse B. Anthony, but alas! it is his last. Since the close of his grand lodge he dropped down suddenly and expired while returning from a masonic funeral. He was a Mason of wide knowledge and great ability, and the soul of courtesy—always a gentleman. The review (with translations) of the continental European and other foreign bodies—except Costa Rica and Valle de Mexico—is by Bro. Emil Frenkel, the customary hand.

Brother Anthony's notice of Illinois is of the year 1904. He says of Brother Northcott's oration that it was "just long enough to insure its being read and admired;" and of the dedicatory address of Past Grand Master Owen Scott, at Sullivan, that "it was not only impressive and eloquent, but its perusal will conduce to the efforts being made in the cause of helpfulness." Extracts are made from both.

Of Past Grand Master Smith's labor of love, he says:

We notice that our friend M. W. John C. Smith has been occupying his idle hours in unearthing and publishing (at his own expense) the history of the "first Grand Lodge of Illinois, which became defunct some thirteen years before the organization of the present grand lodge," and it was directed that five hundred copies should be purchased for the use of the grand lodge.

Perhaps our dear brother can still hear us if we say that Brother Smith has no idle hours.

Brother Anthony notes the denial of recognition to six foreign grand bodies whose requests therefor were under consideration by the grand

lodge, and the reason assigned for that action; as he does also the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia and the postponement of action upon the application of the Grand Lodge of Queensland, "for well considered reasons." The declaration which our grand lodge was constrained to make by events connected with the formation of the last named grand lodge receives his full approval.

Along the lines of that declaration he says under Queensland:

In locations like unto Queensland, wherein there exist district grand lodges under the English, Scotch and Irish Constitutions, it is eminently desirable that the parent grand lodge should favor the organization of a grand lodge, but nevertheless it is not in any degree a prerequisite thereto, nor an essential element to the formation or organization.

We esteem it the right of the members of a lodge to discuss and determine for themselves the advisability of the formation of a grand lodge in a territory wherein no grand lodge is already established. That they may meet and confer with other lodges as to the proposed organization, and that in doing so, they cannot be interfered with by any other masonic power. In the present instance it would appear that all the initiatory proceedings had been regular, and that all the lodges interested had been invited to participate therein.

Under England, referring to the resolution denying recognition, ordered to be communicated to all the grand lodges with which England is in fraternal relationship, he says:

We are in possession of a copy of this communication, and desire to say, that while it is the privilege of the Grand Lodge of England to decline recognition, yet if the notification is to be regarded in the light of a protest, we do not esteem it a governing factor in a consideration of the organization of a new grand lodge.

We are well aware that the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland have equal, though independent, masonic jurisdiction in certain colonies of the Empire and in other territories, but any such agreement or understanding cannot operate to restrict the lawful acts of lodges in the process of the formation of a new grand lodge in open territory.

We deem it a well settled principle that in a territory—in which there is no grand lodge—a majority of the lodges therein, not less than three, proceeding in a regular manner, all the lodges having been invited to participate therein—have within themselves the right to determine the question. That having voted to organize a grand lodge, it becomes the source of masonic authority within the limits of the political boundaries of the state or territory.

We understand that the Grand Lodge of England has in its code certain regulations intended to govern the action of its subordinate lodges in a contingency of this nature, and this raises the question whether regulations of this character are not an interference with the rights of lodges. We are inclined to that view, and should say that they cannot be held operative against the lawful action of a lodge, or of individual members, under the general usage of the craft.

Past Grand Master WILLIAM SHERER, of Brooklyn, succeeds Brother ANTHONY as chairman of the committee.

NEW ZEALAND, 1904.

15TH ANNUAL. DUNEDIN. MAY 4.

Two past grand masters were present and the representatives from twenty-three jurisdictions. Regrets were received from the representative of Illinois, R. W. Bro. MURDOCH MCLEAN, of Auckland.

The grand master, HERBERT JAMES WILLIAMS, in welcoming the grand lodge said:

I consider it a very happy coincidence that we have the largest delegation that we have ever had to any grand lodge communication. As you are aware, this city is the home of the brother who is to be elected as your chief ruler today, and who is the originator of the representative system of grand lodge. Therefore the coincidence is a most happy one. In connection with the representative system there is one small detail that you will have to consider at this meeting of grand lodge. By reference to the table of receipts you will find that the assessment tax is not nearly sufficient for the purpose for which it is raised, and it will be necessary for you to say whether grand lodge shall continue to pay the additional amount or whether the assessment tax shall be increased. I imagine that the representation scheme has come to stay, and I think he will be a bold man who will suggest its abrogation.

The first business was the presentation of the annual statement of accounts and balance sheet by the board of general purposes, a motion to adopt which brought W. Bro. DE CASTRO, "the watch-dog of the treasury," to his feet, who wanted to know how a certain item covering the expenses of the annual communication was made up, in detail. The warm discussion which ensued disclosed certain allowances wherein Brother DE CASTRO thought the board had exceeded its powers. There was a general disposition to "cough the brother down," but he insisted on his motion to amend by disapproving a certain award made by the board, on the ground of its illegality, and succeeded in having it put, when it was "put and lost on the voices." A more protracted discussion was precipitated on the same subject when the report of the board came up for consideration *seriatim*, in which it was manifest at once that Brother DE CASTRO and his single helper on the floor were leading a forlorn hope in standing by an amendment proposed by the latter to excise a certain clause of the report, but they stood by it until it was put, when, says the record, "on the voices the amendment was rejected, and the motion carried by a large majority with applause. The course of the minority was no doubt very distasteful to the great body of the grand lodge, but the example of men who will stand sturdily by their convictions, as was their right, in the face of certain defeat, is invaluable to such a body.

The report of the board of benevolence calls attention to the large in-

crease of "masonic tramps," and reported that more than one instance of fraudulent imposture had come under their notice, and urge greater care on the part of the lodges in requiring proper credentials. They also say:

There is a growing disposition on the part of a considerable section of the craft to rely upon and claim relief and monetary assistance as a matter of right, under circumstances which are very frequently brought about by their own self-indulgence and want of thrift, while many really deserving individuals whose distress is the result of "unavoidable misfortune and calamity" shrink from making their necessities known.

The officers of the grand lodge are all elective by ballot, potentially speaking. The board of general purposes makes up a slate from the nominations sent in by the lodges and members of the grand lodge, having regard to a "scheme of distribution" by which a fair division is aimed at as between the nine districts or grand divisions. This slate is presented as one of the clauses in the report of the board, and if no ballot is demanded the clause is adopted on the voices, or on a show of hands, and the grand officers are elected. In the communication under review the board reported that objection had been made to the scheme of distribution regarding the office of junior grand deacon, and a ballot had been demanded on behalf of THOMAS EDWARD HAMMERTON, as between him and THOMAS FURLONG, whose name was presented by the board. The ballot was ordered when HAMMERTON won by 204 votes against 132 for Furlong, and was declared elected. Thereupon the clause was amended by striking out the name of Brother FURLONG, and as thus amended was adopted.

Four new lodges were reported.

The board reports the continued maintenance by Scotland of pretensions in New Zealand inconsistent with the complete and unqualified recognition by that grand lodge in 1899, with no prospect of an early settlement of the difficulties. This is not surprising to the New Zealand authorities, as it is quite in line with the attitude of Scotland in recent years. They are surprised, however, at the recent attitude of the Grand Lodge of England in maintaining that the opening of a new lodge at Parnell, in Auckland, under the English constitutions, was simply the removal of an existing lodge, and therefore not in violation of the terms of recognition. The New Zealand authorities maintain, on grounds that seem to us conclusive, that it is not a removal, but the transfer of a warrant of a lodge that has been dormant for seven years and generally regarded as defunct, and properly so because there are not enough of the elements of the old lodge left to permit its resuscitation under the English regulations.

In both these instances the grand lodge sturdily insists on its rights and demands that the integrity of its jurisdiction be respected.

Respecting Costa Rica the board report:

15. *Grand Lodge of Costa Rica.*—The question of recognition of this grand lodge having been remitted to the board, with power to act, a committee was set up in December last, who reported as follows:—

The committee begs to report:—"That the craft lodges that united to form the so-called Grand Lodge of Costa Rica were undoubtedly irregular in their origin; but that they have fulfilled all the purposes of craft Masonry in that territory for many years, and the erection of a grand lodge seems to be the best way to bring them into line with more regular lodges, and to institute the best and most regular method of masonic government. The committee, therefore, begs leave to recommend that the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica be recognized by this grand lodge as the sovereign masonic body of Costa Rica."

The report of the committee was adopted, and the grand secretary was instructed to extend recognition accordingly.

The confession of the board that they had recognized a "so-called grand lodge," composed of lodges "undoubtedly irregular," excited attention even in a grand lodge as reckless in recognition of anything claiming to be masonic that has recognition to offer in return, as some of the Australasian grand lodges have shown themselves to be, and when the report came up for action, we find the following:

W. Bro. Warren said that, seeing that recognition had been extended, it would be an act of grace to strike out the words "so-called" from the committee's report, also the words "undoubtedly irregular."

V.W. Bro. R. C. Kirk said it was beyond the power of grand lodge to strike out the words, as the board of general purposes had power to act, and had exercised that power in the direction indicated in their report.

W. Bro. Warren moved, as an amendment—"That this grand lodge disagrees with the wording of clause 15 in so far as the words 'so-called' and 'undoubtedly irregular' are concerned."

Amendment by Brother Warren was seconded by Brother Hewitt (*pro forma*) and carried.

The motion for the adoption of clause 15 as amended was put and carried.

The following clause was adopted without question:

16. *Lodge l'Oceanic Francaise, No. 350, Tahiti.*—A letter was received in February last from this lodge informing us that the lodge has recently been opened at Papeete, Tahiti, under the authority of a charter issued by the Supreme Council for France of "The Antient and Accepted Scottish Rite," and proposing the establishment of friendly masonic relations with us.

While the board is desirous of cultivating the closest friendship with our brethren in Tahiti, we cannot recommend grand lodge to accede to the recognition of this lodge as a regular lodge, because of the doubtful nature of its origin.

In view of the fact that there is regular commercial intercourse between New Zealand and Tahiti, and it having come to our knowledge already that members of the craft under our jurisdiction have visited this lodge, we suggest that grand lodge should take the subject into consideration, and consult with other grand lodges in Australasia regarding the pol-

icy to be observed in relation to this matter, and the whole question of the right to establish lodges in Polynesia.

Relative to identification the board reported the following:

20. *Finger-print System of Identification.*—The attention of the board having been directed by the M. W. the grand master to the importance of the finger-print system as a means of identification, and a valuable adjunct in preventing fraud and imposture, a committee was set up to consider and report upon the matter. The committee (M. W. Bro. H. J. Williams, R.W. Bro. Geo. Wilson, W. Bros. T. W. Rowe and R. Fletcher), after careful inquiry and research, reported to the board as follows:—

The committee is strongly impressed with the value of the system as a means of identification, and recommends—

1. That lodges desiring to adopt it be permitted by grand lodge to do so under regulations to be prepared by the board of general purposes.

2. That the grand secretary communicate with Mr. Lascelles Ward, secretary of the finger-print bureau, with the object of obtaining the fullest information possible regarding the practical working of the system.

The report was adopted by the board, and is now referred to grand lodge for favourable consideration.

This was attacked on the ground that it was degrading to adopt a method usually applied to criminals, and the word "favourable" in the reference stricken out.

The death of Henry Thomson, the first grand master of New Zealand, and Richard Dunn Thomas, district grand master of Canterbury, under the English constitution, were noted.

Palmerston North was chosen as the next place of meeting.

Alfred Henry Burton was elected grand master; Malcolm Niccol re-elected grand secretary, both of Dunedin. The city address of the latter is Lower High street.

With the adoption of the paid representative system, which now seems to be firmly installed the unification and consequent prosperity of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand and of the lodges in its jurisdiction seems assured.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1905.

118th Annual. Raleigh. January 10.

A wood cut vignette of the Hon. Matthew W. Ransom, who was made a Mason in his youth and raised to the degree of a Master Mason in his old age, occupies the fly leaf of this volume by order of the grand lodge. He was a brilliant lawyer, a gallant general on the losing side in the

civil war, United States senator, minister to Mexico, and a successful planter. Ten past grand masters and forty grand representatives were present among them the newly accredited envoy from Illinois, Leo D. Heartt, of Raleigh.

The address of the grand master (Walter S. Liddell) is a strictly business paper. No deaths had occurred in the official circle. He reported eight decisions, seven of which referred to physical imperfections raising the question of eligibility. All but two touch long familiar points; one of them excludes the man with the double harelip, and the other lets in the man with legs so bowed as to amount almost to deformity. The eighth properly holds that having innocently joined a clandestine lodge, did not render one ineligible for the genuine article.

In the following he found himself in rather deep water:

An Entered Apprentice having received his degree in the eastern part of the state, and removing to the western part of the state, where the lodge there, by request confers the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason, should not be compelled to return to the lodge where he was elected to receive the degrees, to sign the by-laws, simply for the purpose of obtaining a dimit. I do not think the law of the grand lodge intended this. A request from the lodge for whom the degrees were conferred, to allow the brother on whom the degrees were conferred by courtesy, to sign the by-laws of the lodge conferring the degrees and become a member thereof, should, in my opinion, be the law, and not require the approval of the grand master. I did authorize this course in two instances where the circumstances fully warranted my action.

The committee on jurisprudence meet the difficulty in the following (but we do not think legislation or dispensation would be necessary to authorize one to exercise the natural right to give a power of attorney):

If this is not already met by the existing law your committee is of the opinion that the code should be amended by providing that in such case the brother, having been elected to the degrees of Freemasonry, should be allowed to sign the by-laws of his original lodge by proxy, or should signify his assent in writing to the by-laws, and should thereupon be entitled to receive a dimit. It seems best to the committee that the record of the lodge in which the brother was elected should show that he had become a member thereof by signing the by-laws, or by signifying in writing his assent to the by-laws, which would be substantially the same. He could then receive a dimit just as in all other cases of a change of residence.

The grand master wrote to an inquirer:

"If a candidate has received the Entered Apprentice degree, having been passed upon as to character, physical qualifications, etc., it would seem that to stop his progress charges should be preferred, but the code does not warrant this.

Of this the committee say:

In regard to the advancement of an Entered Apprentice where objections had been raised, the committee endorses the decisions of the grand master. While the practice is not uniform throughout the various grand

jurisdictions, in North Carolina an applicant is usually elected to the three degrees of Masonry at the same time by a single ballot. If for any cause subsequently arising, or information subsequently obtained by a member of the lodge, or upon information already in the possession of any member who was not present at the election, it would seem that any brother had a right to demand a new ballot for the succeeding degrees. While this might be subject to abuse, it is no more so than the use of the blackball, which in every instance puts the power of veto in the hands of any individual brother.

The committee seem to have seen but one side of the question. The other side is illustrated by the experience of our own jurisdiction where the practice of a ballot for each degree formerly prevailed. The grand lodge restored the immemorial rule that one clear ballot elects to all there is to be elected to, for the avowed reason that making (initiation) invests a man with masonic rights, and that among these is the right to be heard on any allegation that aims to practically divest him of what he has already received by making it valueless, which a permanent stay of advancement accomplishes.

The Oxford Orphans' Asylum is reported as being well on its feet. The confessedly inaccurate estimate of the per capita cost of maintenance for the eleven months covered by the superintendent's report, is $44.75; of maintenance and education, $57.08, approximately, which is above the average of the institution.

The project of establishing a home for the aged and infirm is practically side-tracked in the interest of the temple building project which the grand lodge is committed to. It had been hoped to so finance the temple enterprise that the revenue from the building could be devoted to the home, but the grand master sadly confesses that it will have to be devoted to paying interest on bonds, cost of maintenance, and a sinking fund.

A burial service, prepared and voluntarily offered by Bro. W. L. Scott, was referred to the committee on jurisprudence, who had the approval of the grand lodge in the following:

Your jurisprudence committee, to whom was referred a new form of burial service, to take the place and be used instead of the present service now in the monitor, would respectfully report that the said form has too much prescribed singing, and the allusion to Christ makes the form objectionable to those who do not profess the religion of Christ and yet who are eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry because of their belief in Deity. We therefore recommend that the service be not adopted. Of course, lodges can sing, if they prefer, under the present service.

We noted last year a discussion over a decision involving the liquor question, the final outcome of which was to send to the lodges a resolution declaring ineligible to membership in the fraternity one who is "engaged in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors or the wholesale or retail liquor business." The grand secretary thus reports the result:

One hundred and twenty lodges reported as voting in the affirmative and thirty-three lodges reported as voting in the negative. There are 180 lodges which have never reported to me the action taken, although I have written several times urging the importance of making a report.

Later the following was introduced:

WHEREAS, The resolution in reference to the liquor traffic that was passed by the last session of this grand lodge has not been acted upon by a majority of the subordinate lodges; and,

WHEREAS, A large majority of those who did vote, voted for the resolution; and,

WHEREAS, Drunkenness is a high masonic crime and radically opposed to the spirit of Masonry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no man who is engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor shall be eligible to the degrees of Masonry or membership in this order.

Resolved, That this act does not apply to any who are already Masons.

Having laid over under the rules until the following day, on being called up the grand master sustained a point of order raised, that as the resolution amended the constitution it would have to be submitted to the lodges.

The apron question, stalking for some time, was finally laid by the adoption of the following, offered by Past Grand Master MOYE:

Resolved, That hereafter the candidate shall be taught that the Master Mason shall have the privilege of wearing his apron with the corner up, and that the Fellow Craft shall wear his apron with the flap down; and that all laws in conflict herewith shall be repealed.

The grand orator, T. C. LINN, delivered an interesting address on the influence of Masonry on humanity.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges and continued an equal number under dispensation; in view of the fact that R. B. GLENN, who was made a Master Mason only a few weeks before, voted to attend in a body his inauguration as governor of the state, occurring on the second day of the session; increased the grand secretary's salary from $700 to $1,200, the work of his office having more than doubled since the former sum was fixed; negatived a resolution to pay the mileage of the grand lecturers; presented a silver service to Bro. G. ROSENTHAL, the long time treasurer and benefactor of the Oxford asylum, in recognition of his great personal service, and added the following to the well won wages of the chairman of the committee on correspondence:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to Bro. John A. Collins for the very able, interesting and instructive reports which for a number of years he has annually presented to the grand lodge as chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence, the same being the result of much labor and of careful research and study on his part.

WALTER S. LIDDELL, of Charlotte, re-elected grand master; JOHN C. DREWRY, Raleigh, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (169 pp.) is again the admirable work of Bro. JOHN A. COLLINS, of Enfield. We count ourself fortunate to find that our opinions are so generally in accord with those of one who is so well-informed and so clear sighted as this rapidly growing writer. Illinois for 1904 is reviewed, affording material for nearly five pages of excerpt and comment.

The address of Grand Master WRIGHT is, he says, an excellent masonic state paper, and indicates very clearly that the office of grand master is no sinecure. He commends as wise the lines laid down for determining who shall be cared for in the Masonic Home; says the report of our committee on appeals and grievances is his ideal of the form in which those ugly things should be presented; gives a list of the grand bodies to which recognition was denied, and speaks so generously of the report on correspondence that it would be discourteous not to acknowledge it. He quotes liberally from its introduction, on the growing tendency to relax the rigidity of rules that have been heretofore held as fundamental and unchangeable.

He justly inveighs against the outcome of the Alabama case, noticed by us last year, in which after two degrees had been conferred upon a candidate who had an artificial leg, when a visiting brother called attention to the fact that it was a violation of the constitution.

The grand master declined to take the responsibility of granting a dispensation (when in our judgment none was necessary) but urged good reasons why the grand lodge should grant permission to confer the third degree; but that body adopted the adverse report of the committee on jurisprudence who said: "It is contrary to all masonic law for the party in question to have ever been initiated or passed; and we hold that the candidate cannot be raised."

Brother Collins says:

Although grand lodge, by the adoption of the committee's report, seems to have settled the status of this candidate summarily and finally, still there will be the conviction that he was not fairly treated by those members of the fraternity into whose hands he had fallen.

From our point of view he is a Fellow Craft regularly made, free from any charge of wrong doing either before or since his passing, a man of good repute in the community, and should not have been expelled without due trial and conviction.

The officers of the lodge who ignorantly or wilfully disregarded the constitution of grand lodge in considering this gentleman's application and conferring two degrees upon him are, so far as we can see in the record, held to be without fault. If the grand master had granted the dispensation to confer the third degree, it would have been only simple justice to the brother, and it is to be hoped that grand lodge will yet correct this wrong.

We agree with the committee that it is contrary to the law of Masonry that he should ever been initiated, but he was initiated in a regular lodge lawfully at labor, and we hold with our grand lodge that the fact that he was made foreclosed all question of his eligibility for the remaining degrees and for the full enjoyment of all the rights and privileges pertaining to any other brother standing on the same degree.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1904.

15TH ANNUAL. FARGO. JUNE 28.

Six past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-seven grand jurisdictions were present, the latter including GEORGE E. GUTHRIE, of Casselton, the envoy from Illinois.

The grand master, JAMES T. BLACKLOCK, a photogravure of whose sturdy face and figure graces the fly-leaf, opened his direct and forcible address as follows:

Fifteen years ago those lodges of Dakota Territory situated in what is now North Dakota separated from the territorial grand lodge and formed the Grand Lodge of North Dakota. There are, perhaps, not more than a half dozen present who knew from actual experience the grand lodge of territorial days. At that time we had thirty chartered lodges, and one lodge U. D. Then our membership was only 1,322, now we have sixty-seven chartered lodges and five U. D., with a membership of 4,847. To add to this showing is the fact, which should be gratifying to us all, that no lodge in this grand jurisdiction has surrendered its charter during the existence of this grand lodge. When I note the history of our grand body, the harmony which has existed among the lodges and the brethren, my heart feels reinforced to bid you a hearty welcome to this our fifteenth annual communication, and believe, with a firm conviction, that the business and transactions of the communication upon which we are entering will be, as all other communications have been, full of harmony, fraternal feelings and good fellowship. I hope the day will never come when our meetings shall be marred by discord, factional strife, or unfraternal ambition; or when shall be lost from sight the fact that we are Masons, and as such owe more to one another than to the world at large.

He reports eight decisions, all well stated, but mostly elementary or else turning on local regulations. One, however, piques our curiosity because the answer to the first question was disapproved, to the second approved. It follows here:

A member of a lodge at "A" was expelled. He moved permanently out of its jurisdiction, and, as well, out of the jurisdiction of the grand lodge. Has the lodge at "A" lost jurisdiction over the expelled member by virtue of his removal from the jurisdiction of the lodge?

Answer: No.

The expelled member asks for reinstatement. Can it be done, and how?

Answer: The only way an expelled Mason can be reinstated to membership is by petition, in the same manner as a profane; his petition taking the same course as an applicant for the mysteries of our order, when, if received, he must be re-obligated to the performance of every masonic duty. See chapter VI, under "Status of One Expelled," page 59, Masonic Code of this Grand Lodge.

Will Brother CAROTHERS explain whether Lodge A has lost jurisdiction over the question of his restoration, so that he could apply to any other lodge therefor?

The jurisprudence committee approved the recommendation of the grand master that lodges be forbidden to charge an affiliation fee, but disapproved a recommendation to rescind a resolution forbidding any grand officer to exceed a specific appropriation without first obtaining the consent of the finance committee, relative to which resolution he said:

If the grand master is not permitted to sign a warrant for an expenditure which for some unforeseen reason has exceeded an appropriation, which must, at least in most cases, be only an estimate of the expenditure, without asking the finance committee, then he could as well be restrained from rendering a decision without getting the consent of a majority of the committee on jurisprudence.

The grand lodge agreed with the committee.

The same committee did good service in killing a proposed amendment coming over from the preceding year, the substance of which is sufficiently given in their adverse report, as follows:

Your committee on jurisprudence, to whom was referred the report of the committee on by-laws, the latter committee having in charge the by-law proposed by W. Bro. Charles E. Tillson (56), in reference to committing to memory the lecture of the Master Mason degree, and in default thereof disqualifying the brother from voting, from holding office, and from dimitting from his lodge, respectfully reports:

That we deem said by-law to be unconstitutional, and adhere to the recommendation of the committee on by-laws, as found on page 149 of the proceedings of 1903, *i. e.*, "That the grand master urge all worshipful masters of subordinate lodges to fulfill the spirit of the proposed by-law."

On the recommendation of the committee on fraternal relations recognition was extended to the following Mexican bodies which they identify as component parts of the defunct Gran Dieta Simbolica; the grand lodges Valle de Mexico, Benito Juarez, and Ignacio Ramirez; and also to the Grand Lodge Republica Argentina.

One brother must have labored under the impression that a recognizing opportunity had been lost, as we find this later in the record:

W. Bro. Halfdan Bendeke (4) moved:

That this grand lodge recognize the Grand Lodge of Norway and Sweden, and that our grand secretary be directed to correspond with the

proper officers of that grand lodge with a view to the exchange of grand representatives.

Carried.

So far as your committee is aware there is no such body in existence. There has long existed a body known as the Grand Lodge of Sweden, and since 1891 there has been a so-called Grand Lodge of Norway, a body spoken into existence by royal decree in that year, but never any such body as that named by Brother BENDEKE.

The grand orator, WALTER L. STOCKWELL, in lieu of anything of his own preparation, read the address of Bro. THEODORE ROOSEVELT at the sesqui-centennial celebration of the initiation (not "raising") of GEORGE WASHINGTON, held by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in November, 1902.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges, and selected Grand Forks, where Acacia Lodge No. 4, has recently completed a new temple, for its next place of meeting.

JAMES W. FOLEY, of Bismarck, was elected grand master; FRANK J. THOMPSON, Fargo, re-elected grand secretary.

Owing to the illness of Past Grand Master ROBERT M. CAROTHERS, chairman of the committee on correspondence, no report was submitted this year, but he promises that next year he will combine two years in one. He will keep the promise, but we commiserate him in advance.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1904.

39TH ANNUAL. HALIFAX. JUNE 8.

The portrait of the year is of Grand Secretary THOMAS MOWBRAY, a standing figure in full regalia.

Five past grand masters were present and the representatives of thirty-five jurisdictions. The envoy of Illinois is listed as present in both categories.

The grand master, the HON. WILLIAM ROSS, who presided, being a member of the Dominion parliament, was absent at Ottawa from the middle of June until about the twentieth of October, and was again absent from the jurisdiction from early in March until after the middle of May. During these absences the care of the craft devolved upon the deputy grand master, AUGUSTUS J. WOLF.

The grand lodge decided last year to hold this annual communication at Sydney, Cape Beton, but owing to the reported alarming prevalence of smallpox in and around Sydney, the acting grand master decided to call the grand lodge at Halifax. This action was confirmed by the grand lodge.

Grand Master Ross mentioned first of those who had passed within the veil during the year, Past Grand Master CHARLES JOHN MACDONALD, who was the first grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. He was prominent in civil and military life; had been a member of the legislature and of the executive council, and from 1879 until his death was Dominion inspector of post offices for Nova Scotia.

Other deaths were those of JOHN MEDLEY TOWNHEND, FRASER WYLIE DAKIN, past senior grand wardens; WILLIAM OXLEY, past junior grand warden; GEORGE AUGUSTUS VIETS, and ZACHARIAS M. HYSON, past district deputy grand masters.

Following is the only ruling reported by the grand master:

Ruled that a candidate having one leg several inches shorter than the other and requiring an artificial support is physically disqualified to become a member in this jurisdiction.

We find this among the dispensations (it's a cold day when our Baddick brethren get left):

Granted dispensation to St. Mark's Lodge No. 35, to have a sleigh drive, dinner and ball, on the afternoon and evening of Friday, 19th February.

Of a projected "Home for Aged Men," the grand master says:

It is now an established fact that ere long this home will be in full operation in this city. Large and commodious premises have been purchased with all the land requisite for this much needed establishment. Until the whole debt on Freemasons' Hall, with a mortgage of $10,000 and $15,160 in debentures is removed, grand lodge will be unable to entertain the hope of erecting a masonic home, found so useful in other jurisdictions, particularly in Great Britain and the United States. In the circular addressed to all our lodges the proposition to establish ten rooms and beds in said home is fully explained at a probably yearly cost of $1,000. The committee having charge of this scheme, composed of prominent members of grand lodge, have so elaborately set their views before the lodges and now before grand lodge that I need do no more than mention it to, I trust, receive the hearty approval of grand lodge. An additional charge of twenty-five cents from each member in good standing in all our lodges will insure a comfortable home for ten worthy brothers, who may now, to some extent, be receiving assistance from their respective lodges. Considering the exemplification of masonic charity, so binding in principle on us all, I commend this method of assisting well deserving but poor Masons to the earnest attention and approval of grand lodge, as without the active co-operation of grand lodge all our well intended efforts for this worthy object will prove a failure. We trust that this whole subject will receive that careful consideration from grand lodge that its merits so well deserve.

We judge that this movement was set on foot by a self-authorized committee with the expectation that the Home would sooner or later be taken

over by the grand lodge. The circular presented to the craft and to the grand lodge by the committee estimates that a per capita tax of twenty-five cents would put the Home on its feet. They say:

It may be claimed that this extra assessment of twenty-five cents would be a hardship on some lodges whose funds would perhaps not warrant this extra charge. In reply it may be stated that the object in view is not to tax the lodge but to interest every member of the craft in the province in the good work contemplated and to make them feel that it is a privilege to have an opportunity of assisting those of his brethren who through misfortune stand in need of such assistance, and the most convenient way of doing so is by increasing their dues to the lodge of which they are members, by twenty-five cents per annum, which is certainly not an excessive tax considering the advantages which are expected to be derived from it by those of our brethren standing most in need of it.

When the matter came up for action a proposition to levy the additional capitation tax of twenty-five cents elicited a long discussion which foreshadowed the defeat of the motion. It was then moved in amendment:

"That grand lodge pledge itself to pay to the trustees of the 'Home for Aged Men' the sum of nine hundred dollars per annum towards the support in that institution of aged members of the masonic fraternity throughout the jurisdiction, the amount to be paid from the funds of grand lodge without increasing the per capita tax of subordinate lodges."

This was fully discussed and lost on division, and the original motion was also declared lost. Thereupon the mover of the amendment moved the following, which after a brief discussion was unanimously adopted:

"That this grand lodge pledge itself to place in the hands of trustees to be appointed by the grand master a sum not exceeding nine hundred dollars per annum, to be applied in manner set forth in circular dated 15th February, 1904, towards the support of aged and indigent members of the masonic fraternity throughout the jurisdiction in the 'Home for Aged Men' now being established in the city of Halifax.

"And that each lodge in the jurisdiction be asked to contribute annually a sum equal to or exceeding twenty-five cents for each member on the roll of said lodge as a voluntary contribution towards reimbursing grand lodge for this expenditure."

Among the dispensations issued by the deputy grand master was the following:

Granted Virgin Lodge No. 3, [Halifax] dispensation for the following purposes: With permission of the M. W. the grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to open a lodge under its warrant in the lodge room of Mount Olivet Lodge, Cambridge, Mass., and confer upon Bro. Arthur Lacey Baker (a craftsman of Virgin lodge), the Master Mason's degree.

The principal officers and very many members of St. Andrew's Lodge accompanied Virgin Lodge on this visit. The committee on deputy grand master's address thus refer to the event:

The visit of Virgin Lodge and St. Andrew's Lodge to Mount Olive Lodge, of Cambridge, Mass., was an event of unusual interest, since it not

only denoted, but did actually increase that international feeling of unity and good feeling which should ever actuate all true Masons whenever they meet or part and tending to show that no matter where Masons meet whether at home or in foreign climes—a Mason is sure to find a brother and a friend. It was a graceful act on the part of the United States authorities to allow the flag of England to float over Bunker Hill—that flag which no matter where it floats is an emblem of liberty to the oppressed, and a sure refuge for every son that claims its protection, and is breathed in the words:—"'Tis a glorious charter, deny it who can—'Tis breathed in the winds, I'm an Englishman;" while almost equal to it, is the "Star Spangled Banner," that with equal honor protects its subjects from all things that may prove injurious either to their honor or their pride. The tie that binds the two countries together is of no ordinary strength and long may it continue and that the friendly relations may never be sundered, is not only the opinion of your committee, but is we are sure the entire and heartfelt sentiment of this august body. And your committee equally with their D. G. master express their regret that he was unable on account of pressing business, to be present upon such an unique and interesting occurrence.

A. J. McLean, deputy grand master, W. K. Rogers, past junior grand warden, and David Smart, past grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, were formally received and welcomed; one new lodge was chartered, and thanks were formally tendered to the grand master for an excellent portrait of himself, presented by him for the grand lodge gallery.

Charles Reynolds Smith, K. C., of Amherst, was elected grand master; Thomas Mowbray, Halifax, re-elected grand master.

The report on correspondence (192 pp.) is wholly the work of Grand Secretary Mowbray, and is a very interesting and instructive contribution to masonic literature.

As we have, if we correctly remember, given currency to the criticism which Nova Scotia has received in connection with the grand representatives at that court, we give space to Brother Mowbray's remarks on that subject under British Columbia:

We come in for some adverse criticism regarding our way of dealing with representatives from other grand lodges near this grand lodge, who neglect to attend communications of our grand lodge for three successive years. Bro. DeWolfSmith infers from the remarks of Past Grand Master Trenaman (and he is probably justified in doing so) that the delinquents referred to were peremptorily deprived of their office by him. Such was not the case. The mode of procedure was this: The grand master, who issued the commission, was, through the proper channels, informed that his representative had by his own act, according to our rules, forfeited his office, and at the same time a request was made to commission another brother, then named, to fill the vacancy thus created, which request was invariably complied with. It might be well to bear in mind that the appointment of a representative is practically that of the grand master, to whom such officer is accredited, as it is on his recommendation, and his only, that such appointment is made.

Illinois proceedings for 1903 receive fraternal notice.

OHIO, 1904.

95TH ANNUAL. TOLEDO. OCTOBER 19.

Two fine portraits adorn this volume, those of O. P. SPERRA, the retiring grand master, and Past Grand Master S. STACKER WILLIAMS. For the excellence of the likeness of Brother WILLIAMS we can vouch, for it was our good fortune to meet him daily for a week in and out of the sessions of the Masonic Congress of 1893. We were much impressed with his forceful but genial personality. We can see now the merry sparkle in his eyes as he said in parting: "Good bye; I'm going home to tell BILL CUNNINGHAM that your hoofs and tail aint half as long as he thinks they are."

Fifteen past grand masters and thirty-nine grand representatives were present. The envoy of Illinois was absent.

Announcing the death of Past Grand Master S. STACKER WILLIAMS, Grand Master SPERRA paid high tribute to his courage, his earnestness of purpose and his devotion to Masonry, and referred to his large library which he some years ago donated to the grand lodge. This will be his fitting monument, keeping his memory green when the generation of craftsmen who knew him in the flesh shall have passed away.

Distinguished visitors who were received if not in oriental, yet quite in grand-orient style, were, as listed by the grand secretary:

M. Ex. Comp. L. P. SCHAUS, grand high priest of the Grand Chapter R. A. M. of Ohio; M. Ill. Comp. NELSON WILLIAMS, grand master of the Grand Council R. & S. M. of Ohio; R Em. Sir CARROLL F. CLAPP, grand commander K. T. of Ohio; and Bro. BRENTON D. BABCOCK, 33d degree, deputy for Ohio of the A & A. S. R. They were introduced, welcomed, and invited to the east, and made beautiful and appropriate replies. The grand generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States, M. W. Bro. WILLIAM B. MELISH, was not rounded up until the next morning, when he was introduced, and acknowledged the courtesy shown him in a speech, as usual, of wit and eloquence. It seems a pity that the imperial potentate of the Ancient Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Grand Worthy Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star escaped, else the Grand Lodge of Ohio might have shown still more brightly with reflected glory.

Dead also was Ex-Governor ASA S. BUSHNELL. Never a grand officer, his munificent contribution to the establishment of the Ohio Masonic Home merits and will insure the grateful recollection of the Ohio craft.

Referring to the district lecturers and their work he says:

Every lodge in the state has been visited, and I have received a written report therefor. Believing from the reports received that some of the masters had not been prompt in the discharge of their imperative duty as pointed out in the code, by requiring the secretary to mark suspended all those who have been in arrears for dues for a period of six months or more, in every instance where the report of the district lecturer showed brethren in arrears for dues for this period, and not suspended, I wrote the master directing that he perform that duty. It is possible that the larger number of suspensions reported this year for the non-payment of dues is, in a measure, the result of this action on my part.

Will Brother CUNNINGHAM inform us to what extent the brethren are divested of their rights by the simple stroke of the secretary's pen?

Six decisions are reported, three of which we copy:

Held: Where a lodge, located in a city and having concurrent jurisdiction with other lodges, similarly located, is called upon by a lodge located outside of such city jurisdiction, to waive jurisdiction over a candidate residing in the city, but applying for membership to such outside lodge, the city lodge so petitioned for release, would not thereby acquire jurisdiction over the applicant, should release asked for be not granted?

Held: That where the provisions of a by-law of a subordinate lodge formally approved by this grand body are in conflict with the published decisions of this grand lodge, the decisions will take precedence over the by-law, although the approval of the by-law may be at a date subsequent to the decisions, in the absence of new legislation abrogating or changing the decisions.

Held: That a subordinate lodge in Ohio can not receive a petition asking for the conferring of the degrees until the petitioner has resided within the jurisdiction of the lodge for one year, and that if he has resided within such jurisdiction for less than one year, the state from which he removed can not release jurisdiction, they having none to release.

These all received merited approval. The last is of especial value in that it calls attention to a point often lost sight of by grand masters, *i. e.*, that a jurisdiction from which a profane has made *bona fide* removal, has nothing to release.

It is a pity that occasion should have called for the following:

The circulation of a printed ballot prior to the annual lodge election, with the names of the parties desiring favor thereon, or any statement with reference to candidates, is improper. I recommend that this practice be wholly discontinued, and suggest that the district lecturers give this matter consideration in the future.

The grand master reported a complaint that a lodge had undertaken some years ago to expel a member without trial or even the preferring of charges. The committee on grievance report thereon:

In the matter of the expulsion of Clinton Garrett by New Lisbon Lodge No. 65. Your committee finds that on January 5, 1875, Brother Garrett was suspended by said lodge for non-payment of dues, and on February 6, 1876, was expelled by *motion*. We find that the proceedings of February

6, 1876, are null and void, and that a brother must have a regular masonic trial before he can be expelled for any cause. Not being legally expelled, we recommend that said New Lisbon lodge correct the record of Brother Garrett, and that, upon payment by him of all dues to the lodge since the date of his suspension on January 5, 1875, it shall restore him to good standing in said lodge.

Of course the grand lodge concurred, but upon all equitable grounds to require the brother to pay for the very things he has been deprived of for these twenty-nine years, as a condition of the future enjoyment of them is quite as outrageous as the action of January 5, 1875.

Respecting waivers asked and granted the grand master says:

By reason of the action of this grand body at its last regular communication to the effect that all applications for waiver of jurisdiction among the subordinate bodies should pass through the hands of the several grand masters whose jurisdiction was affected, an extraordinary amount of additional correspondence has resulted. I shall not endeavor to take your time in recounting the various instances that have occurred, nor in burdening the grand lodge reports with a detailed account of the various matters that have been considered. Suffice it to say, that, while it has added labor to the duties of the grand master, the work has been done without friction, in perfect harmony, and as promptly as was practicable.

A regulation that all correspondence on masonic subjects between brethren of different jurisdictions shall be *vised* by the grand masters thereof is now due, but it did not materialize.

The following, from the committee on jurisprudence, is as good law in Illinois as in Ohio:

The power of subordinate lodges to remit dues already accrued and payable of any of its members is well established in this grand jurisdiction. Whether in any given instance it is wise or unwise, provident or improvident, just or unjust to exercise this power rests with the judgment of the lodge.

Past Grand Master CUNNINGHAM submitted a special report from the committee on correspondence (which we presume was adopted), recommending the recognition of the Grand Lodges of Costa Rica, Tasmania, Western Australia, and Valle de Mexico, and the Grand Orient of Brazil. Which of the Australian bodies is the one meant is not stated (there being two claiming the same name), but we presume it is the body of which Sir GERARD SMITH was the first grand master, the one generally recognized.

The committee further report:

Grand Lodge Alpina, Switzerland.—Your committee, to whom was referred matters relating to the action of the Grand Lodge Alpina, Switzerland, in their recognition of the Grand Orient of France, and fraternization with bodies deemed clandestine by this M. W. grand lodge, would recommend that, as the official correspondence in relation thereto has not been completed, the further consideration of the subject matter be continued until the next annual communication of this grand lodge.

Following is the committee's list of clandestine lodges brought down to date October, 1904:

ILLINOIS.

Amalia, No. 377.....Chicago
Lafayette No. 214.....Chicago
Immanuel No. 357.....Chicago
Justin No. 204.....Chicago
York Chicago

KENTUCKY.

King Solomon No. 1....Covington
Washington No. 2.....Covington
Jefferson No. 3.....Covington

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston No. 295.....Boston
Massachusetts No. 296.....Boston
Suffolk No. 297.....Boston
Commonwealth No. 298....Boston
Mount Zion No. 299.....Lynn
Mount Pleasant No. 300. Dorchester
Puritan No. 301.....Swampscott
Somerville No. 302.....Somerville
Mount Olive No. 303.....Boston
Edwin Baker No. 304, Providence, R. I.
Chelsea No. 305.....Chelsea
Mount Moriah No. 306.....Boston
St. John's No. 307....Dorchester
Dorchester Union No. 308, Dorchester
Eureka No. 309..Providence, R. I.
King Solomon No. 310..Brockton
King Hiram No. 311.....Everett
Bunker Hill No. 312..Charlestown
Pine Tree No. 313...Portland, Me.
Harmony No. 314.....Brockton
Ancient Landmark No. 1...Boston
Palmyra No. 2.....Boston
Haverhill No. 3.....Haverhill
Bethlehem
Caledonia Dorchester
Constantine No. 15.....Cambridge
Lincoln Newton
Mount Lebanon Malden
Oriental Star Watertown
Valetta Allston

NEW YORK.

Banner No. 1.....New York
Excelsior New York
Benjamin Franklin New York
Progressive New York
Triune New York
McKinley New York
International New York
Atlantide (by Gr. Or. France), New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Gentile U. D., East Manchester.

OREGON.

Baker No. 55, Marshfield ("Mixed Negroes and Whites.")

OHIO.

Ahiman Newark
Alliance Alliance
Alpha Cleveland
Bismark Cincinnati
Brighton Cincinnati
Columbia Columbus
Dumah Springfield
Eureka Cincinnati
Franklin Columbus
Gem City Dayton
Globe Toledo
Hiram Canton
Independence Youngstown
Lessing Toledo

OHIO.—*Continued.*

Lincoln Toledo
Lincoln Cleveland
Lincoln Goodale Columbus
Linton Cincinnati
Massillon Massillon
Mt. Tabor Chillicothe
Myrtle Mt. Vernon
New England Worthington
Olentangy Columbus
Painesville Painesville
Progress Cleveland
Salem New Salem
Scioto Valley Portsmouth
Surprise Olmstead Falls
Summit Akron
Victor Cleveland
Vinton Galloway
Washington Cincinnati
West Mansfield....West Mansfield

PENNSYLVANIA.

Accacia Lodge No. 44.McKeesport
Accacia Lodge No. 252, Philadelphia
Agora Lodge No. 6.....Bethlehem
Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 210, Philadelphia
Christopher Columbus Lodge No. 188 Philadelphia
Federal Lodge.East Mauch Chunk
Harmony Lodge Pittsburg
Hiram Lodge No. 250.Philadelphia
Jupiter Lodge No. 249.Philadelphia
Jerusalem No. 247.....Philadelphia
Liberal Lodge No. 9.....Siegfried
Mount Carmel Lodge No. 256, Philadelphia
Mount Lebanon Lodge No. 251, Philadelphia
Pennsylvania Lodge.Allegheny City
Pilgrim Lodge Allentown
St. John's Lodge.....Weissport
William McKinley Lodge No. 264, Philadelphia
Washington Lodge No. 244, Hazelton
Evergreen Chapter (Rose Croix), Philadelphia

The subject of the "time dimit" suggested by Grand Master BELT, which we noticed last year, was referred to a special committee to be reported on next year.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges and continued one under dispensation; ordered a jewel for the retiring grand master, and voted to meet next year in Cincinnati.

CHARLES G. BALLOU, of Toledo, was elected grand master; JACOB H. BROMWELL, Cincinnati, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (331 pp.) is by the same distinguished brother who in this department of masonic labor has so long shed lustre upon his grand lodge, Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM. As has been his more recent custom, he opens his report with an "Introductory," in which various subjects of historic interest or of usage are treated. This year he publishes a very interesting and valuable letter from our valued friend, Bro. WM. JAMES HUGHAN, whose researches have contributed so much to demonstrate the value of facts over imagination; so much to the real history of Masonry. He includes also "A Forgotten Episode in Irish Freemasonry," recently published by our brother, W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, now grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, a bright light in the school of history to which HUGHAN and GOULD belong.

Brother CUNNINGHAM generously devotes eighteen of his instructive pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1903. He very carefully epitomizes the business of the session, and quotes briefly from the address of Grand Master MOULTON, from Brother MCFATRICH'S oration, which he characterizes as a "brilliant paper," and from the thoughtful conclusion of the report of the committee on obituaries.

Before paying his respects to our report gravely takes a text. He says:

It is much to be regretted that in his report our M. W. brother seems to forget that charity or brotherly love is the ruling factor in Freemasonry, next to belief in the Supreme Being, and that as Paul says (1 Cor. xiii, 4, 6):

"Charity suffereth long, and is kind; Charity envieth not; Charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil."

Which he proceeds to illustrate:

Apparently he does not concede that others, who doubtless are his peers in masonic scholarship, are equally conscientious in the observance of their vows and loyalty to the craft, or that their opinion is of equal weight and entitled to the same consideration as his own. He continues his invectives and diatribes against all of the degrees of Freemasonry except the three craft degrees, and throughout his report he devotes much space to the discussion of his antipathies against all legitimate Masonry—its disseminators and adherents—that does not accord with his views and which he characterizes as "High Rites," "Grand Orients," "Holy Empire," "Hybrid Bodies," "Scottish Rite Propaganda," "Hybrid Bodies of the Scottish Rite born of dissent from the original plan of Masonry," "Offspring of dissent," "Hybrid growth," "Sleepless propaganda," "Clandestine hybridom;" and then in the longer paragraphs "Clandestinely through dissent," "Clandestine and of course unrecognizable."

"Several decades before a Supreme Council had come into existence to gather into one bunch a lot of floating side degrees, *spawned in an environment** so feudal and aristocratic," etc. "Claim for these bastard offspring of dissent the power to confer the masonic status," etc. "Defenders of dissent find themselves between the devil and the deep sea." These mongrel bodies are a menace to Masonry where *open rebellion is not,"** etc.

And then he makes his application:

And yet the 1723 Ancient Charges (page 56) recite that "Brotherly Love" is "the foundation and cope-stone, the CEMENT and GLORY of this ancient FRATERNITY."

This method of proving anything one wants to by quoting words and sentences, or parts of sentences detached from their context, belongs to polemics, not to Masonry.

With the simple statement that we stand by whatever he has quoted in the connection in which he found it, we pass on to his next paragraph:

* Italicized by Committee.

Regardless of known history and the statements of eminent masonic scholars—Wm. J. Hughan, Robert Frecke Gould, Chas. Conder, Jr., W. J. Chetwode Crawley, and others in their research in this field of labor—our M. W. brother says in his review of Arizona:

"Every student of Masonry now knows that all the Masonry in the world at the time either participated in the establishment of the representative grand lodge system, or was later absorbed by it; and *all the alleged* Masonry of today is descended from it, either legitimately through adherence to the grand lodge plan, or clandestinely through dissent therefrom."

As this sentence quoted from our review of Arizona covers the whole ground in fewer words than other passages quoted (none of them inconsistent with this), and as he is kind enough to show that he recognizes that it is the pivotal point of the discussion between us, it will save us the trouble of following him *seriatim* through a great mass of irrelevant matter.

We pause here a moment to say that Brother CUNNINGHAM twice refers to make much of, to a manifest slip of the pen due to some momentary aphasia, we were made to write "ANTHONY PAYNE" instead of ANTHONY SAYER, as we intended. This is a pretty small peg upon which to hang the charge of "ignoring Antony Sayre," but even this has more foundation than most of his charges of "untenable assumptions," "unwarrantable assertions," and the like with which he is wont to pepper his commentaries on our reports, the one he is passing in review being no exception.

What does Brother CUNNINGHAM mean when he says, "Regardless of known history and the statements of eminent masonic scholars (meaning HUGHAN, GOULD, CONDER and CRAWLEY)? If he means anything it means that he desires his readers to understand that we flew in the face of these eminent masonic scholars when we wrote the sentence he there quotes.

What are the facts? Brother GOULD in his "Concise History" (p. 271) says:

"According to Dr. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, with whom I am wholly in accord, and whose words I reproduce—'All Freemasonry in existence today can be traced, through one channel or another, to the Grand Lodge of England. This general statement is particularly true of Ireland. The Freemasonry of Ireland in the days immediately succeeding the erection of the Grand Lodge for London and Westminster, seems rather a part than a counterpart of the new system. In less than eight years from the foundation of the Premier Grand Lodge the Sister Grand Lodge of Ireland stands forth as the compeer of the Grand Lodge of England, to which alone it owes precedence'."

If Brother CUNNINGHAM will produce anything from HUGHAN or CONDER discrediting this, or showing that they disagree in opinion with GOULD and CRAWLEY on this point, a waiting world will be grateful to him.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland was in existence as early as 1725—Dr. CRAWLEY thinks somewhat earlier. The Grand Lodge of Scotland was formed in 1736.

Our brother quotes from one of his former reports (1895) the statement that the existence of the Royal Arch ("the first of the 'additional degrees' extraneous to the system of Pure and Ancient Freemasonry"—GOULD) prior to 1740, is evidenced by "D'ASSIGNEY'S ENQUIRY," published in Ireland in 1744, in which in a foot note referring to the city of York, the author says:

"'I am informed in that city is held an assembly of Master Masons under the title of Royal Arch Masons, who, as their qualifications and excellencies are superior to others, they receive larger pay than working Masons.'"

It will be observed that this foot-note neither proves nor assumes to prove anything about dates.

GOULD says we are indebted to the research of Dr. CRAWLEY for the earliest known reference to the Royal Arch, and that it occurs in a contemporary account of the proceedings of a lodge at Yonghall (No. 21) in 1743. The members walked in procession and preceding the master was—

"The Royal Arch carried by two Excellent Masons."

The next reference is that of Dr. D'ASSIGNEY'S Enquiry already referred to as having been published in 1744. There is not only no evidence but no probability that the Royal Arch was heard of prior to the formation of the last of the grand lodges formed in Great Britain. Scots Masonry as Brother GOULD designates the so-called High degrees, was, he says, unknown before the delivery of the Chevalier RAMSAY'S speech in 1737, and seems to have sprung up in France, where the Scots degrees were manufactured, about the year 1740.

Thus it will be seen that in the only places where Masonry existed at the time of its transformation from an operative to a speculative society, that it organized itself on the representative grand lodge plan, and this organization took place before there was any essential departure from that original plan as defined the Charges of a Freemason. Hence it follows as the night the day, that all the Freemasonry in existence today "can be traced through one channel or another," back to the original plan, as stated by Brother CRAWLEY, or, as stated conversely by us, "is descended from it either legitimately through adherence to the grand lodge plan, or clandestinely through dissent therefrom."

As we have before said Brother CUNNINGHAM has brought in a mass of irrelevant matter, calling in an abundant cloud of witnesses to prove the existence of added, extraneous degrees *after* the period upon which

all contention hangs. We are making no contention on that point. We all know that their name is legion, and that some of them have been manufactured since our venerated brother and ourself have been discussing this question.

The masonic world has for considerable time been pretty well agreed that the Charges of a Freemason possess the landmark quality, but our brother brushes this all away as an absurdity:

The absurdity of the theory that the four old London lodges that founded the grand lodge in 1717 with its sixteen new lodges, formed between that date and 1723, should, without the co-operation or consent of the many other lodges then in existence, promulgate unalterable laws and landmarks, is too apparent to need argument. The whole procedure was a general dissent and departure from the "Masonry of the past." (And the union of 1813 was a complete vindication of the claims of the "Antients," the much larger body.)

To save time which we cannot now spare we beg to refer him to our discussion of this point under Louisiana (*ante*).

Brother CUNNINGHAM seems never quite happy when reviewing Illinois unless he can find a new grievance. If he can't find one he will make one by garbling, as in the instance which follows where the garbling is fully accomplished by stopping a quotation at a certain point:

In his review of Arizona, Brother Robbins says of the list mentioned of clandestine lodges in different states:

"Brother Belden errs in including the Ohio movement among the hybrid growths. The men connected with the clandestine lodges in that jurisdiction are known to have been Free and Accepted Masons, lawfully made, who lost their masonic standing by being expelled, or forfeited it by rebellion and secession."

As the head of the bogus Ohio concern is the authority under which the disseminators of bogus Masonry in New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and perhaps elsewhere, acts, wherein is the difference? Does he mean to say that the clandestine lodges in Ohio were ever "*constituents* of the Grand Lodge of Ohio?" as under Florida he says:

"Doubtless the clandestine lodges in Ohio use the same ritual today that they used when they were constituents of the regular Grand Lodge of Ohio."

As but few of their membership were ever regular Masons, Brother Robbins can not plead ignorance of the fact that the bogus lodges in Ohio were *not* in any sense at *any* time "constituent" to the Grand Lodge of Ohio. The names of a few defunct lodges, whose charters had been previously revoked, were in some instances used by them to deceive the public, and of which the public was advised.

"Wherein is the difference?"

It was just where we were to tell the difference that he cut us off. But to have let us continue would have deprived him of an opportunity to

convey the implication that our attitude is always "unfraternal." Now, with his permission we will continue where he left off:

They are far less dangerous to the institution than the hybrid bodies because they are unable to deceive anyone, their unlawful character is well understood even by the less informed brethren. Not so with the hybrid bodies, so-called lodges of the Scottish Rite, Rite of Memphis, Rite of Zinnendorf, and others of that ilk, all born of dissent from the original plan of Masonry, organized by men who either never had the masonic status or having once possessed it had by their attempts to change Masonry placed themselves outside the pale of the fraternity.

The paragraph from which he makes the Florida quotation is equally instructive as to his method:

It is not necessary to discuss the question whether the alleged blue lodge ritual of the Scottish Rite would be recognizable as Masonry if seen in a lodge of known lawful origin. The question is not one of the character of the ritual, but of the right to use *any* ritual; not of verbal and ceremonial conformity, but of the legitimacy of the body itself. Doubtless the clandestine lodges in Ohio use the same ritual today that they used when they were constituents of the regular Grand Lodge of Ohio. Yet Brother WRIGHT would not think of asking them what ritual they use, but instead would ask, By what authority do you use any ritual, when every mother's son of you received Masonry upon the condition of your continued loyalty to the grand lodge which you acknowledged as the supreme authority in this jurisdiction?

Time is too valuable to waste in discussing the idle question whether the lodges whose charters it was within power of the grand lodge to revoke were really its constituents! It ought not to have been necessary to remind our brother that we have not at any time permitted ourself to discuss the relative claims to regularity of the entity which he calls "Cerneauism" and the Scottish Rite body in which we in a measure share membership with him, *in grand lodge papers.* We have seen no reason to revise our opinion that such discussions are as out of place there as they are within the grand lodge itself.

But despite all his masonic idiosyncracies we tender to our distinguished brother the assurances of our esteem and profound consideration.

OKLAHOMA, 1904.

13TH ANNUAL. GUTHRIE. FEBRUARY 14.

The portrait of the retiring grand master, J. FRANK MATTHEWS, appears in this volume.

Six past grand masters were present, the representative of Illinois, SELWYN DOUGLAS, not among them.

The grand lodge was opened by the deputy grand master, and so of course was not opened in "ample" form (as stated in the record), who stated that Grand Master MATTHEWS was ill at his hotel, hoping to be present at the afternoon session, and had requested him to read for him his annual address. Its somewhat lengthy exordium contained a jeremiad on the political condition of the country which the committee on address recommended should be disapproved, but were overruled.

The grand master reported having granted a dispensation to a lodge to elect a master, the incumbent of that office having moved out of the territory. He did not mention any reason why the senior warden or in his absence the junior warden was not permitted to succeed to the government of the lodge, as provided both by the law of the grand lodge and the law of Masonry, nor did the committee on law and usage in their approval of his action.

He submitted eight decisions, all of which were approved as such, and some of them were rather expressions of personal opinion, like the first of those which we select:

1. B. F. Williams, secretary of Sayre Lodge No. 83, asks whether a masonic hall is degraded or otherwise injured by allowing a ball to be held therein or social card playing or by holding political meetings therein? Answer. Yes.

2. Bro. J. P. D. Moriquand, W. M of Olive Lodge No 101, of Homestead, Okla., states that a candidate for the degrees whose standing and morals are exemplary, is crippled in the right knee so that he has to use a crutch, but can use it so as to be placed in the proper position and can make all signs properly, but in going about he uses one crutch and asks whether a dispensation will be granted to confer the degrees on the applicant?

Answer No. In no case will I grant a dispensation to confer the degrees on an applicant who is physically disqualified.

4. Bro. W. H. Blackman, secretary Norman Lodge No. 5, states: A brother was granted a dimit on December 3, 1900, and went to Lawton where he died on April 15, 1904, and was given masonic burial by the Norman Lodge and asks: Did the lodge do right in giving the deceased brother a masonic burial? Did I, as secretary, do right in refusing to attend the burial or to spread the proceedings upon the record?

Answer. Non-affiliates are not, as a matter of right, entitled to masonic burial, but a deceased brother, who held a dimit at the time of his death, and was not a wilful non-affiliate, may be accorded this honor, should the lodge so elect. The master is alone responsible for the acts and conduct of the lodge where he directs, and it is the duty of the secretary to obey his instructions, and should he be ordered by the master to attend a masonic funeral and spread the minutes of the same upon the record, he should do so.

7. Bro. C. R. Cook, W. M. of Snyder Lodge No. 90, writes that a candidate petitioned his lodge for the degrees and immediately moved away

without taking any of the degrees; that he returned in about twelve months and that the brethren of the lodge, during his absence, upon this old petition, balloted upon him and gave him the E. A. degree and asks for instructions.

Answer. The action of the lodge was irregular and void. The petition holds good but for six months and had expired and the fee paid the lodge by the petitioner is forfeited to the lodge on account of the failure of the candidate to receive the degrees within six months after making application. The course for the applicant to pursue is to again petition the lodge having jurisdiction over him for the degrees and if elected to again take the E. A. degree, regularly, and until he does so he is not an Entered Apprentice Mason.

Referring to No. 2, it seems to us doubtful from its form, if the declaration which follows the refusal was consciously based on the fact that the moment be determined that he was disqualified under the terms of the law it became a case not subject to dispensation, and hence one in which the will cuts no figure.

Referring to No. 4 there might be reasons why a secretary could not attend a funeral, apart from all question of preference, but there could be none to justify his refusal to enter the minutes of the funeral upon the record.

Referring to No. 7, the statement that the action of the lodge was irregular was manifestly correct; that it was void does not follow. In Illinois it would be held that his status is that of a lawful Entered Apprentice; that the lodge being regularly at labor under its own laws and the regulations of the grand lodge could not fail to confer the masonic status upon the subject of its work.

He has some excellent remarks about the evils of rapid rotation in office, believing it to be for the best interests of the lodge to retain its master, should he be qualified, for at least two years.

By the failure of the Citizens' State Bank, of Enid, the funds of the grand lodge deposited therein by the grand treasurer, who was also cashier of the bank, were tied up and will likely become nearly a total loss. Just before the grand lodge closed:

It was moved that the grand lodge employ counsel with a view, if necessary, to prosecute Bro. H. H. Watkins, the former grand treasurer of the grand lodge, for embezzlement, provided that Brother Watkins does not, within three months, account in a satisfactory manner to the grand lodge for the funds of said grand lodge, now in his hands and unaccounted for.

A substitute was offered, that an expert accountant be employed to investigate the funds unaccounted for, in the hands of Bro. H. H. Watkins.

The substitute was put to a vote and lost, and then the original motion was put to a vote and lost.

The grand lodge chartered sixteen new lodges—an indication of the rapid filling up of the territory—and continued two under dispensation;

conferred the third degree on an actual candidate, but by whom elected is not stated, and again selected Guthrie as its place of meeting.

George H. Phillips, of Pawnee, was elected grand master; James S. Hunt, Guthrie, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (115 pp.) is again the work of Assistant Grand Secretary F. C. Hunt, chairman of the committee, who won his spurs in his first joust, last year. He finds enough in the Illinois proceedings for 1904 to occupy almost five of his interesting pages. He epitomizes the address of Grand Master Wright, noticing especially his remarks on gambling in all its various forms. The oration of Brother Northcott, "short but brilliant," is laid under contribution for an eloquent paragraph, and the rule governing admissions to the Masonic Home seems to him to be as effective as could be devised. Of the tardily adopted rule that no lodge shall be named after any living man, which to him seems founded in good sense, he says that if we could always know that living persons with good names would make no fool break before their death, it might be well to honor them by perpetuating their names while living. "Aye, there's the rub."

How far a good deed shines in this naughty world, is illustrated by the following reference to one of our committees:

The committee on lodges U. D., presented a special course proposing a circular letter and circular of instructions for the government of lodges U. D. Both of these documents are timely and well prepared, and our own jurisdiction stands indebted for its use of this report in the recent preparation of a similar letter and circular issued by Grand Master Matthews.

The reference of the special report of this committee to the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico is quoted, and as giving expression to his own sentiments, its statement of the law governing the formation of grand lodges, and the declaration of our grand lodge based thereon.

Brother Hunt kindly explains that the action of Grand Master Larsh in authorizing Temple Lodge U. D. to waive jurisdiction over a resident of its territory was not based on the theory that the grand master shared territorial jurisdiction with the lodges, but because being under dispensation without other authority than to make Masons, it required a special dispensation to authorize it to act on a request for a waiver. He does us the honor to quote at some length from different topics treated in the introduction to our report, and from his comments thereon and on other subjects we are warranted in congratulating the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma upon having so clear sighted a watchman in its conning tower.

OREGON, 1905.

55TH ANNUAL. PORTLAND. JUNE 14.

A fine phoogravure portrait of the retiring grand master graces the fly leaf of this attractive volume.

No less than eighteen past grand masters, and the representatives of thirty-three jurisdictions were present, including the envoy from Illinois, Past Grand Master WILLIAM T. WRIGHT, of Union.

The grand master announced the demise of Past Junior Grand Warden H. E. HARRIS, and two past grand treasurers, DANIEL C. MCKERCHER and THEODORE WYGANT. For all of them the grand lodge performed the burial rites.

He reports but one decision, viz.:

"That masonic burial should be denied any Master Mason holding membership in any other jurisdiction, who at the time of his death was engaged in an occupation prohibited to Masons by our penal code; notwithstanding the restriction does not exist in the grand lodge from which he hails."

The decision was approved.

We have expressed our opinion on a concrete case of this kind occurring in Missouri.

Under the head of grievance he reports the following:

At the last annual communication of this grand lodge the charges of Bro. Albert C. Schotte against Elgin Lodge No. 98 were upon recommendation of your grievance committee, referred to your grand master, with instructions that he cause a thorough investigation to be made, and, if upon the finding of facts in such investigation masonic discipline should be necessary, that he make such order as may be necessary to inflict such discipline. I selected M. W. Bro. W. T. Wright to make the investigation, and in his report I learned that he had made a very thorough investigation and his final findings were as follows:

As a final finding, I find that the charges and specifications are fully controverted by the facts. That Brother Schotte was not expelled by the lodge as he claims. That the lodge has in no way violated any contract or agreement with him, and is not guilty as charged of violation of its masonic obligations.

I find further that Brother Schotte in these charges and specifications has used intemperate and unmasonic language in reference to the officers and members of the lodge, for which he should be disciplined.

Upon receipt of the report from M. W. Bro. W. T. Wright I suspended Bro. Albert C. Schotte from all the rights and privileges of Masonry

Under date of January 30, 1905, I received a letter from the secretary of Bandon Lodge No. 115, asking me to ascertain if Bro. Henry Goetz, a member of said lodge, was attending to the bar of a liquor saloon in Portland.

Upon investigation I found this to be a fact and then called upon Bro. Henry Goetz, and he acknowledged that he was a member of Bandon Lodge No. 115, and that he was violating standing resolution No. 17 of this grand lodge. *I then informed him that he was suspended,* and notified secretary of Bandon Lodge and also the grand secretary of my action.

In the first of these cases there is at least a shadow of an excuse in the antecedent order of the grand lodge, for this arbitrary action; but when that order was given it is fair to presume that the grand master took some license from the instructions of the grand lodge—if worded as he reports them—to inflict discipline by a method not known to its own enacted laws. In the other case we know of no possible excuse for his action, nothing to take it out of the category of sheer anarchy.

These cases were referred to the committee on grievance and appeals but were not reported upon. The committee refer to the incoming grand master a recent letter from Bandon Lodge No. 115 to his predecessor, "for investigation and such action as he may deem advisable," but whether the letter referred to the action reported, does not appear. The grand master in submitting for information the circular letter of the Grand Lodge of California conveying the information that that grand lodge had abolished the grand representative system, and the further information that "it is as useless as the appendix veriformis in the human body," took pains to say that he submitted it without comment.

He recommended the restoration of the Past Master's degree, and the by-laws were so amended as to again make the conferring of it a part of the installation ceremony. Apart from the fact that it is no part of Masonry, the manner in which the so-called "degree" is usually conferred would serve better to qualify one to preside over a body of Shriners, or of the defunct Sons of Malta, than a masonic lodge.

He embodied in his address the edict issued by Grand Master Valliant, of Missouri, forbidding lodges to receive a visitor from any lodge outside of that state until he shall have produced a certificate signed and sealed by the officers of his lodge and grand lodge, of which he says:

This edict meets with my approval for the reason that the ancient charges to which every master assents at his installation requires that he shall agree to admit no visitor to his lodge without due examination and producing proper vouchers; and I therefore recommend that this grand lodge pass a similar law.

The adverse conclusions of the jurisprudence committee were adopted; they report:

That we have considered the same and recommend that no such legislation be adopted.

A Mason makes himself known as such, otherwise than by written documents, and to require a visiting brother to procure certificates from his lodge and his grand lodge as to his standing, before he can be examined, we do not believe to be consistent with masonic usage, and would not be conducive to the best interests of Masonry.

For the instruction of our readers we direct their attention to the Iowa view of this subject, found on p. 105 *ante*.

The constitutional amendment limiting jurisdiction over rejected candidates to a period of five years, whose adoption so far as it could be done at one communication, we noted last year, was, on the recommendation of the committee on jurisprudence, adopted.

This committee did good work in blocking a proposition to permit the conferring of the first section of the Fellow Craft degree entire, on a plurality of candidates at once; a proposed amendment forbidding a newly made Master Mason from exercising the rights of membership until by strict examination in open lodge he had demonstrated his "entire proficiency in a knowledge of preceding degrees" (presumably designed to include the whole three;) a resolution declaring that when a lodge had been opened on more than one degree it could alone be closed on the highest of them, and also in putting a quietus on the following proposition to restrict a lodge in its choice of master:

That before installation, the worshipful master elect shall file with the secretary of his lodge a certificate from the custodian, of his proficiency in the secret work and ability to confer the three degrees.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; listened to a brief address by the grand orator, GEORGE WALL; exchanged greetings by wire with the Grand Lodges of Washington and Wisconsin, simultaneously in session, and sent a message of regret to Past Grand Master WILLIAM H. HOBSON, detained at home by illness; and under such beguilement as we who read it can appreciate; "adopted" the report of the Oregon reviewer, an honor and a demonstration of confidence which is only regularly accorded to Brother INGLESBY, of South Carolina.

WILLIAM H. FLANAGAN, of Grants Pass, was elected grand master; JAMES F. ROBINSON, Eugene, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (159 pp.) is from the accustomed hand of Past Grand Master JOHN M. HODSON, a guarantee that it contains no dull pages. This is well illustrated by our experience at this moment. Upon opening the book at about where we thought Illinois ought to be we struck another jurisdiction and the first words our eye fell upon was the remark, referring to a grand master's address, that—"The only amendment we could offer is, we think extended notices of deceased brethren should be referred to committee on obituary, and not used to pad an address." In four pages he gives the Illinois proceedings for 1904 a care-

ful examination, and by his touch lends a lively interest to his abstract of the business events. He copies our criticism of his grand lodge for ordering lodges to grant recommendations for new lodges, who in the exercise of their right under the law to either grant or withhold the same had done the latter, and says:

The constitution of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, under which all the lodges of Oregon work, makes the grand lodge the supreme masonic authority, with both original and appellate jurisdiction over all masonic matters of whatever nature that may arise, barring only infringement of the landmarks. Hence, when a lodge fails to perform a plain duty the grand lodge simply sees to it that it does, and if Brother Robbins knew the inside of each question as we do, he would unhesitatingly endorse our action, for in each case the result has been eminently satisfactory. His last sentence does not follow as a safe conclusion.

The possession of every sort of jurisdiction does not authorize a grand lodge to swallow itself. The constitution under which all the particular lodges work in Oregon is the same under which the Grand Lodge of Oregon works, and its constraints *ought* to lie with the same weight, at least, upon the big fish as on the little ones. If Brother Hodson will cite us to their constitutional provision, or to any enacted law of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, containing even a hint that the right of a lodge when acting upon a petition for the recommendation of a new lodge is not as complete and the exercise of it as unconstrained as the right and the exercise thereof of a member to cast a blackball on a petition for the degrees, we will promptly admit that our last sentence does not follow as a safe or logical conclusion.

Of his remark that if we knew the inside as they do who are on the ground we would endorse their action, we may say that while that is not impossible, it is not probable. We don't think any amount of unreasonableness, even pig-headedness, can justify a grand lodge in violating its own laws.

Of a subject about which there is no doubt that we differ, he says:

He comes back at us over our opinion of the strict legality of the Scottish Rite degrees in countries where no other kind of Masonry exists, and says:

But what we can not understand is why he should require the Ancient Craft degrees to be segregated into grand lodges, as a condition of recognition, when they are already, while still conferred under the authority of a supreme council, just as legal as they can be!

Because if such segregation was not effected, there could be no organization to recognize; as the lodges would be under the authority of the supreme council. The York Rite grand lodges, composed of but three degrees, may recognize independent grand lodges of three degrees organized from lodges, the members of which have received the three degrees, under authority of the supreme council, but it would manifestly be improper for a grand lodge of the Ancient Craft degrees to recognize a ma-

sonic body controlled by authority exterior to itself, no matter how legal it might be, all the same as it would be absurd for the full grown Grand Lodge of Illinois to recognize the Provincial Grand Lodge of South Africa, yet nobody doubts the legality of said provincial grand lodge.

But what of the injustice of withholding recognition from those whom we hold to be "in all, each and every respect as legal and as truly masonic as any York lodge on earth" for no greater obstacle than even a manifest impropriety?

We are glad to find Brother HODSON forcibly expressing our own views on the status of a brother who has been made a Mason in violation of the law requiring a certain physical fitness as a condition of eligibility. After the candidate has been brought to light he holds him as a brother and entitled to a brother's treatment, and he says he will ever favor completing the work, and should the maim be so great that the degrees could not be conferred, he would communicate them.

He quotes our remarks on the law concerning physical qualifications as found under South Carolina, and confesses being pleased with our view of the phrase "descended from honest parents," in the Charges of a Freemason, that it did not refer to persons born out of wedlock.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1904.

119TH ANNUAL. PHILADELPHIA. DECEMBER 27.

The Pennsylvania volume presents all its usual typographical characteristics, including steel engraved portraits of Grand Master JAMES W. BROWN and Past Grand Master SAMUEL C. PERKINS. The death of the latter we chronicled last year. The volume contains the records of the customary five stated communications, and three special communications for the burial of the dead.

At the quarterly of March 2, Grand Master BROWN, following a precedent set by Grand Master AFRICA in 1891, ruled out of order an amendment to article 10 of the Ahiman Rezon materially reducing the fees and dues paid to the grand lodge, offered at the annual communication of 1903. The ground taken was that the existing schedule of fees and dues was adopted with a view to insure sufficient revenue to float the bonds issued to complete the temple and that it was to these rates that the succeeding section of the article referred in providing that they should stand unchanged until the debt of the grand lodge should be reduced to $500,000, when they should revert to what they were in 1871, and when the masonic loans were all paid off they should revert to what they were in 1867—before the temple was begun. Of this Grand Master AFRICA said:

"Upon the strength of this pledge the grand lodge was enabled to float its loan in 1870 at 7 3-10 per cent.; refund it in 1875 at 6 per cent.; in 1880 at 5 per cent., and in 1890 at 4 per cent., and from the increased revenue and the sale of the Chestnut Street Hall the debt has been reduced from over $1,500,000 to an amount less than $800,000.

"Any amendment to the Ahiman Rezon reducing the fees or dues as fixed by the amendment of 1871, or increasing its expenditures, would be violative of this declaration and pledge of the grand lodge, and cannot be entertained.

Agreeing with him that the proposed action would be a violation of the faith of the grand lodge, Grand Master Brown declared the pending amendment out of order.

It is by such scrupulous watchfulness that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is able to compete with any borrower in the financial markets of the world.

The committee on masonic homes, previously appointed to report a plan of procedure to secure the title to property, to prescribe the necessary qualifications for admission to the homes "and provide for the immediate organization, maintenance, control and management" of these institutions, reported a plan involving an amendment of the charter of the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania, an existing institution, and thereunder immediately organize another home outside of Philadelphia. This plan was approved. Pending the necessary delay in amending the charter the grand secretary was directed to request from the lodges definite answers to the following interrogatories:

How many members in good standing are there in your lodge?

How many brethren and widows and children of Masons, if any, has your lodge furnished financial aid to during the years 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903?

What amount has your lodge paid to the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania during said years?

Is your lodge a member of the corporation of the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania?

At the December quarterly, amendments to the Ahiman Rezon to which we alluded last year as committing the grand lodge, in part, at least, to the maintenance of a home by per capita taxation, but which perhaps may not have fitted into the plan now proposed, were called up and defeated. The definite plan which the committee alluded to in the report referred to was reported at the annual communication with necessary amendments to the Ahiman Rezon to make it operative, and lies over under the rules until the December quarterly of 1905. The subject of revenue is not referred to.

At the quarterly of September 7, the grand secretary in his summary for the year 1903, reports the formation of seven new lodges; the serious illness of the grand treasurer, THOMAS R. PATTON, was reported; and the grand lodge received a life-size oil painting of the late MICHAEL ARNOLD, past grand master, the gift of Rising Sun Lodge No. 126, of which the deceased was a member and past master.

At the quarterly of December 7, Grand Master JAMES A. WETMORE, of the District of Columbia, was a visitor.

Among the additions to the library and museum was the following letter, which is of the year 1792:

"To the Ancient York Masons of the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania:

"GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS,—I received your kind Congratulations with the purest sensations of fraternal affection—And from a heart deeply impressed with your generous wishes for my present and future happiness, I beg you to accept my thanks.

"At the same time I request you will be assured of my best wishes and earnest prayers for your happiness while you remain in this terrestrial Mansion, and that we may hereafter meet as brethren in the Eternal Temple of the Supreme Architect.

(Signed.) G. WASHINGTON."

The very efficient committee on the Washington sesqui-centennial anniversary celebration made its final report through its secretary, Bro. JAMES M. LAMBERTON, and asked to be discharged. The other members of the committee made a supplemental report closing with a resolution acknowledging his great services in the matter. In acknowledging the compliment paid him, Brother LAMBERTON disclosed to general knowledge the train of events which brought about the celebration. Confessing his personal gratification at the success of the observance, he says:

Some five years ago, I made the, to me, interesting, discovery that at a special communication of this grand lodge, held in September of 1852, my dear father the late Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Bro. ROBERT A. LAMBERTON, then the master of his, and my, lodge, old Perseverance No. 21, suggested that the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's initiation be celebrated by the grand lodge; but, it being a special communication, the suggestion could not be considered; and so, while there were celebrations in Philadelphia, in Harrisburg, and other parts of the jurisdiction, there was none under the auspices of the grand lodge.

When the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary was approaching, I determined to be at least in time with the suggestion; and, at the quarterly communication in December, 1901, I suggested the matter to the then grand master, the deputy grand master, and the past grand masters; and, it meeting with approval, I prepared and introduced at the annual grand communication 1901, the resolutions which were unanimously adopted and resulted in the celebration.

In reporting an appropriation of $3,000 for marking with bronze memorial tablets "the several places of meeting of the Right Worshipful Grand

Lodge of Pennsylvania, Free and Accepted Masons, *from 1730 to the present time,"* the words which we have italicized will show that the committee on library probably loses no opportunity to *make* history.

In response to the questions sent out to the 447 lodges by order of the grand lodge at the June quarterly, 441 lodges made returns, from which it appears that in 1900, from 237 lodges, 654 persons (402 Masons, 219 widows, and 33 children) received aid amounting to $21,821.85, and from 169 lodges the Masonic Home received $5,278.45; in 1901, from 230 lodges 685 persons (381 Masons, 252 widows, and 52 children), received $23,513.57 and from 173 lodges the Home received $5,242.05; in 1902, from 234 lodges 663 persons (377 Masons, 229 widows, and 57 children), received $25,153.05 and from 183 lodges the Home received $5,918.40; in 1903, from 237 lodges 734 persons (388 Masons, 276 widows, and 70 children), received $28,157.23 and from 188 lodges the Home received $5,619.76.

Out of the whole number making returns 149 lodges are members of the Masonic Home and 292 are not.

The disbursements from the various charity funds held in trust by the grand lodge are given, with the following footings:

The grand lodge and the subordinate lodges reporting, disbursed to Masons, widows, and children during the years 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903	$131,116 45
The grand lodge and subordinate lodges reporting, disbursed during the same period to the Masonic Home in Philadelphia	25,558 66
	$156,675 11

James W. Brown, of Pittsburg, grand master; William A. Sinn, grand secretary, were re-elected. The P. O. address of both is Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

At the annual communication (December 27) two past grand masters were present. Distinguished visitors were Grand Master R. Henry Young, of Delaware; Deputy Grand Master Townsend Scudder, of New York, and Past Grand Master Josiah W. Ewan, of New Jersey, all of whom addressed the grand lodge. Regrets were received from Grand Master John H. Wilkins, of New Jersey, and Grand Secretary E. M. L. Ehlers, of New York.

In his annual address Grand Master Brown recurred to the death of the junior grand warden, Charles M. Swain, and Past Grand Master Conrad B. Day and George E. Wagner, all of whom had been buried with masonic rites by the grand lodge, and its proceedings are made rich with their tender and beautiful memorials.

The grand master vigorously handles the growing practice of electioneering:

The use of circulars or other documents of like character—printed tickets with the name of the office and that of the person seeking the same in the pursuit of an office in Masonry—has heretofore been forbidden; and my object at this time is to warn the brethren that the solicitation of votes by printed or written circulars, the circulation of tickets, or any other act not entirely consistent with the teachings of Freemasonry is prohibited.

The practice above referred to has become so objectionable that I feel compelled to speak in rather more decided terms about it than I care to.

Previous to the late election, on December 7, there was a wide distribution of circulars canvassing for the different candidates for junior grand warden. They were evidently distributed in violation of the provisions of the Ahiman Rezon and the cautioning of former grand masters. It can not be possible that all the signers and distributers of these circulars were ignorant of the plain provisions of the law in regard to this practice. It went so far as to result finally in the distribution of an anonymous circular, and one of a more objectionable character, which I did not personally see. There was one case where I spoke to a party signing one of these petitions, calling attention to the fact, and yet the circular was distributed after that, with his name attached to it.

I feel that if this matter is allowed to continue without some interference or discipline of grand lodge, it will result in a state of affairs very disastrous to the peace, harmony, and good-will of the craft.

I recommend that a resolution of grand lodge be adopted, providing for a committee to investigate this subject, and have a report at our next communication, that it may be acted upon.

This bore fruit in the following:

Resolved, That the manner in which the names of brethren who may be candidates for the station of junior grand warden, and for the stations of the elective officers of the subordinate lodges, should be presented to the members for support be referred to and defined by the committee on landmarks, which shall make a report thereon at the quarterly communication in March next.

These be wise words that cannot be too often reiterated:

I have long felt that the true masonic spirit would be more universal and masonic intercourse more general if some lodges were not so large It is impossible for the brethren to know one another in a lodge with a membership of four or five hundred, and I believe it would be better, when the lodges reach that number, if they would divide and start new lodges. It does not seem to be of any great importance to a lodge to attain an enormous membership, and certainly no member of any lodge has a right in any way to attempt to influence people to present their petitions to his lodge, unless they have signified a desire themselves. * * * Those who come within our portals should do so of their own free will and accord, and no temptation should be thrown in the way of novices who do not accede to this invariable rule.

That the declaration referred to below was ever made will be a surprise to our later readers. To understand that the symbol is effectually restored in Pennsylvania, they must remember that in that jurisdiction the decisions of the grand master are not reviewed by the grand lodge, but stand as law until some successor modifies or reverses it:

I have long felt that it is the tendency of the age to lose sight of some of these ancient symbols. I have particularly in mind that the letter "G" was declared, not many years ago, not to be a masonic symbol in Pennsylvania.

With that decision I have long differed, and at this time I take the occasion to restore it to its proper place as a masonic symbol, signifying God or Geometry.

The letter "G" was conspicuous in the lodge room wherein I was made a Mason, and it remained there, unquestioned, for many years, and until the use of the room was abandoned.

In connection with the compasses and the square, emblematical of the Great Lights in Freemasonry, it has been the most common symbol of Freemasonry known. It is recognized by all of our sister jurisdictions in this country, and was always embroidered on the apron of the grand master until after the decision affecting it was made.

Many decisions are reported, all very clearly stated. Such as we select because of their general application, or because they reflect peculiarities of Pennsylvania law, we number for convenience, should we desire to refer to them:

1. It is unmasonic to use the funds of a lodge for the payment of the expense of a banquet when others than Masons are present. Only Masons can be present at a lodge banquet.

2. A man with more than five toes on one foot and a man with two thumbs on one hand are physically disqualified.

3. All correspondence relating to masonic subjects affecting other jurisdictions must be conducted by the respective grand masters, and not by officers of subordinate lodges.

4. A lodge cannot hold a "fair," or any other affair, for the purpose of raising funds for any object. The use of masonic signs or emblems for business purposes, or trading upon Freemasonry in any way, is prohibited.

5. A lodge cannot contribute of its funds for the furnishing of a room in a hospital. The lodge name, lodge rooms, or lodge funds cannot be used for any but masonic purposes.

6. Refused to allow the use of a lodge room or any part of it for the meetings of the Order of the Eastern Star. That organization is not recognized in this jurisdiction.

7. No brother can be advanced save in the lodge of which he is a member.

8. There is no such service as a lodge of sorrow in Freemasonry in this jurisdiction.

9. It is not within the power of the grand master to set aside a rejection by ballot, unless it has been done contrary to law.

10. A petitioner must be twenty-one years of age at the time his petition is presented to a lodge.

11. No dispensation can be granted whereby one who is under our laws physically disqualified can be made a Mason.

12. Freemasonry does not proselyte. Those who desire its privileges must seek them of their own free will and accord, and must accept and obey, without condition or reservation, all of its Ancient Usages, Customs, and Landmarks.

13. Declined to grant permission to a past master to open and conduct the business of a lodge when the master and wardens desired to absent themselves from a stated meeting in order to attend a conclave of the grand commandery.

14. The worshipful master may appoint a member of a committee of inquiry to fill a vacancy caused by one who refuses or fails to serve and report in a reasonable time, but he may not make such substitution *merely* to expedite the advancement of a petitioner and for immediate report. The report must lie over until the next stated meeting of the lodge.

15. In this jurisdiction the law is that where a man votes, that establishes his residence.

16. There are no funeral services for deceased Master Masons excepting those contained in the Ahiman Rezon.

17. Directed a lodge not to adopt a resolution offered by which the members would be compelled to pay the dues in advance. Such a resolution is unlawful.

Number 1 illustrates the general strictness of the Pennsylvania regulations in enforcing a sharp line of demarcation between Masonry and those on the outside, no matter how near they may be to Masons by kinship or by social ties; No. 2 the rigidity of physical requirements in that jurisdiction. The substance of No. 3 we have had a frequent occasion to refer to in recent years as being in our judgment an unwarrantable interference with the natural right of any regular lodge to correspond with any other regular lodge no matter where located, and moreover unwise as embodying a degree of repression not beneficial to the craft. The last part of No. 4 is for all reasons to be commended; but if it is held to include the principle upon which the first sentence is based, we think it has been unduly stretched. With No. 5 we think we pretty completely disagree; we certainly do if by "masonic purposes" is meant only that which is labeled "masonic." Regarding No. 6, in view of the revolutionary influence of the Order of the Eastern Star upon Masonry, we find ourselves every year more firmly convinced of the wisdom of our Pennsylvania brethren in its attitude towards it. We see no fairly reasonable excuse for forbidding work by courtesy, as is done by No. 7. No. 8 ought to be as true in every other jurisdiction as it is in Pennsylvania; the "lodge of sorrow" has nothing in common with the simplicity of Ancient Craft Masonry. Nos. 9 and 11 emphasize a point which is more prone to be overlooked in this connection than in any other, that when the dispensing power confronts a landmark the former ceases to exist. No. 10 is in accord with Illinois law,

and No. 12 with the immemorial prescriptions of the unwritten law, universally admitted and perhaps most often violated. The purpose of No. 13 is commendable. Having italicized a single word in No. 14, its first statement meets our views. We think it would be within a reasonable discretion of the master, who knows the material of his committee, to decide whether the object for which the committee is appointed, requires it to lie over. No. 15 states the general and always safe rule for the guidance of lodges.

We take a single specimen from his collection of edicts setting aside the action of lodges for various causes, some trivial in themselves, some otherwise, but all taking on a uniformly heinous color as amounting to *lese majesty* towards Ahiman Rezon:

Set aside the action of Lodge No. 325 as unlawful, and therefore null and void and of no effect, passing to the chair one who had not been a Master Mason for six months, as per our law.

Six months! Why, bless you, we have seen Masons of half that age who wore a double-headed eagle as a watch charm, the claws and scimeter as a lapel decoration, a combined keystone mark, triangle and cross for a vest ornament, complacently looking down from the dizzy height of 32 degrees, or the minaret of the Shrine, upon the poor Jerry Jackson Jasons of the common herd.

Other edicts, since discovered, forbid the use of vocal or instrumental music during the work of the degrees, the same not having been found necessary in former years; reminding all that silver is the *only* wear for past master's jewels, gold adornment thereof being forbidden, and that this law must be strictly obeyed; and, as a bulwark of the ancient landmarks, the following:

It having come to my knowledge that worshipful masters of some of the lodges are in the habit during the conferring of degrees, *and at other times*, of going to the outer door and passing in members and visitors, therefore I issue this edict against such infringement of the Ancient Landmarks of the Fraternity, and direct the practice to cease. During the conferring of degrees the outer door must not be opened except to admit candidates.

We have used the italics that it may be definitely understood that under the landmarks the master is at no time entitled to an inning at the outer door.

Of the sixteen grand chaplains appointed nine are of Philadelphia, only two of Pittsburgh, and none of the capital city! But they best know their own needs.

The report on correspondence (211 pp.) is again the careful work of a brother fully equipped for his work, W. Bro. James M. Lamberton. In his brief introductory remarks he expresses the hope that the great num-

bers of new brethren admitted to the fraternity are all good men and true; refers to the publication of GOULD'S "Concise History of Freemasonry" in one volume, at a very reasonable price, as perhaps the most important masonic event of the year, and says:

The two English literary lodges, Quatuor Coronati No. 2076, of London, (of which Brother Gould was a founder, and Bro. George P. Rupp, librarian, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, is the local secretary for Pennsylvania), and The Lodge of Research No. 2429, of Leicester, (of which Bro. John P. Thorp, 57 Regent Road, Leicester, is the secretary), have continued their valuable work. Both of these lodges have correspondence circles membership in which is open to Masons all over the world, and the annual subscription—10*s.* 6*d.* in the former, and 5*s.* in the later—is more than repaid by the printed transactions which are sent to the members.

He reviews Illinois for 1904, epitomizing the address of Grand Master WRIGHT ("a practical paper"), the reports of the grand secretary and the committee on chartered lodges, and touches other items of interest. Brother NORTHCOTT'S address is characterized as "a short and pleasing oration"; and the amendment to the by-laws forbidding the naming of a lodge after any living person, has his approval as "a wise provision." We expected him to regard the declaratory resolution relative to the formation of grand lodges as "sound," and we are not disappointed.

We shall be pardoned for saying that his estimate of our style is a flattering surprise, but are the more gratified at the compliment of his extended quotations from our report on various topics, sometimes with approval, sometimes with suspended judgment, as in the following:

We wish we had room to quote the remarks of Brother Duncan, the chairman of the committee on correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and Brother Robbins, on the question of how the Scottish Rite is said to have become possessed of the right to establish symbolic lodges. We do not pretend at this time to attempt to decide the question, but we must say that we are inclined to think Brother Robbins is in the right.

We are chagrined to find that we do indeed owe Brother LAMBERTON an apology for having through some unaccountable aphasia substituted the name of Brother TENNIS for his own in giving the Pennsylvania view of the facts in the case in which a brother failed to receive masonic burial. Brother LAMBERTON so graciously attributes it to "a slip of the pen," that we are moved to apologize for him (in advance) to Brother KUYKENDALL for having attributed to us a couple of paragraphs which we quoted from that brother's report, in our notice of Wyoming.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1905.

30TH ANNUAL. SOURIS. JUNE 20.

Six past grand masters and the representatives of twenty jurisdictions were present, the envoy from Illinois not of the number.

The grand master, BENJAMIN ROGERS, will have the sincere sympathy of the craft everywhere in his bereavement and affliction through the death of his second son, and the consequent nervous collapse of his wife, rendering a complete change for her necessary. Spending the winter in California, he was compelled to be absent from the province during the time usually given to masonic work among the lodges, leaving the work he would fain have done to the deputy grand master. He returned to find the lodges in good condition, and the masonic life well kept up, and of the condition of the province he says:

In our Island homes and in our beloved Dominion, the past winter has been a cold and stormy one. Our farmers and merchants have come through it well, and we are in as prosperous condition as any Province in the Dominion of Canada.

He was impressed with what he saw of Masonry and with what he heard. He says:

One great feature of the Masons abroad is the effort now being made towards the benevolent funds of the lodge, and the great charity work of the grand lodges everywhere in securing homes for aged Masons. And I see the Grand Lodge of N. S. has decided to take immediate steps in this matter. I very much desire that you take some action to raise our benevolent fund to a respectable amount. A few dollars from each brethren would soon make up a desirable amount. The brethren, I hope, will give this fund their kind consideration.

This suggestion was seconded by the committee reporting on the benevolent fund, who said:

We, your committee, would recommend that this grand lodge would at least take some regular and decisive action, whereby, every lodge in this jurisdiction would annually make contributions and donations to this fund. It is worthy of the universal support of all the lodges in the jurisdiction, and we would suggest a yearly contribution of 10 cents per member from each lodge with the annual returns.

The committee on accounts, however, say:

While your committee feel the strong desirability of each lodge contributing some sum towards this fund, we think the opposition of some of the lodges to have an extra tax placed upon them would be so strong, that it would not be wise for this grand lodge, at the present time, to pass a resolution compelling the payment of any fixed sum towards this fund.

The grand master announced the death of one past master, C. C. CARLTON, SR., long an active worker and foremost in every good work.

The deputy grand master, C. H. S. STERNS, reported that with his personal visits and through commissions issued by him the lodges had been pretty generally inspected and found to be in good condition.

The business of the session was chiefly of local interest only.

Charlottetown was selected as the next place of meeting.

CHARLES H. S. STERNS, of Souris, was elected grand master; NEIL MACKELVIE, Summerside, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

QUEBEC, 1905.

35TH ANUAL. MONTREAL. JUNE 25.

We have here a half-tone sitting portrait if the incoming grand master (DAVID A. MANSON) in evening dress and full regalia.

Six past grand masters were present. The diplomatic corps numbered thirty. Illinois was not represented.

The grand master, JOHN B. TRESIDDER, announced the death of GEORGE H. PRESBY, past district deputy grand master, and seven past masters, including DANIEL ROSE, a charter member of St. Andrew's Lodge No. 53, of Montreal, and well known for many years as the editor of *"The Craftsman,"* of Toronto.

Among the special dispensations reported were two to enable lodges whose "charters" had been destroyed by fire, to continue work pending the issuance of new parchments; such dispensations have long been considered superfluous in this jurisdiction.

Following are reports of waiver of jurisdiction in two cases, one in favor of and one by a Quebec lodge, in which by their own statement there was manifestly nothing to waive:

At the request of Bedford Lodge No. 60, of Bedford, the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario courteously forwarded their waiver of jurisdiction over a candidate who had not resided the necessary length of time in this jurisdiction.

At the request of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, Dorchester Lodge No. 4 at St. Johns, for waiver of jurisdiction over a former resident, lately removed, and to which I had pleasure in attaching my approval.

If the one had never petitioned a Canada lodge, nor the other a Quebec lodge, and both had made *bona fide* removals, then in the one case

Canada and in the other case Quebec, had no more jurisdiction over the party than if he had never crossed their border. In connection with this class of cases the grand master says:

Attention is again called to lodges communicating with lodges outside of this jurisdiction. This should always be done through the grand secretary.

Which we regard as an unwarrantable trespass upon the domain of lodge rights, and unless it reflects a regulation of the grand lodge, as exceeding the powers of the grand master.

The ruling of the grand master that the following clauses of the constitution fixed the status of an Entered Apprentice as a member of the initiating lodge and guaranteed his right to dimit was approved, although we judge by the report of the committee on jurisprudence that it at first occasioned some surprise:

"The constitution of the Grand Lodge of Quebec distinctly states, article 223, 1st clause, 'That membership in a lodge may be acquired by regular initiation therein,' and article 227 states, 'A member of a lodge in good standing, and whose dues are paid, may withdraw therefrom at any time by personally or in writing, notifying the lodge of his intention so to do at a stated meeting, and he shall receive a certificate of the fact of such withdrawal.'"

The grand master reported the case of one Brother Goodkowsky, made in a Montreal lodge, who at the time he petitioned for the degrees was not only a resident and registered voter of Biddeford, Maine, but once rejected by the lodge there, had a second petition pending therein, which was subsequently rejected. The grand master says:

It is also quite evident that Mr. Goodkowsky obtained admission into our order by false representation as to residence, and while he was not actually rejected at the time he made application to Lodge Les Cœurs Unis in June, 1904, it is evident he feared rejection a second time.

In view of this *ex parte* proof being before the grand lodge, he recommended that the brother be declared expelled and the Montreal lodge instructed to delete his name from its roll of membership. The committee on jurisprudence practically seconded this proposition, and on the expressed claim that the brother had no right to apply to the Montreal lodge, and that the latter had no right to receive his application, procured a vote declaring all the proceedings had by the lodge null and void, and that Goodkowsky is not a member of it.

Doubtless the brother got what he deserved, but the vote of the grand lodge annulling the proceedings does not alter the fact that he *was a brother,* there being no claim that the Montreal lodge was not regularly at labor under the Quebec regulations, when he was initiated, passed and raised therein. In our judgment no grand lodge has a right, simply because it has the might, to subject either its own laws or the law of Ma-

sonry to the strain involved in depriving a brother of his rights, ill-gotten though they be, without giving his day in court.

On the report of the committee on foreign relations and correspondence, recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland was "refused," and the request of the "so-called Grand Lodge of Guatemala" deferred awaiting further information. Of the latter body he says:

The questionable origin of much of the so-called Masonry of the Latin countries of both South America and Southern Europe, and the frequent conflicts of rival rites, demand careful examination of all such applications as that referred to us from Guatemala.

In connection with the Queensland overture the committee acknowledge the receipt of the report of Brother STRACHAN to the Grand Lodge of England, and a copy of the resolution adopted by that body, refusing recognition, and expresses the opinion that such action was loudly called for. This on the ground that the new grand lodge did not have the obedience of at least a majority of the lodges in its territory. He says:

In the case of the so-called Grand Lodge of Queensland, it is clearly shown by the report forwarded us by that body, that only 39 out of the 152 regular lodges in the jurisdiction identified themselves with the movement, leaving 113 which decline to do so.

If we remember correctly the last three lines of this are in the language of Brother STRACHAN'S report, which the Quebec committee make their own notwithstanding they were in possession of the same information which we laid before the Grand Lodge of Illinois one year ago; and so must have known that the 113 non-participating lodges *did not decline* to identify themselves with the movement, and that they were not permitted either to assent or decline.

There are grand lodges whose use of a half-truth as a stumbling block to lodges struggling for their rights with the Grand Lodge of England would occasion no surprise; but Quebec is not one of them.

The grand lodge listened to an excellent, practical address by the grand chaplain; appropriated a sum sufficient to erect a suitable monument to its first grand master, J. HAMILTON GRAHAM; ordered a testimonial for Past Grand Master ISAAC H. STEARNS, to commemorate the completion of his twenty-fifth year of service as grand treasurer, and ordered that in future not more than one candidate be obligated in any of the degrees at one time.

DAVID A. MANSON, of Mansonville, was elected grand master; WILL H. WHYTE, Montreal, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (107 pp.) is as usual from the hand of Past Grand Master E. T. D. CHAMBERS, who courteously reviews the Illinois proceedings for 1904.

We are sorry our brother misapprehends our reference to "church parades"—under which title his then grand master referred to church-going by lodges in masonic clothing. Nothing was further from our purpose than to ridicule Brother TRESIDDER's use of the term, for we thought he had made a happy hit.

We having asked how long, if at all before then, the doctrine had obtained in Quebec that the grand master shared with the lodges their territorial and personal jurisdiction, he says:

No subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction has the right or the power to grant a waiver of jurisdiction over a resident of this province in favor of a lodge in another jurisdiction. This power belongs to the grand master alone, though a subordinate lodge may release its jurisdiction over a resident therein in favor of another lodge within the jurisdiction of this grand lodge.

The following shows that the effect of deleting a brother's name from the roll of the lodge is what we supposed it to be, but did not feel sure enough of it to indulge in the strictures which the case of Brother GOODKOWSKY has since called out:

Replying to Brother Robbins' second question, we say without any hesitation that the deletion of the name of the candidate in question from the roll of the lodge carried with it a deprivation of masonic rights, which could only have been acquired by misrepresentation; hence, our lodges are prohibited from acting on applications for initiation which do not contain the candidate's signature to the statement that he has acquired the necessary residential qualification, which qualification is plainly specified in the printed form.

Of our remark that we regretted to say "that the Illinois law which declares the non-payment of dues (except for good cause) to be an infraction of masonic law and a violation of a masonic covenant," we did not believe to be true, he says:

We are sorry that there should be any points of difference between the views of our distinguished brother and our own, but we cannot see why he regrets the Illinois law referred to above or believes its statement to be untrue. A similar statement in our own jurisdiction to that to which he objects would be perfectly justifiable, and for the following reasons. Provisions for the payment of regular masonic dues is made by all our lodge by-laws, and every Mason, upon his initiation, being required to sign such by-laws, becomes a party to a masonic law and a masonic covenant so far as payment of dues is concerned. By their non-payment, he consequently commits an infraction of the law and a violation of the covenant.

Our brother is quite pardonable for not seeing "what some of the older reviewers, who were at the round table when this subject was under general discussion would have remembered, that we make a sharp distinction between the covenants of Masonry and the by-laws of lodges. That was what we had in mind when we said that we believed a law based on that declaration, "which deprives a Mason of rights for which he has

paid an adequate equivalent in fees(meaning the general rights of Masonry), because he does not choose to pay an additional sum for lodge privileges (of which, on refusing to pay he may justly be deprived) is unjust and unmasonic."

Brother CHAMBERS copies with expression of perfect accord our remarks (under Georgia) on the eligibility of Roman Catholics and on liquor legislation; and also as expressing his own opinion on the existing difficulties in Australia, quotes what we say in our introduction in condemnation of the duress attempted to be exercised by district grand lodges and others, to deprive the lodges in Queensland of their indefeasible right to consider untrammeled the question of forming an independent grand lodge, and our statement of the principles which govern in the formation of those bodies. The declaratory resolution along the same lines is also reproduced.

RHODE ISLAND, 1904.

114TH ANNUAL. PROVIDENCE. MAY 16.

A superior half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, WILLIAM HOWARD WALKER, graces the fly-leaf of this pamphlet, which contains also exterior and interior views of the new Masonic Hall at Wakefield.

Six past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-five grand jurisdictions were present. Illinois was not represented.

The regular semi-annual communication was held November 16, 1903. The grand secretary reported:

Among the masonic publications which have been received is one to which I would beg leave to call attention. It is a "Tableau of Regular Lodges, A. F. and A. M., working in obedience to the Grand Lodges which have received official recognition from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, and with which it holds Fraternal Relations."

I find, by comparison, that the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island is in fraternal correspondence with all the grand lodges named in this book. It would seem that just such a list of lodges ought to be in the possession of every lodge in this jurisdiction, to be referred to on every occasion when a person shall apply for examination in order to visit.

The chief business was the amendment of the constitutional provisions respecting the ballot for degrees or for membership. It goes into details as to the distribution and collection of the white and black balls, but its chief interest outside of that jurisdiction is that it permits the master to excuse a member from voting; in Illinois unanimous consent is required.

A special communication of the grand lodge held at Wakefield, for the dedication of the building before referred to, was a notable occasion and doubly so because the eulogy on Masonry was delivered by the same brother who performed a similar service at the dedication of the first masonic hall in Wakefield, thirty-two year ago, R. W. Bro. Henry W. Rugg, grand chaplain, chairman of the committee on correspondence, man-of-all-work of the Grand Lodge of the Providence Plantations. The address, like all his work, had substance.

At the annual communication Grand Master Walker announced the death of John Marshall Nye, past district deputy grand master; Anson Greene, past senior grand deacon, and ten other past masters.

He reports work by courtesy, performed by Rhode Island lodges on material of District of Columbia and New Jersey lodges, and by a Massachusetts lodge on material from Rhode Island. These requests all passed to and fro through the circumlocution offices of the respective jurisdictions with the ram-rod regularity that might attach to the usage of a century instead of a fad of mushroom growth as this practice is.

The story of a master who misapprehended the scope of his authority is thus told by the grand master:

On March 2, 1904, I received a communication from a brother of Roger Williams Lodge No. 32, stating that at the February communication of that lodge the master announced that objection had been made by a member of the lodge to the conferring of the Entered Apprentice degree upon two candidates who had received clear ballots at the regular communication in January, but that he (the master) should overrule the objection and proceed to confer the degree. The communication further stated that the degree was conferred upon these two candidates by the master assisted by the officers of the lodge, and that the fact that such a statement was made by the master was entered upon the records of the communication. I therefore instructed the grand secretary to direct the secretary of Roger Williams lodge to furnish me at once with a certified copy of the records of the February communication of that lodge. This certified copy was duly received, and the facts stated in the letter referred to were corroborated by this record. This act of the master and officers of this lodge being a direct violation of the provisions of the grand constitution, I issued the following edict.

(The edict arrested the charter, and suspended the officers who were present at the conferring of the degree until the meeting of the grand lodge.) The committee on reports of grand officers, to whom the matter was referred, reported that the facts so far as the grand master had received them fully justified his action, but say:

There are, however, many circumstances connected with the whole affair which may perhaps put a different aspect upon the position and action of the lodge and its officers subordinate to the worshipful master. These, perhaps, might partially excuse their action, but there do not seem to be any such extenuating reasons for the action of the worshipful master.

He knew, or ought to have known, that he was directly violating the provisions of the constitution and the edicts of this grand lodge, and we can find no excuse for his action.

On their recommendation the charter of the lodge was restored, and all the suspended officers save the master relieved of their disabilities. The junior grand warden was directed to formulate charges against the master and lodge them with the commissioners of trials for their action, the master meanwhile, and until further action of the grand lodge to stand suspended from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry.

The facts developed in the following are surprising to one living in a jurisdiction where the hour of meeting would no more fail of being stated than the day, and the grand master's action in calling attention to the possibilities for mischief under such conditions was most timely:

During the year my attention has been called to the fact that the by-laws of several of the lodges do not name the hour at which the regular communications shall be held. This I believe to be a serious error, and one that might be taken advantage of to deprive a brother of his masonic rights. When the hour is not stated, it is within the power of the master to open his lodge at such time as he desires, and business, balloting, and even the conferring of degrees might all be accomplished, and a majority of the members of the lodge be ignorant thereof. This matter, I believe, should be considered by this grand body and some action taken in relation thereto.

This was probably one of the subjects not reached by the committee, for lack of time.

Of clandestine operations he says:

During the past year parties from without the state, claiming authority from unexisting sources, have visited this city and have been actively engaged in the formation of so-called masonic lodges. That their unworthy efforts have met with some degree of success, and that they have found some unfortunate dupes, cannot be denied. So far as I can learn, their work has been confined almost entirely to a class of people who are ignorant of the methods pursued by regular craftsmen, and by reason of this ignorance some have yielded to the misrepresentations made and have purchased what they believed to be the rights and privileges of Masonry. While this invasion of our jurisdiction by such disreputable parties engaged in so dishonest a business can do no harm to our fraternity, yet I feel that the craft throughout the state should be cautioned, as a representative of this clandestine class might attempt to visit a lodge of regular Masons. It might be well for this grand body to instruct the masters of subordinate lodges to demand certificates from all visiting strangers who are not properly avouched.

And the following was adopted:

Ordered, That a subordinate lodge shall not examine any person presenting himself as a visitor unless he shall exhibit a diploma or certificate bearing the seal of a grand lodge recognized by this grand lodge, showing his membership in a regular subordinate lodge.

The Smith Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized; an oil portrait of Past Grand Master Nicholas VanSlyck, the gift of his

son, Past Grand Master Cyrus Manchester VanSlyck, was received by the grand lodge; and a past grand master's jewel and apron were ordered for presentation to the retiring grand master.

James Elisha Tillinhast was elected grand master; S. Penrose Williams, re-elected grand secretary, both of Providence. The masonic address of both is Freemasons' Hall.

There is no report on correspondence. Chairman Rugg announces his readiness to prepare one whenever the grand lodge shall order it.

SCOTLAND, 1904.

169th Annual. Edinburgh. November 30.

Our last notice of the proceedings of this grand lodge were of the quarterly communication of May 5, 1904, and of the grand committee at its meeting of July 21, 1904.

At the quarterly of August 4, 1904, Past Grand Master Sir Charles Dalrymple, of Newhailes, presided, with J. D. G. Dalrymple, of Woodhead, grand master depute.

A motion to disapprove the recommendation of the grand committee for a new lodge at Glasgow, and that the charter prayed for be not granted was defeated, and the charter granted by a large majority.

The rules were amended by the addition of the following:

"No more than seven candidates shall have any degree (except the Mark) conferred upon them at one meeting."

This was adopted under the operation of the "previous question," a method of parliamentary procedure forbidden by the Illinois regulations.

At a meeting of the grand committee held September 22, recommendations for nominations for office bearers for the ensuing year were made, Bro. The Hon. Charles Maule Ramsay being unanimously recommended for the re-election as Grand Master Mason.

At the October (20th) meeting of the grand committee it was resolved to move grand lodge to charter several new lodges—five of which are located in South Africa.

At the quarterly communication of November 3, 1904, Past Grand Master Sir Charles Dalrymple again presided.

Apologies for absence were intimated from the grand master Mason and four past grand masters.

Charters were granted to the lodges previously referred to.

Proceeding to nominations:

Sir Charles Dalrymple, of Newhailes, Baronet, M.P., past grand master, said it gave him very great pleasure to move the re-election of Brother The Honourable Charles Maule Ramsay, to the grand mastership. The first year of office of the grand master had been clouded over by events with which they were all familiar, and which they all regretted, and therefore he had not been able to attend grand lodge as often as he used to, but he was sure their knowledge of the grand master and their sympathy with him would make them welcome him again to the chair of grand lodge.

This was seconded by Bro. J. D. G. Dalrymple, of Woodhead, grand master depute, and unanimously agreed to.

An attempt was made to break the grand committee slate at one point only, Bro. David Bowman being brought out against Bro. James Graham, the regular nominee for the office of grand inner guard. On a division Brother Graham was elected by a large majority.

The annual communication for the installation of grand office-bearers was held November 30, 1904, with the Hon. James Hozier, M. P., past grand master, on the throne. Apologies for absence were intimated from four past grand masters.

The Hon. Charles Maule Ramsay having taken the oath *de fideli,* and having been vested with the collar and jewel of his office, proclamation of the same was made by the grand director of ceremonies, when—

The grand master expressed his thanks to the craft at large for again having seen fit to elect him to be grand master. During the past twelve months he had not been able to undertake all the duties, but it was the want of power and not of will which had prevented him, and he thought his absence had accentuated the good feeling and spirit that animated Scottish Freemasonry. (Applause.) He nominated as grand master depute, Bro. William Murray of Murraythwaite, and as substitute grand master, Bro. C. B. Balfour, of Newton Don, M.P.

The grand master depute, and the other grand office-bearers elected at last quarterly communication, were thereafter installed by the acting grand master.

After the installation:

Bro. A. J. Kruger, grand expert, Grand Lodge of Belgium, was formally introduced, and welcomed from the throne. On invitation from the chair he briefly addressed grand lodge. He said that in Belgium, Masonry was a very small institution as compared with that which obtained in Scotland, but that the spirit which animated the craft was very pure and good.

The grand lodge was soon closed, when the brethren proceeded to Freemasons' Hall for the celebration of the Festival of St. Andrew.

At a meeting of the grand committee held November 24, 1904, the

grand master depute, J. D. G. DALRYMPLE, of Woodhead, presiding, the death of JOHN GRAHAM, provincial grand master of Glasgow, and later substitute grand master and grand master depute, was announced.

The following is from the minutes:

The committee resumed consideration of the charges brought against Bro. Robert Lee Bryce, residing in Brisbane, a Master Mason of Lodge Athole and Melville, Brisbane, Queensland, No. 455, who, under the name of Robert Bryce was initiated and admitted a member of the craft in the lodge Rifle, Edinburgh, No. 405, in 1864, and whom the committee at its meeting on 21st July last, directed to be cited to appear either personally or by mandatory on this date to answer the charges brought aginst him, and to show cause why he should not be expelled from Freemasonry.

The accused had been summoned to appear before the committee at this meeting, "either personally or by a mandatory, such mandatory being a member of the Scottish craft," to answer to the following charges:

1. Refusing or delaying to hand over certain property belonging to the District Grand Lodge of Queensland, Scottish Constitution, which was in your possession as district grand secretary when you retired from that office at the end of December, 1902.

2. Deliberately admitting a Cowan, namely your clerk, James Marshall, to the Lodge "United Service" No. 898, on the 24th June, 1901, when you acted as installing officer, and for which unwarranted and unprecedented action you have never offered any explantion.

3. Seducing members of the Scottish craft from their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Scotland by endeavoring to induce them to join a movement which had been made by disloyal members to establish a Sovereign Grand Lodge of Queensland.

4. Not distributing for some years previous to your retirement as district grand secretary to the daughter lodges in Queensland, the quarterly proceedings of the grand lodge, which had been sent regularly to you by grand secretary for the purpose of distribution to the lodges, although you falsely alleged that he, the grand secretary, had not sent them in sufficient numbers to permit of such distribution to all our lodges.

The accused failed answer and the committee considered the charges in his absence:

Nine declarations on oath by members of the craft were submitted in support of the charges. These declarations having been carefully considered by the committee, the charges were held proven, and on the motion of Bro. James Taylor, junr., seconded by Bro. G. B. Wishart, it was unanimously resolved to expel the said Robert Lee Bryce from Freemasonry, and to deprive him of all masonic privileges, and he is hereby expelled accordingly.

Echoes of the trouble in Queensland reached the grand committee at its meeting of December 22, 1904, the following appearing in the minutes:

A communication was read from the district grand secretary of Queensland, intimating that the following brethren, viz.:—G. S. Greer, R.W.M., No. 802; F. T. W. B. Kock, R.W.M., No. 852 and P.M., No. 677;

G. C. Matheson, R.W.M., No. 806—had been suspended by the district grand master.

It was agreed to recommend grand lodge to confirm the suspensions, in respect no appeals has been lodged.

The district grand secretary of North Queensland intimated the suspension of William Hugh Brace Gilliand, M.M. No. 846, by the district grand lodge.

It was agreed to recommend grand lodge to confirm the suspension, in respect no appeal had been lodged.

This was the last meeting of the committee held in 1904.

The address of the grand master, the Hon CHARLES M. RAMSAY, and the grand secretary, DAVID REID, is Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1905.

31ST ANNUAL. ABERDEEN. JUNE 13.

We have a half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, IVAN W. GOODNER (a native of Washington county, Illinois), facing his biographical sketch, and a vignette of Past Grand Master ALBERT W. COE, on his very tasteful memorial page.

Eight past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-four jurisdictions were present, the envoy of Illinois not among them.

Grand Master GOODNER announced the death of CHARLES ALBERT FISHER, senior grand warden, and ALBERT WELLS COE, past grand master.

Among the dispensations wisely refused was a request for authority to open a lodge under these conditions:

It is proposed that the two lodges, together with the local chapter of the Eastern Star, join in a picnic at a park about two miles east of Sioux Falls and during the day we desire to open a lodge at a securely guarded spot, after the manner of our ancient brethren.

He submitted sixteen decision, of which we take three for their various features of interest:

10. A Master Mason removed to the state of California, taking a dimit from a lodge in this jurisdiction, but failed to apply for affiliation in California until after dimit had become "outlawed" under the rule of the grand lodge of that state. Held, the brother may properly apply for affiliation to the lodge in South Dakota that issued the dimit, notwithstanding he is no longer a resident of this state.

12. The grand master decided that a so-called installation by proxy of a worshipful master was a nullity and that a former master held over

until the installation in person of his successor; the senior warden of the interested lodge announced to the brethren that he would not sit in the lodge under such ruling and the lodge propounded to the grand master the question what should be done to punish the senior warden for the contempt thus shown. Held, that while every instinct of a good Mason, as well as masonic law itself and the obligations which this officer has assumed, require that he should give full faith to the decision and respect it as being made by the constituted authority, yet the disciplining by a lodge of its members is a matter resting wholly within the discretion and good judgment of the lodge and should not be influenced in the slightest degree by the grand master.

16. A lodge requested me to pass upon the correctness of a decision made by my immediate predecessor in office. Decided, first, such action in any event would be of very doubtful propriety; second, it is provided by section 12 of the grand lodge by-laws that a decision of the grand master is the highest official interpretation of the law of this grand jurisdiction and its approval by the grand lodge is a confirmation of such interpretation; and the particular ruling sought to be reviewed in this case had been approved by the grand lodge.

There is no law in this jurisdiction limiting the life of a dimit. A Master Mason has the same right to apply for admission upon a dimit ten years old as upon one issued within six months.

Number 10 is not only correct, but would still be so had it gone further and said that he might properly apply to *any* lodge in South Dakota. In approving No. 12 the committee on jurisprudence say:

While the spirit of leniency which appeared to actuate our grand master in dealing with the warden of the lodge referred to in decision No. 12, appeals to us all as Masons, we are constrained to represent that we consider the offense committee to have been a reflection upon the dignity of the grand lodge, an act which fully warranted the arrest of the offender's jewel and we cannot but regret that the M. W. grand master did not cause it to be done.

So say we all of us.

No. 16 is to be commended for its regard for the proprieties, and we are glad to get the information contained in the last clause.

Under another heading we find the following:

Some five years ago, one James H. Blair, petitioned to and was elected by Wm. B. Warren Lodge No. 209, of Chicago, in the state of Illinois. He never presented himself for initiation and afterwards moved to this state. Having been a resident of Tyndall and within the jurisdiction of Bon Homme Lodge No. 101 of this state for more than one year, he applied to that lodge for membership and was duly elected. Before the Entered Apprentice degree was conferred, Wm. B. Warren lodge interposed an objection, claiming to hold perpetual jurisdiction over him by reason of his election in that lodge. At the request of Bon Homme lodge, I submitted the matter to the grand master of Illinois, who decided under date of May 18 that the Chicago lodge had no claim upon the applicant whatever; thus clearly distinguishing between the cases of one rejected and one elected upon a petition for the degrees. The ruling is strictly in harmony with decision No. 10, made by Grand Master Levoy in 1899.

He reports several instances of work by courtesy.

A special committee appointed a year ago, reported an amendment to the by-laws exempting from payment of grand lodge dues all members who have paid dues for twenty-one consecutive years "and are members of the Masonic Veterans' Association of South Dakota," but the proposition was defeated.

A regulation was adopted mandatory on the secretary of each lodge to notify all delinquents for dues in the month of December in each year, that their dilinquency will be considered at the first stated meeting in February, and directing the lodges to take up each delinquency at that time.

One new lodge was chartered, and Sioux Falls was selected as the next place of meeting.

Greetings by wire were exchanged with the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, then in session; but when it came round to the Grand Chapter O. E. S., simultaneously in session at Aberdeen, the committee on resolutions—whose duty it seems to be to see that nobody gets away—reported greetings to that body with a provision that they be transmitted forthwith, and a committee was sent. Of the "subsequent proceedings" we will let the minutes tell:

The special committee on Order of the Eastern Star reported that they had performed the commission entrusted to them, in presenting the cordial greetings to the members of the Grand Chapter O. E. S. now in annual session in the city, and that the same had been received with enthusiasm, and that they were pleased to inform the brethren that a committee from that body were now without awaiting admittance with as they expected "compliments galore."

The grand lodge was called from labor to refreshments, and the committee consisting of Mrs. Ed. P. Farr, Mrs. Chas. N. Herreid and Mrs. Geo. A. Pettigrew were escorted by the grand marshal to the center of the lodge room, the members arose as the ladies entered, and remained standing during the remarks of the committee and the response thereto; when the chairman, Sister Farr, addressed the members present as follows:

Our space will not permit us to give the whole of the "sister's" oration, but it closed with the expressed hope that the "beautiful Order of the Eastern Star might ever find gracious favor" in the sight of the grand lodge. The grand master responded in person and he either rose or stooped to the occasion in the following:

We have on rare occasions had the pleasure of a visit from the chief executive of the state, but never before have the members of the Grand Lodge of South Dakota been honored in so signal and distinguished a manner as that you have conferred upon us by this courteous visit.

Edgar D. Brockman, of Vermillion, was elected grand master; George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls, relected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (151 pp.) is again from the cheery and

instructive pen of Bro. SAMUEL A. BROWN, who, in his introductory remarks pays a loving tribute to the memory of Brother VINCIL, whom death has so recently taken from the reviewers' circle. Illinois is reviewed in something over six pages.

Brother BROWN all unwittingly conveys a wrong impression when he says that a good part of the address (grand master's) is employed in trying to induce the craft to give up gambling and endeavoring to prevent it. Grand Master WRIGHT'S condemnation of "fairs" with raffles and games of chance was indeed a *"good,"* but not a large part of his address. Further commenting on this topic, Brother BROWN says:

Perhaps some grand master will take up the subject of bridge and the playing of cards for prizes. There is a field of large need where danger lurks in every flying minute.

He gives an instructive summary of the business of the communication. Turning his flattering attention to our report, he says:

He regards the cipher idiocy as due to the higher degrees, which print their rituals and *have no landmarks.* It is a strong indictment and ought to be considered in all chapters, commanderies, councils and consistories, for none of these bodies are knowingly detrimental to Masonry.

Reproducing some remarks of ours relative to anti-liquor-selling legislation, he says:

This is all about a method of doing a thing. Brother Robbins, like all other good Masons, has no desire to see saloon keepers admitted as members into our lodges. "As a class the liquor sellers should be kept out of the fraternity." His objection is to their being kept out as a class by the grand lodge. The human animal is one of those which delight in a short cut. We may have plenty of time to go away around Robin Hood's barn, but we cannot be induced to do it. One vote in grand lodge settles the whole business. One vote it accordingly is.

It might be inferred from Brother Robbins' language that the early grand lodges never took notice of the liquor traffic. We need not remind our learned brother that this is not so, neither do we charge him with an intention to give a wrong impression, but for the benefit of our readers who do not have his opportunities for the study of masonic history we think it right to recall some items of information. The first will be taken from the "Old Rules of the Grand Lodge at York, 1725."

"Rule 15. No more persons shall be admitted as brothers of this society that shall keep a public house."

If the constraints of the immemorial law may be thrown off because they pinch one brother at one point, they may by the same token be thrown off because some other brother wants to take a short cut in another direction, and so on until they disappear. Although we have called attention to the fact that Masonry has more than kept abreast of the community which environs it, on this subject of the drink habit, as a reason why those among its members who are most impatient should not let their

impatience make them forget that something more than this is involved in the short cut concerning it. We would not be understood as citing it as the weightiest reason for our course. The profounder reason is that the landmarks have fixed the qualifications of candidates in a formula to which no man or body of men may lawfully add, from which naught can be lawfully taken, and by placing the secret ballot in the hands of the individual brother have settled it beyond all possible question that he alone has the rightful power to define it.

Defending their recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, and excusing that body for its part in the international so-called masonic congress, he says:

We will state again, what we have stated before, that the grand master of Valle de Mexico, not so well informed then as Brother Seamon is now, did not send a Mexican delegate to the congress referred to, but asked the grand master of Alpina to use his proxy, and when he found out, as Brother Seamon did afterwards, what kind of a congress it was, he renounced it in open grand lodge, published in its proceedings, all connection with it.

It was not such a very nefarious thing to send his proxy to a grand master recognized as regular by many regular grand lodges.

If there is anything else that Brother Brown would like to have this bed-fellow of South Dakota renounce or disavow, Missouri can assure him that the renunciation will come by return mail.

TASMANIA, 1905.

14th Anual. Launceston. February 24.

The Hon. C. E. Davies, M. L. C., past grand warden, E C. grand master, presided. "Matters of taste," it is said "are not to be discussed," but we must venture the remark that if it is not a queer taste, it is queer manifestation when the grand master who presides over a sovereign grand lodge, has preserved in the record the fact that he has held a subordinate position in another body.

The board of general purposes reported that the rule requiring a petitioner for the degrees to have lived six months within the jurisdiction of the lodge, would, if insisted upon, have kept out some desirable candidates; hence it was found possible to rule that while it would be enforced as regards strangers, it would be relaxed in favor of those who from their business movements or other cause could show good reason for desiring to join a lodge away from the place where his family resides.

Among the proceedings whose receipt is acknowledged, are those of Illinois.

The grand master delivered a comprehensive address, evincing a very just view of the reciprocal duties and responsibilities of the lodges and the grand east. The following shows the point of view from which he approaches the Queensland troubles, and foreshadows what is to come.

During the past year circumstances in connection with the formation of a *quasi* grand lodge in Queensland have demanded our serious consideration. As you are aware, the Grand Lodge of Tasmania has from its inception maintained fraternal relations with the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and has interchanged representatives with each. It therefore behooves us to be very circumspect in any matters affecting the interest of any or all of these mother constitutions.

He tells the story of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Queensland with the same figures used by Brother STRACHAN's report to the Grand Lodge of England but without the evident animus of that paper, and after noting the fact that the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland had refused recognition, and that of the Australasian grand lodges only New South Wales had accorded it, he says:

Under these circumstances the board of general purposes advised me that they could not recommend acquiescence with the request of the so-called Grand Lodge of Queensland; and being in accord with the decision of the board I do not propose to ask grand lodge to accord such recognition. The present position in Queensland, so far as we are concerned, is this:—The English District Grand Lodge remains intact with its sixty-two lodges; the Scottish District Grand Lodge still exists, with fifty lodges under its control, and there is one lodge under the Irish constitution, which, through the collapse of the Provincial Grand Lodge, reverts, I presume, to the direct control of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. As for the so-called Grand Lodge of Queensland we do not recognize its legality nor its jurisdiction in Queensland.

The Grand Lodge of Canada having apparently overlooked the fact that it had not accorded recognition to the Grand Lodge of Tasmania, made overtures to the latter for an exchange of representatives, and this having been that day agreed to, Brother DAVIES made it the occasion of his giving a sketch of the history of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and of its recognition by England says:

The united body was formally recognized by the Grand Lodge of England in December of that year, and on March 23, 1859, the Earl of Zetland, then grand master of England, in a letter to the grand master of Canada, acknowledged the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada over all Canada, claiming, however, for the lodges in Quebec and Montreal still adhering to their original allegiance, their full privileges as individual lodges, together with the rights and privileges of their provincial grand lodges. This stipulation was agreed to without the slightest demur by Grand Master Wilson, and the precedent thus established has continued in force down to the present time.

Whether Grand Master Wilson, of Canada, audibly demurred to the conditions insisted upon by the Earl of Zetland we cannot say, but that it was not satisfactory to the most thoughtful Masons in Canada is manifest from the remark of the Hon. J. Ross Robertson, past grand master of Canada, and the historian of Canadian Masonry, easily the most eminent and scholarly among his brethren, that this concession contributed to unrest, and more manifest still by the fact that he suggests the only excuse that can be mustered for its having been made. He says:

"This agreement, made by the Earl of Zetland and Most Worshipful Bro. W. M. Wilson, has contributed to unrest; for had the Grand Lodge of Canada secured absolute jurisdiction, the Quebec difficulty never would have darkened the pages of Canadian craft history. It should be stated, however, that the course taken was the only one open to the Canadian brethren, without creating a direct and perhaps permanent rupture with England."

The statement of the grand master of Tasmania that a precedent was established which has continued in force down to the present time, was made without due consideration. It has not been acknowledged as a precedent in the Dominion of Canada. Quebec has sturdily insisted upon her right to exclusive jurisdiction within her own territory, both as against Canada and against England and Scotland. So far as Canada and Scotland are concerned this bone of contention long since disappeared, but not by any concessions on the part of Quebec. The edict of non-intercourse laid on the English lodges in the Province of Quebec was lifted in view of mediatory efforts on the part of the Grand Master of Canada, who proffered his good offices—so far unsuccessful—but no one understands that Quebec thereby conceded the principle at stake, or that she is ever likely to do so.

The visit of Lord Northcote, the governor-general of the Commonwealth of Australia, to Hobart, was made the occasion of the presentation of an address from the Freemasons of Tasmania, signed by the grand master and grand secretary. In his informal remarks preceding his formal reply to the address, the governor-general referred to the former acquaintance and masonic relations between the grand master and himself in England.

The grand master, C. E. Davies, was re-elected, and announced the appointment of R. J. Sadler as pro grand master, and J. G. Davies as deputy grand master. John Hamilton, of Hobart, was re-elected grand secretary.

TENNESSEE, 1905.

91ST ANNUAL. NASHVILLE. JANUARY 25.

We have a fine half-tone portrait of the incoming grand master, JAMES W. IRWIN. Eighteen past grand masters were present. Just how many grand jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps we have not been able to discover, but it is probable that Grand Secretary GARRETT has the information hidden away somewhere in the volume. The representative of Illinois Dr. AMERICUS V. WARR, of Rossville, was there, and to him—our yoke-fellow on a committee of the Masonic Congress of 1893, special greetings.

The address of the grand master (JAMES LLOYD SLOAN) is the talk of an observer, one who sees things—not always on all sides, but he don't let the humor get away—who has ideas of his own and a good deal of directness in expressing them; for example:

I found in several places men who had voluntarily assumed the vows of Masonry, and pledged themselves to obey the by-laws of the lodges they joined, and after neglecting to pay their dues for several years, upon being frequently requested to pay, when charges were preferred told the lodge to suspend them. These men claim to be honest. They are not insolvent or hard pressed for money. Some are merchants, doctors and farmers. They are able to pay. But because they believe they will not be sued and forced to pay they are willing to be suspended rather than pay money they honestly owe, and part of which has been advanced by the lodge for them, actually borrowed money. Such men may claim to be honest, but are they? There is a way to get out of the fraternity if they are dissatisfied. Pay what they owe and obtain a dimit—that is honest and fair.

He announced the death of ANGEL S. MYERS, past deputy grand master, and JOHN E. PYOTT, past junior grand warden; the former seventy-six years of age, the latter ten years younger. Both seem to have won in a marked degree the affection of the craft.

He reports a case where charges were brought against a master, which he referred to a commission of past masters:

They reported that the first specification, that of attempt to obtain money by false pretenses, was not sustained, and the second, of traducing the good name of a Master Mason, was sustained. They made no recommendation. Upon a careful study of the proof I concurred in the finding of the commission. I suspended the brother from all the rights and privileges of Masonry for a period of two years.

We are not concerned with the degree of punishment except in so far as it involves the power of the grand master to inflict it. We wish Brother CHAMBERS would tell us whether the grand master of Masons in Tennessee is clothed by the constitution with power to place anybody under dis-

abilities beyond the recess of the grand lodge; and whether he is invested with original jurisdiction over offences against Masonry as distinguished from official misconduct. In this case the grand lodge approved of the action of the grand master.

The grand master made many rulings; such as we copy we number arbitrarily for our own convenience:

1. This question of disqualification has been a source of trouble to nearly every grand master, so far as I can learn. Edict 30 seems to me clear. The candidate must be capable of receiving and *imparting* the ritual of Masonry, not *receiving* it alone. Imparting means "to bestow upon another." I do not understand that, in the action of the grand lodge in 1900, page 72, it left this question of admission entirely to subordinate lodges. But they are the ones to say whether the applicant can *receive* and *impart* the ritual of Masonry.

By the action mentioned the grand lodge did not intend that if a lodge should wish to confer the degree of Entered Apprentice on a man who had lost his entire right hand or both hands or feet, they could do so. But they should judge of the defect as defined by edict 30, which they are pledged to support.

I have thus held and ruled.

I recommend that, for the effectual carrying out the purpose of edict 30, the following resolution be adopted:

"*Resolved,* That a candidate for the degree of Entered Apprentice shall be capable physically, as well as intellectually, of himself, and without exterior aid or assistance from another, to receive and impart all the essentials for masonic recognition."

A resolution like this was adopted by the Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1903.

The grand master has no power to review an action of the grand lodge. Nor has he the power to appoint a commission to investigate the action of any committee's report made to the grand lodge. The action of the grand lodge is a finality and can only be reviewed by petition to the grand lodge.

2. A suspended Mason cannot prefer charges against a member in good standing. A suspended Mason may have some "rights," but they are not such as he can use against one in good standing.

3. A suspended Mason cannot appeal to the grand master from the action of the lodge in refusing to entertain his petition for restoration.

4. Is a F. C. who is engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquor as a beverage, liable to charges and action by the lodge, and in what degree?

Answer.—Yes. Proof and argument should be held in F. C. degree; voting on the case should be in the M. M. degree.

5. A M. M. is a partner in the manufacture and sale of liquor in this state, and before edict 61 took effect he dimitted and joined a lodge in another state He is still living in this state and transacting business in this state. Is he liable to charges under said edict?

Answer.—Yes.

6. Is a non-affiliated Mason from another jurisdiction liable to edict 61?

Answer.—Yes; if engaged in the business in this state.

7. Should charges be preferred against a brother for violating edict 61 who has dimitted, which dimit was granted prior to 1903, who is now engaged as agent only, handling in original packages beer and medicinal malts direct from a brewery, furnishing the same to saloons and private families?

Answer.—Yes. Edict 61 is clear that the mere *date* of dimit, does not matter. It is clear that it means to forbid the *sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage,* whether in original packages or otherwise.

8. A member is engaged in retailing liquor in this state. Before edict 61 goes into effect he transfers his liquor business to another state, where he runs it and yet remains a citizen of this state and has membership in this state. Is he liable to edict 61?

Answer.—Yes.

9. Should charges be preferred as a masonic offence against a brother Master Mason holding membership in another state, but has been living in this jurisdiction for a number of years; who, under a fit of passion, entered his house and deliberately destroyed and mutilated a portion of his furniture and household effects in the presence of his family, not offering any violence to his family whatever; for which offence the city court imposed a fine on a warrant for "disturbing the peace." Neither he nor his family are now living in the jurisdiction of this lodge, but were at the time of the offence?

Answer.—No.

10. In answer to a former inquiry, you stated that the word "impart" meant "to bestow upon another;" speaking in regard to edict 30, will you please state *how* this is bestowed? Can it be done by words, or must the person be able to show it by manual demonstration?

Answer.—By actual demonstration. To describe by words does not comply with the law.

11. This lodge, at the request of another lodge, conferred the degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M. upon a candidate. There was no agreement as to who should have the fees for the degrees conferred nor who was to pay the tax on degrees to grand lodge. Which lodge is liable for the degree tax to grand lodge and which lodge is entitled to the fees for the work?

Answer.—The lodge doing the work of conferring the degrees is liable for the grand lodge tax and also entitled to the fees for the work, if no agreement was had before the work was done. See edict No. 1; also Proceedings of Grand Lodge, 1894, page 575.

(This question came to me from four different lodges during the year, and I quote it for the purpose of letting it again be passed upon by the grand lodge.)

12. If a lodge waives its jurisdiction over a profane and does not recommend him, can the lodge in whose favor the jurisdiction is waived bal-

lot on his petition without having some member of the latter lodge to recommend him?

Answer—No. See edict No. 7.

Number 10 should be grouped with No. 1. In this exposition is made a clear distinction between judging of the interpretation of the law and judging of the law itself which ought to be helpful, and he has done this without weakening the sense of responsibility to the law which every brother should feel in casting his ballot, a responsibility from which no power can relieve him. No. 2 seems to us correct. No. 3 did not pass muster with the committee on jurisprudence, who forcibly and wisely say:

This ruling seems to deny a worthy brother, penitent and reformed, as well as to the unworthy, the efficient exercise of his only right, and, therefore is not a correct exposition of our law.

A brother indefinitely suspended accepts his sentence without appeal and, after waiting a season, presents a petition for restoration, which, if in due form and time, must be accepted and lie over for action at a notified meeting of the lodge. For some cause the lodge refuses to entertain the petition. The petitioner feels aggrieved and prays an appeal to the grand master for a revision of the case. He declines to examine the record and the error goes unseen and uncorrected. Thus are denied to the brother two sacred rights—the right of petition and the right of appeal. Your committee is of the opinion (1), that the lodge must entertain a petition for restoration, duly offered, and hear it upon the merits; (2), that, if it refuse the petitioner may appeal to the grand master for a correction of the error.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are copied as specimens of the points presenting themselves under the indefensible liquor legislation in which Tennessee in common with several other jurisdictions has indulged. The jurisprudence committee did not agree with the grand master in No. 9, and for reasons which they give at great length, the grand lodge agreed with them that the charges should have been sustained and the case permitted to go to trial. The committee also disagree with No. 11 for these reasons:

We likewise recommend non-concurrence in the ruling that the lodge conferring degrees on the candidate of a sister lodge by its request is, in the absence of any agreement, entitled to receive the fees, and is also liable for the grand lodge tax. The lodge owning the material and having the work done on it is entitled to the profit and liable for the expenses and charges. The working lodge may do the work either *gratis* or for hire, as may be stipulated. But the responsibility for working on its material, by its request, must remain upon the electing lodge as a lawful charge, and it may control its lawful fees.

Among the "incidents" of his visitation trips which we agree with him are worthy of being embalmed in print, are the following:

Notice was mailed to Friendship Lodge No. 229, of the proposed visit of the grand master. After a drive of twenty miles through rain and over muddy roads, I arrived at the lodge building and found no one to greet me. I finally found the secretary of the lodge and ascertained he had not re-

ceived any notice of my coming. Upon investigation at the post office the letter was found where it had been two weeks. The secretary said that he remembered seeing the letter, but as it was addressed to him as secretary of the lodge, he supposed it was a call for aid to some lodge or somebody and he had put it in the lodge box to await the lodge meeting. It had not been opened.

* * * * * * * *

The master of Medon Lodge No. 166, on my visiting the lodge, extended a welcome, in part, as follows: "We welcome you, sir, to this lodge most gladly. Grand master, we have been looking for you the past *fifty-five years.*"

On the credit side of the account was the following:

On the 17th of June, I visited a son residing in Assumption, Illinois. Arrived there at 11 a. m., and at night I visited Bromwell Lodge No. 451, of the state of Illinois. This was not an "official" visit. I was received by Alexander H. Bell, R. W. senior grand warden, of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in behalf of Bromwell lodge. John W. Rose, R. W. district deputy grand lecturer, accompanied Brother Bell. Brother Bell had been informed by wire, by the master of Bromwell, of my presence in the place, and that I would visit Bromwell lodge, and at the request of the most worshipful grand master of the state he had traveled 110 miles to meet me. I was received with proper honors by the lodge, and the members were most cordial in their greeting. I witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree. After the work the lodge repaired to Wiegand's Cafe, where a magnificent banquet was spread. There, until a late hour, the brothers enjoyed the feast and speeches. The speedy manner in which this whole entertainment was gotten up shows that the Illinois brethren are "no slow coaches," when they start to do a big job. The entertainment was a complete surprise to me. The masonic heart is to be seen and felt wherever a Mason may go. I shall never forget this greeting by the Illinois brethren.

That the grand master is of the sort that "sees things" the following is in evidence:

I have noticed in many lodges that I visited, a clan or set of brothers, who appear to be more closely attached to each other than the rest of the members. This class bears many names. By some of their brothers they are called "a clique;" by others "the ring;" but most generally they are called "the gang." This "gang" is the life of the lodge. It is at every meeting of the lodge. It confers the degrees. It attends the funerals of the dead brothers. It visits the sick. It is active, pushing, vigorous, zealous and bright in the lectures. It is charitable to almost the extreme. It is not despondent or gloomy. It has no bitterness or venom. Now, strange to say, this "gang" is bitterly opposed in every lodge in which it exists. Some oppose every measure it advocates; they seem to see something wrong in every movement it favors. No matter what the "gang" is for, these others are "agin it." They will not attend the rehearsals of the work and lectures of the "gang," because they want to make changes and innovations, is the excuse. They grumble and growl at the "gang" and think it is dangerous and will bear watching. My observation and experience leads me to wish that these "gangs" may increase in numbers and membership. Brother, are you a member of the "gang?" If not let me

beg of you to stop snarling and grumbling at what it does but go and join the "gang."

Grand Secretary GARRETT also had one eye open while on his travels:

A very large number of my visits have been made to what is sometimes called the "backwoods" Masons, among whom I find the principles of Masonry practiced in their broadest sense. A brother is never too tired to ride ten miles on horseback to visit and nurse a sick brother or attend lodge. It is never too cold or too hot for him to go to a brother in distress. The lodge rooms found there are the cleanest and most comfortable found anywhere, and for hospitality, brotherly love and truth, his example is worthy of imitation by many of the so-called up-to-date Twentieth Century City Masons, who can't afford to ride four blocks on an electric car to visit the sick or attend a funeral.

All honor, then, to the backwoods Mason who worships his Divine Creator with zeal, and practices the cardinal virtues of Freemasonry with his whole soul, mind, body and strength.

Grand Master INGERSOLL submitted the following and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the grand secretary be directed to address a letter of inquiry to each and every grand representative of this grand lodge near the grand lodges with which we are in fraternal relations, requesting official information whether the printing and distribution of cypher rituals or the use of printed keys or cypher rituals is authorized by the grand lodge wherein he acts as the representative of this grand lodge.

The following is from the report of the board of control of the Widows' and Orphans' Home:

Average number of residents for the year, 127.83.

Average cost per year for each persons, $100.65.

This will show an increase over last year's per capita of $8.78, which can be accounted for by the general advance in supplies and by the fact that the permanent improvements, new furniture and extraordinary expenses amount to $1,558.32. The per capita, exclusive of this amount, amounts to $88.37.

If the actual expense of feeding and clothing alone is taken into consideration, the expense per capita for 1904 is $51.74.

In other words, in this particular instance, under the institutional plan it cost as much for shelter as it did for food and clothing.

The sound wisdom and delicate humor of the committee on jurisprudence as found in the following, were approved:

The request of the board of custodians for a construction of the words, "Lodges are not permitted to initiate, pass or raise more than one candidate at the same time," found in edict No. 30, has puzzled the committee not a little. We find here plain, common words of familiar use amongst Masons, which, to their minds can mean only what they pointedly express; and words of construction would only becloud and darken what is now simple and clear. We are constrained therefore, to report that the words employed operate to forbid any lodge in this jurisdiction "to initiate, pass or raise more than one candidate at the same time."

Four new lodges were chartered and one continued under dispensation; three petitions for dispensations for new lodges recommended and two reported upon adversely.

James W. Irwin, of Savannah, was elected grand master; John B. Garrett, Nashville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (118 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master Henry A. Chambers, who preserves all the elaborated statistical information which he presented in his previous report, but masses it all in one comprehensive table at the close. In his introduction he treats briefly in a topical way, of Cipher Rituals, Physical Qualifications, Clandestine Masonry, Liquor Question, and Publication of Lodge Returns.

In his notice of Illinois for 1904 he approaches us with his statistical eye still at the fore:

Lodges, 732; members, 70,921; net gain, 4,254; about 6½ per cent. This is a large grand lodge. The attendance was 950; lodges represented 709.

The largest lodge is as it was last year, Garden City No. 141, at Chicago, with 812 members; and there are thirteen other lodges, twelve of them in Chicago, with 500 and more members.

The smallest lodge is still as it was last year, Berwick No. 619, at Cameron, with fourteen members. It had eleven last year.

He finds little to interest the Masons of Tennessee, but quotes to commend Grand Master Wright's condemnation of fairs where books of chance and drawings are features, and also the most of his remarks on clandestine Masonry. He gives three sample cases from the report of our committee on appeals and grievances, in order to show the peculiar form of report, but without comment.

A portion of the special report of the committee on correspondence, enough to show what bodies were referred to and the disposition of their requests for recognition; and copies from the pending revised code of by-laws the sections referring to the qualifications of candidates and the conferring of degrees.

TEXAS, 1904.

69th Annual. Waco. December 6.

Texas this year gives us four welcome portraits—A. W. Campbell, incoming, and William James, retiring grand masters; Marcus F. Mott, grand master in 1876, and Anson Jones, the first grand master (1838), and

the last president of the Republic of Texas. Eighteen past grand masters and the representatives of forty-two grand jurisdictions were present, Illinois not of the latter.

Grand Master JAMES announced the death of Past Grand Master A. J. ROSE, one of the strong men and long a commanding figure in the grand lodge; J. C. WOOTTERS, for twenty-eight years chairman of the finance committee of the grand lodge; GEORGE R. HINES, district deputy grand master, and RUFUS OSGOOD ROUNSAVALL, past district deputy grand master.

Inquiry had been made of the grand master whether the members of a certain sectary—the Restitutionists or Millennial Dawnites—were eligible for the degrees, to which he replied:

That this grand lodge had spoken so often and so plainly upon subjects of this kind that it hardly seemed necessary for it to speak again, but that the Grand Lodge of Texas demanded of each and every member and applicants for membership that they believe in the Divine Inspiration of the Holy Bible, and when such belief was declared, be the person Jew or Gentile, this grand lodge guaranteed to such person (so far as Masonry was concerned) the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Only our younger readers need to be reminded that the immemorial requirement of a belief in Deity is not sufficient in Texas and that a local regulation requires also a belief in the Divine authenticity of the Bible.

Twenty-five decisions were reported, most of them discussed at too great length to copy. Through all of them he seldom gets far from a clear conception of the law. The jurisprudence committee take issue with him on one or two points, and rightly so, we think, in the following:

It was held by the grand master that where a lodge conferred the degrees on a person who was under the jurisdiction of another, that the fees belonged to the lodge holding jurisdiction, and that the latter lodge might grant a waiver to the offending lodge to accept the brother as a member after re-obligating him in the degrees conferred on him. The conferring of the degrees on one belonging to the jurisdiction of another lodge was an irregularity upon the part of the offending lodge, and in no way effected the regularity of the brother. He was as fully a Mason as though the degrees had been conferred in his own lodge, and when he received the degrees he became a member in good standing of the lodge to whose jurisdiction he rightly belonged, and in order to become a member of the lodge that conferred the degrees on him he would be compelled to proceed according to the prescribed rules, by obtaining a dimit and applying for affiliation.

We fully agree with the committee that the irregularity of the lodge in no way affected his regularity.

The other decision with which the committee disagreed was the following:

The worshipful master of Alamo Lodge No. 44, writes: "We have a Fellow Craft Mason who has not been examined nor made application for

advancement, and I have a written communication from a member of Alamo lodge in good standing stating that if the Fellow Craft, giving his name, tries to advance, that he wished to protest against his advancement." Question: Was this a protest? Answer: A protest may be filed at any time after application for degrees has been received by the lodge and committee appointed; after the Entered Apprentice degree has been conferred any member can file his protest, whether the parties apply for advancement or not. A threat to file a protest, conditioned upon a party's applying for advancement, is not a protest.

On this point the committee say:

The grand master correctly decided that a member of the lodge could file, and render effective, a protest, whether the person desiring advancement had applied for the same or not, but seems to have gone further and held that the communication in this case was a mere threat to protest. On the other hand, it was a clear and full protest aginst the advancement of the Fellow Craft, and should preclude him from advancement. In the interpretation of such communications the greatest latitude should be given to the language to render the protest effective, for Freemasonry has no place within its ranks for any one, a member of it may in any way protest against, and where the language of the protest is doubtful, the doubt should be resolved in favor of the protest.

We think it a reasonable view on the part of the committee that the communication amounted to a clear protest against advancement, and that under the grand master's own ruling as to the time when a protest might be filed, he should have held it to be sufficient. But we do not agree with either the grand master or the committee that a protest can be exalted above the ballot. In the nature of things the right of objection must be, as historically it is, supplementary to the ballot. In other words the right to exclude by objection does not exist—there is no occasion for its existing—until after the immemorial method of exclusion, by the blackball, has been exhausted. Of course we do not believe that when once a man has been made a brother, his progress should be stayed by any summary process, by the blackball or otherwise, but that he should be dealt with as a brother and have a hearing on any proposition to deprive him of his rights. But the Texas law is otherwise, and so we argue the question on Texas grounds.

The absurdity of the "perfect youth" doctrine as to physical qualifications could have no better demonstration than that constrained the grand master to decide that a man with one sightless, though apparently sound eye is ineligible for the degrees.

His decision that a stipulation as to the disposition of the fees could not be made a consideration for a waiver of jurisdiction is in accord with Illinois precedents of long standing. So also is his decision that blanks are not to be counted in an election. His ruling in the same case where brethren in arrears for dues vote unquestioned in face of a by-law disfranchising them for such delinquency, this point could not afterwards be

raised to invalidate the election, was properly approved. Such a question could not be raised in Illinois, all such laws having been declared a nullity.

In a case where it became necessary that two refractory brethren should be put on trial and it was found that the lodge was lined up in two factions on lines coincident with the factional lines in a church quarrel out of which the trouble in the lodge originated, the grand master became convinced that a trial in the lodge would make the future of Masonry in the town doubtful, he ordered the venue changed to a lodge in another town. He confessed that there was no law authorizing him to change the venue, although he did find one precedent, and recommended that either by edict or recommendation of the jurisprudence committee, whereby under certain conditions the grand master might where the conditions demanded it, change the venue without taking the law into his own hands.

This found favor; the jurisprudence committee reported and the grand lodge adopted the following.

Resolved, That whenever it shall become apparent to the grand master that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had and obtained in any subordinate lodge, he is authorized to transfer the same to the nearest lodge not open to the same objections, for trial.

The grand master had received a number of letters during the year from members of Texas lodges residing in the jurisdiction of Washington, asking what had been done as to renewing fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington. From these letters he was led to believe that Grand Lodge of Washington is now practicing and teaching the fundamental laws of Masonry, and if the only question as to the establishment of fraternal relations between the estranged bodies is one of a specific formula, then that Texas specify what will be necessary to satisfy the grand lodge and upon its adoption by Washington the incoming grand master be authorized to renew the former fraternal relationship.

The committee on correspondence, consisting of Past Grand Masters Matthews, Tyler, Fly, Watkins and Watson, went the grand master one better and instead of the half-clinched fist, presented the right hand of Texas wide open for the fraternal grasp. After a brief history of the matter, reflecting their views of the events leading to non-intercourse, the committee say:

In view of the fact that the Grand Lodge of Washington declares that the resolutions adopted by it in 1898 were intended to repeal its former action, and in view of the further fact that they have been generally so accepted by sister grand lodges, and that the grand lodge by its action has shown that it no longer recognizes or holds masonic intercourse with the said illegitimate and clandestine, so-called, grand lodges, for the sake of peace and harmony, and prompted by the spirit of brotherly love and kindness that should obtain among all true Masons everywhere, and taking the will for the deed, your committee has accepted the "Declaration" of the Grand Lodge of Washington as sincere, and therefore recommends the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the resolution heretofore adopted by this grand lodge, severing fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington be, and the same is hereby repealed, and that the necessary steps be taken by the M. W. grand master to restore the fraternal relations formerly existing.

So mote it be.

On the recommendation of the same committee recognition was extended to the grand lodges "A. F. and A. M." of Porto Rico and Costa Rica, although not one of the lodges entering into the composition of either of these bodies was composed of Free and Accepted Masons, "Ancient" or otherwise. We think some respect is due to the ordinary and obvious signification of language when a responsible body is making a record of current events. The future masonic historian delving in the records of today would have a right to infer from the minutes of the Grand Lodge of Texas, in the absence of other knowledge, that the Porto Rican and Costa Rican lodges had been chartered by a grand lodge, or by grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons.

We observe that the committee say that the Porto Rican body is nineteen years old which means that the "grand lodge" organized at Mayaguez in 1885 has since then had a continuous existence and is identical with the San Juan body now recognized. Touching the other applicant for recognition the committee reported the following and it was adopted:

Resolved, That, while sympathizing with the movement of our Queensland brethren, and acknowledging the gravity of the reasons for the formation of the new grand lodge, it declines to recommend its recognition at this time, and asks that the matter be deferred until such time as there shall be greater unanimity among the lodges concerned.

In a case from the committee on grievance and appeals, the committee recommend a "commutation of the sentence" from expulsion to suspension for one year from the date of conviction, which period had nearly expired. This is the first time, as we remember to have seen the quoted words used in a masonic paper.

In another appeal case in which the 26th of October had been set for the trial, the committee say:

When it was called for trial the accused asked that the trial be postponed until the first meeting of the lodge in April, 1904, as he was charged in the state courts with a like offence; that the state court would convene in February, 1904, and he was advised by his lawyers not to disclose his defense until said trial, as it would hazard his chances of acquittal. This motion was overruled by the lodge.

They state that in his appeal he assigned five specific errors, and of the first they say:

The first assignment of error is that the lodge erred in overruling the accused's motion for a continuance. This assignment is well taken. While there is no positive requirement that a lodge shall wait the action of a state court in which the accused is charged with a like offence, yet we be-

lieve a true spirit of masonic charity should dictate such action, especially when it does not appear that the interests of Masonry will be jeopardized.

In a somewhat similar Illinois case, in which, however, the same attorney was prosecuting in the lodge and in the court and where there was a recognized possibility that the charges in the lodge had been brought to force the accused to disclose his defence, the grand lodge approved the action of the grand master in ordering a stay of trial pending the judgment of the court:

The committee on masonic history submitted an installment of work, the chief interest of which of course centered in the history of Holland Lodge No. 1, of Houston, by Past Grand Master William Bramlette. Among the charter members of this lodge were Sam Houston, the martyred Faunin, and nearly all the prominent patriots of the Texas army. It furnished the first grand master of Texas, Anson Jones, and four more while they were still members, and still another four who had been members, but had affiliated elsewhere before their service in the grand east.

The new temple, whose general design is along the latest American idea of simple lines, with accentuation of the main entrances, and inclines to the oriental, was dedicated on the evening of the first day in open session, with the usual ceremonies, preceded by an address by Bro. William Poindexter, and succeeded by an oration by the Rt. Rev. and Bro. Alexander C. Garrett.

During the ceremonies the R. W. Bro. L. C. Allen, commissioned by the grand master of Louisiana to represent that grand lodge at the dedication, congratulated the grand lodge on the great progress it had made since its establishment in 1837, through charters granted by Louisiana.

Twenty-four new lodges were chartered.

A. W. Campbell, of Dallas, was elected grand master; John Watson, Waco, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (88 pp.) by Past Grand Master Thomas M. Matthews, Sr., has all the sterling qualities which follow when a man with heart and brain puts himself into his work. He reviews Illinois for 1904, the volume of proceedings being characterized as "a whizzer," which we divine by the context refers to its size, when our momentary impression was that it had some fancied likeness to a Pan-Handle cyclone. Grand Master Wright's address he finds a very plain, sensible report of his year's work, and Brother Northcott's brief oration a gem. He hits the nail on the head when he gives Grand Secretary Dill credit for the fact that all the lodges had made returns and paid their dues; and of the reference to Queensland in the special report of this committee, says:

Does not advise the recognition of Queensland because a majority of the lodges in the territory did not join in the formation of the grand lodge, in which we agree with him. We concur also in his implied opinion, that

the course being pursued by the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland in the matter is wrong and not in keeping with the true masonic spirit, and trust that their opposition will ere long be withdrawn.

Subsequent events do not tend to strengthen the hope that the true masonic spirit which manifests itself in a decent respect for masonic law as interpreted by an overwhelming preponderance of the world's grand lodges, will manifest itself soon where alone it can bring present peace and good will. There is one thing which neither he nor we should forget in connection with the Queensland troubles. The fact that England and Scotland and those who seem swift to aid them in their attempt to strangle the movement for an independent grand lodge in Queensland, can point to the fact that it has not the support of a majority of the lodges in that states does not in the silghtest degree excuse the course pursued by them and by the English district and Scottish provincial grand lodges. Whether the movement for an independent grand lodge is to succeed or fail has not the slightest bearing upon the question of the right of all the lodges and brethren in Queensland, when once the movement in that direction was inaugurated in a regular way with invitations to all the lodges to participate in the consideration of the subject, to discuss the question in all its phases either in or out of the lodge, absolutely free from duress from any quarter.

If the Queensland lodges had been left thus free to determine whether the time had come when it were wise to form an independent grand lodge, their decision would have excited only a comparatively languid interest in the masonic world; but that world will not long tolerate the denial of their rights in the matter nor the attempt to enforce that denial of that right by arbitrary force. Should this be persisted in, nothing is more certain in the light of masonic history, than that the permanency of the new body will be promptly assured by general recognition.

Brother MATTHEWS takes it, though we do not say so directly, that we decline to recommend the recognition of Costa Rica because the lodges that formed it were of Scottish Rite parentage. That would have been a sufficient reason, but it is not the only sufficient reason, as any of our reports for the last three years will attest, at least as far back as before the death of the lamented DRUMMOND. He first called attention to the fact that the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica repudiated the landmarks, a fact to which we do not think we have failed to refer in any of our subsequent reports.

We very much appreciate Brother MATTHEW's flattering reference to our work. We wish we could live up to his estimate of it.

UTAH, 1905.

34TH ANNUAL. OGDEN. JANUARY 17.

This volume carries a portrait of the incoming grand master.

Seven past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-nine grand jurisdictions were present, including the envoy from Illinois, Past Grand Master ARVIS SCOTT CHAPMAN.

The grand master (RICHARD LOUIS CONELY) announced the death of ISADORE MARKS, past senior grand deacon, and DELOS LOMBARD, past junior grand deacon. Eloquent tribute was paid to their memory by the committee on obituary, Bro. HENRY SIMON, chairman.

The grand master referred to the pleasure the Utah brethren had in exchanging fraternal greetings with the EARL OF EUSTON, and other English brethren en route to San Francisco to attend the Templar conclave.

Of the lodge of sorrow contemplated by the resolution to which we referred last year, he says:

While the grand lodge at its last communication saw fit to pass a resolution requiring the grand master to arrange for and hold a lodge of sorrow, during the latter part of his term, conditions were such that after consultation with our grand secretary and with a number of the masters of constituent lodges, I deemed it advisable not to carry out your instructions during my term of office, but trust that my successor will be more able to carry out the wishes of the grand lodge and will not neglect to assemble the brethren for the purpose of commemorating the memory of those who have passed the portals of death during the two years.

I trust that my action in this matter will meet with your approval.

The subject went to the committee on obituary, and was not reported upon. It is to be hoped that this exotic will not take permanent root in Utah.

The following has a happy significance:

The best evidence of the peace and harmony that has prevailed among the craft in this jurisdiction during the past year is the fact that I have not been called upon to render a decision. While a few questions have been submitted to me, they have been of so little importance, I find it not necessary to call them to your attention.

Nothing could evoke the sympathy of a wider circle of masonic friends than any misfortune to our long-time and valued yoke-fellow in this department, Bro. CHRIS. DIEHL, of whom the grand master reports:

While most of us have been enjoying the best of health during the past year there has been one who has not been so fortunate. I refer to our grand secretary, Bro. Christopher Diehl. Shortly after the last session of the grand lodge he was taken down with la grippe, which confined him to

his home for several weeks. A short time ago he had the misfortune to break his ankle. It is not necessary to say that he has had the sympathy of all the brethren, and the officers and members of the grand lodge rejoice that he has so far recovered as to be able to meet with us on this occasion.

Brother Diehl has been greatly exercised for fear his reports will not be to their usual high standard. If so, I am sure it would never have been noticed had he not called attention to them.

We congratulate Brother DIEHL that between la grippe and his accident he was not *"all* broke up."

The grand master says of the work:

In my visits to the several lodges I find that the work is not as uniform as it should be in a small jurisdiction like ours, and would recommend that the grand lecturer be instructed to visit the several lodges at the beginning of the year so that the new officers would be instructed in the work correctly at the proper time.

I would also recommend that the resolution adopted at the thirty-second annual communication of this grand lodge, limiting the grand lecturer's visitations to sister lodges be extended to five days instead of two days, as it is impossible for him to be of any assistance to the officers of a lodge in that length of time.

The grand lodge did not quite split the difference with the grand master on this recommendation, but led by the committee on jurisprudence—compromised on three days to each lodge.

On an able report by the same committee the proposition to so amend the by-laws as to give each past master one vote, which we noted last year and criticized as tending to impair the representative character of the grand lodge, the movement was defeated. The present law of Utah, like that of Illinois, gives the past masters one vote collectively, and that is concession enough. Doubtless had the thirteen past masters who asked for the amendment, known how much dynamite there is in this question—which split the Grand Lodge of New York into two rival bodies for a decade—they would not have proposed it.

On the recommendation of the committee on correspondence the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico was recognized, and the Grand Lodge of Queensland was bidden to wait until peace and harmony reigns in the lodges and among the brethren and the *"grand lodge is recognized by the parent grand lodges."*

We beg to refer our valued friend, the chairman of the committee to the remarks we have just made under Texas as the basis of our opinion that he will be ready to recognize the Grand Lodge of Queensland long before the advent of the Millennial day which he has pictured.

One cannot be in as close touch as we have been with the chairman of the Utah committee for nearly the life-time of a generation, without know-

ing something about him. There is nothing in his composition or his education to put him in sympathy with the behavior or the pretensions of the "parent grand lodges" in the Queensland matter. We are less surprised at his recommendation in the Porto Rican matter. He has lived so long under the shadow of the Mormon hierarchy, is so thoroughly American and so soft-hearted, that it is not surprising that a slap at the Roman hierarchy and an apostrophe to "the starry banner of freedom" in the Porto Rican circular should put him so much in sympathy with the body posing as a "struggling sister" as to make him forget the circulars sent out when she was struggling to get herself reorganized for the illy-concealed, indeed we might say the avowed purpose of keeping legitimate Masonry out of the Island by a claim of preoccupation.

The grand lodge appropriated $1,000 towards the creation of a grand charity fund; thanked Past Grand Master WALTER SCOTT for the gift of his portrait, and fraternally requested his successor, now retiring to consider himself "next," and also presented him with a past grand master's jewel, and negatived a proposition to procure badges to be worn at each annual communication.

CHARLES STETSON VARIAN was elected grand master; CHRISTOPHER DIEHL re-elected grand secretary, both of Salt Lake City.

The report on correspondence (112 pp.) by Grand Secretary DIEHL thoroughly belies his fears that he was not keeping this end of his work up to the standard of his own past efforts.

He gives a good summary of the Illinois proceedings for 1904.

We sincerely hope that Brother DIEHL has fully recovered the use of his injured leg, for we can't afford to have him sprout wings yet awhile.

VERMONT, 1905.

112TH ANNUAL. BURLINGTON. JUNE 14.

We have in this handsome volume a fine sitting portrait of the retiring grand master (OLIN W. DALY), and the clearest and best handled group (artistically speaking) of as many as twenty-six figures of present and past grand officers we have encountered. It has a special interest for us because it gives us our first glimpse of the face and figure of Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, with whom we have been touching elbows at the round table for some years with the growing respect which comes of finding out that his are not to be rashly jostled.

Nine past grand masters were present, and among the thirty-two members mustered by the diplomatic corps, was Past Grand Master Delos M. Bacon, the representative of Illinois.

Past Grand Master George O. Tyler, of Quebec, was formally received as a visitor, and fraternal greetings and sympathy were wired to the venerable grand chaplain, the Rev. Edwin Wheelock, of whose disabling illness the grand master was informed by a letter from his physician, Past Grand Master W. Scott Nay.

Grand Master Daly announced the death of Past Grand Master Ozro Meacham, to whose sterling qualities and steadfast life the committee on necrology pay high tribute. The committee report the death of Emmett G. Tuttle, past grand tyler, at a ripe age.

Recalling that just fifty years had elapsed since in this same month of June Nathan B. Haswell had been laid to rest, the grand master paused to pay an eloquent tribute to him who as grand master had breasted the tornado of anti-Masonry when it was at its height, and by his dauntless example held the grand lodge firm when weaker men were advocating its dissolution.

Referring to dispensations, it is plain why he refused to grant one to permit a past master to preside at regular meeting, the master and wardens being absent, or to elect a master to fill a vacancy caused by death, but not plain why he refused one to elect a secretary to fill a vacancy caused by removal from the jurisdiction, since there were no vested rights or entailed duties to be interfered with thereby.

No decisions had been necessary during the year, the digest answering all questions.

The grand master reported several cases of work done by courtesy as between lodges in different grand jurisdictions, the requests therefor passing through the hands of the grand masters, and a larger number of waivers requested and granted which had likewise passed through the circumlocution office, but of the latter class some seem to have taken the direct road, or tried to; he says:

During the year several of the subordinate lodges have attempted to obtain waivers of jurisdiction contrary to the form prescribed by this grand lodge. In this connection I desire to call your attention to a decision made by M. W. Bro. Bacon, in 1892, which reads as follows:

"All requests for a waiver of jurisdiction from lodges outside of the state, together with the granting of waivers of jurisdiction to foreign lodges should be conducted by the respective grand masters."

The comprehensive address of the grand master was brought to the following apt and graceful close:

We are told by travellers that amidst the Arabian hills is a valley given up to the culture of odorous shrubs and spices, where the air is redolent of

fragrance. Going away, the visitor finds that the perfume clings to the hair and garments for days. May this annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Vermont be so harmonious, uplifting and soul-inspiring that we shall go away charmed with, and strengthened by, the spirit of brotherly love, and our lives made fragrant with nobler and more earnest desires to bless and uplift mankind.

The never failing letters of remembrance from Past Grand Master PARKE DAVIS, now of Sioux Falls, S. D., and Past Deputy Grand Master WILL F. LEWIS, now of New York City, were read by the grand secretary. To those who have followed Brother DAVIS with interest ever since his brilliant administration as grand master the concluding portion of his letter will be welcome news. Referring to his hope that he might again realize the delight of meeting with the grand lodge, he says:

I am the more hopeful for that pleasure because I have lately undergone a surgical operation for the serious ailment of my stomach which has troubled me for a good many years. The operation was entirely successful and I am encouraged to believe that it has effected a permanent cure.

We regret that the report of the finance committee throws no light on the state of the ritual market. The blanket term "supplies" is a cipher that cannot be deciphered by the uninitiated.

We congratulate the grand secretary and the grand lodge upon the almost full measure of success shown by the following, from his report:

Portraits of two past grand masters have been received, Delos M. Bacon and John H. Whipple. They now grace the walls of the grand lodge library. We now have the portraits of every past grand master except the fifth, George Robinson; of him, it is believed, no picture exists.

The following, which was adopted, explains itself:

Your committee on correspondence to whom was referred so much of the grand master's address as relates to the fraternal recognition of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Porto Rico, would courteously request further time for the consideration of the same.

The jurisprudence committee reporting on the complaint of the grand master that of the sixty-three new masters elected during the present year only twenty-one had been reported to the grand secretary as having received the past master's degree, say:

From information which your committee have received as well as from personal knowledge, we believe that practically all, if not all masters in this jurisdiction have had the past master's degree either conferred upon, or communicated to them, and to infer that such is not the case from the mere fact that no report has been made to the grand secretary, would, we think, be hardly warranted; and if a master who had not had the past master's degree were to preside in a lodge and confer degrees, Masons so made would not be, in our opinion, *clandestine,* but such a course should never be permitted or tolerated by the grand lodge.

Our law upon this subject is plain and any violation of it in the future by a subordinate lodge should be considered cause for citing such lodge to show cause why its charter should not be forfeited.

We recommend that the grand secretary have so much of the grand master's address as relates to this subject printed in circular form and forward the same to each subordinate lodge; and that he also prepare and forward to the secretary of each lodge, each year, a suitable blank upon which report of the proceedings of past master's lodges may be made to him.

It being judged that the temple debt had been so much reduced that the subject of a Masonic Home might be considered, a committee was appointed to report next year on location, plan, cost and ways and means.

When the hour for the election of officers arrived, Past Grand Master NATHAN P. BOWMAN was invited to the grand east to preside, whereupon—

Brother Bowman from the grand east briefly but most pathetically addressed the grand lodge in the following language, which deeply touched the hearts of his devoted brethren:

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

I appreciate the honor of having been called upon once more to preside at the election of officers of the grand lodge, and I wish to make a few remarks.

There have been, since I was made a Mason, fifty-five executive sessions of this grand body, fifty-one of which I have attended, my absence during the other four being caused one year by reason of serving as a soldier in the Civil War and three years by sickness and death in my family.

A large number of years I have presided at the election of the officers of this grand lodge, but with the weight of eighty-three years resting upon me, with poor eye sight and rather feeble health, I feel my inability to participate in the active duties of this grand lodge, and must respectfully ask to be excused from presiding at this election.

I thank you, Sir, for the honor of being invited, but must respectfully decline.

As I realize that the infirmities of age are creeping on and that life at all times is uncertain, and that it is possible I may not meet with you again in grand lodge, it would be, and is, my request that when the time of earthly dissolution comes, the grand lodge may perform for me the last sad rites.

Most worshipful grand master and brethren, I thank you for your innumerable fraternal courtesies.

WALTER E. RANGER was elected grand master; HENRY H. ROSS, reelected grand secretary, both of Burlington.

The report on correspondence (210 pp.) by Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS is strong and interesting from beginning to end. He gives a close summary of the proceedings of our grand lodge at the annual communication of 1904, characterizing the address of Grand Master WRIGHT as an able review of a highly successful stewardship, and in epitomizing its

contents refers to innumerable official acts of a routine nature," including special dispensations for the election of officers, that might well be provided for under some general regulation," a criticism that is worthy of consideration. Brother NORTHCOTT'S oration is laid under contribution for an excerpt, and the regulation that no lodge shall be named after a living person is to him most sensible action, in which he echoes the opinion heard all along the line.

As a necessary introduction to a matter in a measure between us, he reproduces in part the original paragraph in which that matter was first mentioned by him:

To his mind, the great event of the current masonic year was the publication of the long-promised Concise History of Freemasonry, by that eminent masonic historian, Robert Freke Gould, "whose great history published about sixteen years ago in England, and *pirated* and republished in this country in 1889, was the first general history of Masonry worthy of the name"—italic ours. Having renewed this charge of piracy, so ably refuted by the late, illustrious Brother Drummond in 1900, it becomes Brother Robbins to prove the assertion, or modify at least his statement.

There is nothing in this to which we personally could take exception. We suppose, therefore, that in the following conclusion of that paragraph (which he did not reproduce) lies what induced him to speak of possibly having wronged us:

"We concur heartily in the estimate of Brother GOULD'S labors, but must confess to surprise that Brother Robbins should in his unbounded admiration of the same permit his reason and his sense of justice to be swayed apparently by prejudice to say the least."

It was in this hasty conclusion that lay what temporary sting there was in his remarks, and there wasn't enough of it to hurt much as *we* knew there was no prejudice on our part; and so we beg him to dismiss the regret of which he speaks in the comments which follow his quotation from himself:

In answer, he says he made the statement "with no doubt of its correctness," and infers he had never seen Brother Drummond's refutation of the charge previously made. Just as we took up the review of Illinois, we received a communication from Brother Robbins, with a postal card enclosure from Brother Gould, who asserts that he, Brother Robbins, was "absolutely right in saying that my—Gould's—History of Freemasonry was pirated in the U. S. A." A little later we also received a letter direct from Brother Gould, in which he emphasizes the words written Brother Robbins. We know nothing personally of the "piracy" charged, nor do we pose as an apologist for "pirates." We do know Brother Drummond made an emphatic disclaimer of the charge, as long ago as 1900—some little time before his death—and think it exceedingly strange that no attempted refutation of that disclaimer has been made, so far as we know, until now. Brother Drummond is not here to answer for himself. If we have wronged Brother Robbins, it has been done unintentionally, and we can but express our deep regret. Under the circumstances, we feel justified in reproduc-

ing what Brother Drummond wrote in 1900, and to be found, under Washington, in the Maine report of that year:

That our readers may see what sort of light he thought we were sinning against, we reproduce the refutation by Brother DRUMMOND, to which he refers as of the year 1900:

The statement that the American edition was pirated is utterly *false.* In justice to Brother Gould and to Bros. Theo. S. Parvin and the late Enoch T. Carson, whom his vile slander affects equally with us, we will say that when the original publisher of his history, who had full power in all matters relating to its publication, failed and threw the publication back upon Brother Gould, he, in ignorance of what had been done by them in relation to its publication in America, did think that a wrong had been done to him by Brothers Parvin, Carson and the writer, but when he came to understand the facts that his publishers had had such correspondence with the American publisher that legally entitled the latter to go on with his work, in which he had already expended a large amount of money in getting subscribers, plates for portraits, etc., he changed his attitude towards Brothers Parvin, Carson and ourself, and became a steadfast friend to us with whom he has maintained a most fraternal correspondence ever since.

We were right in our inference that we had not seen the above. When we said that we made the statement "with no doubt of its correctness" we were certain that somewhere, at some time we had seen substantially the same over Brother GOULD'S own signature. We now know where it must have been. In the London *Freemason* of July 29, 1905, we find as a part of a letter from Brother GOULD, the contents, in part, of two other letters, both bearing on this point and justifying what we said. We reproduce the letter here not only as our complete justification but for its present interest to all who think a man ought to reap the fruits of his own labor:

THE HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY.

To the Editor of the Freemason:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—In the issue of your valuable paper for August 20, 1887, you printed a letter from myself, in which, after quoting from a newspaper in the U. S. A., "that great care had been exercised in bringing out an American edition of Gould's History" (published by John C. Yorston & Co.), I observed—"Permit me to state that the edition is a piratical one, and that if issued with 'great care,' it has been brought out with singular impudence, of which the unauthorized and unwarrantable use of my name by the publishers and their canvassers affords a ready illustration. Nor should I omit to add, that the "assistance' derived from Bros. E. T. Carson, Josiah H. Drummond, and T. S. Parvin, was altogether unknown to me, as none of these distinguished brethren took me into their confidence, or hinted in any way at the surprise they had in store for me."

Some further remarks of mine on the same subject were printed in the *Freemason* of October 8, 1887—"Let it even be assumed that the English masonic author may be plundered *by his brethren* with impunity. Still, in some sort of fairness ought not the work, if reprinted, to be reproduced with exact fidelity to the original—that is, without alterations or additions? Surely the reputation of the writer remains his own, even though

he may be held to have no property in his writings. The 'assistance' which has been foisted upon me may, and probably will, exceed in value anything that I am capable of writing; but yet, however brilliant and instructive it may prove to be, I demur strongly to there being included in a History of Freemasonry which passes under my name, anything whatever that has not been previously submitted for my approval."

I shall again solicit the hospitality of your columns, and the object of the present letter will next be communicated.

In the early part of last year (1904) I brought out *A Concise History of Freemasonry,* of which a *real American edition* was published by the Macoy Company, of 34 Park-row, New York, in accordance with the International Copyright Act of 1891.

I now turn to the *Keystone* (Philadelphia) of June 17, 1905, of which "John C. Yorston, 32d degree," is described as "Managing Editor," where, at p. 10 there appears—"Nearly Ready, new Revised Unabridged American Edition of Robert Freke Gould's Complete History of Freemasonry. To be issued in 5 volumes, revised down to the present time, 1905, and to which is added new additional matter and features of great interest and importance. * * * Its Board of Editors [*sic*] are all recognized authorities throughout the world pertaining to all masonic matters and history, and it is the only [*sic*] official and standard authority in the world." "Further particulars," it is added, may be obtained from the "John C. Yorston Publishing Co., Philadelphia."

From the foregoing it would appear, that my original "History of Freemasonry" which, in the absence at that time of any International Copyright was pirated and added to in 1887, is now about to be "revised down to the present time," by a "Board of Editors," who are "recognized authorities throughout the world."

The names of the persons whose masonic obligations sit so lightly upon them as to permit of their becoming members of this "Board," have not yet been revealed, but I take the earliest opportunity in my power of protesting against any of their handiwork being considered as forming part of a "Complete History of Freemasonry," either written or in the slightest degree countenanced by myself. Yours fraternally,

July 22nd. R. F. Gould.

Brother Perkins kindly says of our general review:

The report on correspondence is again submitted by Past Grand Master Joseph Robbins, and easily ranks among the best in the long series that have come from his hand. It covers sixty grand lodges, and is prefaced by a brief but able discussion of questions pertaining to the evils, which to him appear to be undermining the vital principles of Ancient Craft Masonry. While we regard his fears in a great measure those of an extremist, we must concede he is ever consistent in his attitude, and his opinions therefore are worthy of the unbiased, unprejudiced, fraternal consideration of all lovers of the fraternity. His review of Vermont is for 1904, and is generous in every respect, even if midly facetious at times, as when he refers to "the slump in sales of the P. M. variety, etc."

He also does us the honor to reproduce therefrom several paragraphs on topics of common interest.

Under Alabama, in speaking of requests for recognition, Brother Perkins demonstrates his soundness on what promises to be for a time a burning question; he forcibly and correctly says:

A like request from Western Australia was granted, but declined as to Queensland, because recognition was withheld by England. We believe consideration of all such requests should be made regardless of the attitude of England, Scotland or any other mother grand lodge. As we understand it, the Grand Lodge of Queensland was not only regularly organized, but has been recognized and vouched for by her nearest neighbor, New South Wales, the oldest of the Australasian grand lodges, and presumably by others of the same group ere this. Fraternal courtesy is as much due to the youngest member of a great sisterhood, as to the oldest, and more so in our judgment when the latter relentlessly places obstacles in the way of the former in its struggle for well deserved independence.

And under Queensland he takes the trouble to give a detailed account of the proceedings, showing their regularity in every particular.

VICTORIA, 1904.

14TH ANNUAL. MELBOURNE. MARCH 16.

Five communications were held during the year, four quarterly, and the grand anniversary communication for the installation of grand officers. All were held at Melbourne, and at all the grand master, the Hon. Sir A. J. PEACOCK, presided.

At the quarterly of March 16, which was also the annual, three past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-five grand jurisdictions were present. The representative of Illinois was not present, nor was he at either of the other four.

The grand master being the only candidate nominated, was on motion re-elected; the grand treasurer was, as the law requires, elected by ballot.

The following was from the grand east:

The M. W. the grand master stated that since the last quarterly communication of grand lodge His Excellency the Governor-General of Australia, Lord Northcote, had arrived in Melbourne. In England Lord Northcote had occupied the position of Prov. G. M. of Devonshire, and in Bombay that of D. G. M. of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay. He was also G. M. of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. It had been therefore considered proper to mark the arrival by the presentation of an address of welcome.

The address was duly acknowledged.

The board of general purposes in an appreciative minute reported and recorded the death of W. HENRY, past junior grand warden.

At the grand anniversary festival meeting of May 16, three past grand masters and twenty-nine grand representatives were present.

With Past Grand Master GEORGE S. COPPIN as installing officer, the grand master-elect was duly obligated, invested and installed, and by the grand director of ceremonies proclaimed as grand master. R. W. Bro. Dr. W. BALLS-HEADLEY having been appointed deputy grand master, was obligated invested and proclaimed as such, and he in turn invested the other grand officers.

In response to the presentation of an illuminated address to the installing officer, M. W. Bro. COPPIN stated that he first saw the light of Freemasonry in Launceston, Tasmania, fifty-nine years ago. Afterwards he journeyed to South Australia, where he was instrumental in resuscitating a lodge. Returning to Victoria he had been connected with a lodge at Geelong, and subsequently in Melbourne. This surely is a long record of an active masonic life. Let us hope that the record is to be continued.

At the quarterly of June 15, one past grand master and thirty-four grand representatives were present.

The board of general purposes announced the death of Bro. E. SLOCOMB, assistant grand tyler; and reported the constitution of a new lodge at Kyneton (No. 192).

Later the death of WILLIAM GANE, past deputy grand master, was reported, and a letter of condolence ordered forwarded to his daughter.

Notice was given of a motion to abolish the grand festival meeting, fix the installation for the quarterly communication in June, the installation ceremony to be followed by a banquet, to which all regular Freemasons, provided with tickets, shall be admitted.

At the quarterly of September 21, two past grand masters and thirty-three grand representatives were present. The changes foreshadowed at the preceding quarterly were made, the May meeting abolished, its place to be taken by the installation and annual banquet at the June quarterly.

The board of general purposes reported the formation of four new lodges—one at Geelong, two at Bendigo and one at Dunkeld. The attention of the board having been directed to the unauthorized publication of the proceedings of lodges, it had directed the grand secretary to issue a circular letter to the lodges calling attention to the rule dealing with the subject.

At the quarterly of December 21, one past grand master and the representatives of thirty jurisdictions were present.

The nomination of grand master being in order, Grand Master PEACOCK said:

The M. W. the grand master said that, though pressed to do so, *he* could not see his way to allow himself to be put in nomination for grand master for the ensuing year. He felt that as his parliamentary and other

duties took up a large proportion of his time, it was to the interests of the craft that he should make way for another. He thanked the brethren for the kindly assistance they had always rendered to him, and would promise to do his best to assist the brother whom they would appoint. He had very much pleasure in nominating the deputy grand master, R. W. Bro. Dr. W. Balls-Headley, for the office of grand master for the ensuing year.

One other nomination was made, but withdrawn at the request of the brother thus honored, and the name of the deputy grand master stands alone.

The board of general purposes reported the formation of one new lodge in Melbourne, and the dedication of new temples at Mansfield and Wodonga; and recommended—

(1)—That the application by the newly-formed Grand Lodge of Queensland for recognition by this grand lodge, should not at present be granted.

(2)—That an application from the Lodge L'Oceanic Francaise in Tahiti, which holds a warrant from the body called the National Grand Lodge of France, for recognition of the lodge and its members should not be granted.

Past Senior Grand Warden T. Walker Fowler asked for information as to recognition being withheld from the Grand Lodge of Queensland. A verbal explanation of the reasons that had influenced the board in making the recommendation, was made by a member of the board, but do not appear in the minutes. Without further discussion the recommendation was concurred in, as was also that referring to the French lodge at Tahiti.

The grand lodge also concurred in the following sensible recommendation of the board, which carries one back to the earlier and better days of the grand representative system:

(4)—M. W. Bro. George Coppin, P. G. M., having forwarded to the board a copy of a letter written by him to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, containing his resignation of the position of grand representative of that grand lodge near this grand lodge, on account of his age and inability to attend the communications of this grand lodge, the committee resolved to respectfully suggest to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia that in view of the distinguished services of the M. W. brother, he should be re-appointed, notwithstanding his inability to attend our communications regularly.

It is to be presumed that Dr. W. Balls-Headley was elected grand master at the March quarterly of the present year. John Braim, of Melbourne (Freemasons' Hall, 25 Collins street), remains grand secretary.

This grand lodge publishes no report on correspondence.

VIRGINIA, 1905.

127TH ANNUAL. RICHMOND. FEBRUARY 14.

Virginia still continues to cut a fresh watermelon every day—such was the habit of the fathers. In other words, each of three days has its record of the opening and closing of the one hundred and twenty-seventh grand annual communication, with its credential report printed *in extenso*, the whole duly signed by the grand master and his deputy and attested by the grand secretary.

Four past grand masters were present on the first day, five on the second, and four again on the third; synchronous with this was the ebb and flood of the diplomatic tide, rising from twenty-nine on the first day to thirty-two on the second, and ebbing to twenty-four on the third. The representative of Illinois, the noblest Roman of them all, Past Grand Master BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, Jr., was not present, but from Columbia S. C., sent the following letter to Grand Secretary CARRINGTON which Past Grand Master R. T. W. DUKE Jr., was by resolution requested to respond to in behalf of the grand lodge:

The near approach of the meeting of the grand lodge makes me painfully realize my exile from dear old Virginia. For the first time through these many years of more than a half century, I will be denied the privilege of meeting with my beloved brethren in their annual assembly. Assure them all, however, that I am with them in heart, and invoke for them collectively and individually the best blessings of God's providence and grace. But if I could be there I should be among the mourners for the touch of many vanished hands and the sound of many voices stilled to mortal ears, but in the great beyond I trust and pray that through the atoning blood of Christ we may meet again.

To all your daily associates in the Temple and all our brethren who come up to greet you, my kindest and most fraternal remembrances.

To all the officers of the grand lodge, beginning with my honored brother of the grand east, and all the survivors of the Past Grand Masters' college (how sadly and deeply I mourn and miss Mann Page), present my absent person with assurance of ever present heart of brotherly sympathy and affection.

Brother WELLFORD, who has been the representative of Illinois near his own grand lodge for twenty-eight years, is as a diplomat a relic of the elder and better days of the system when the representative was selected by the appointing power for the reason that he stood for some great service to the craft or for such commanding ability that his appointment would reflect the highest credit upon the jurisdiction he represented. Regrets were also received from Past Grand Master WILLIAM H. PLEASANTS, detained at home by important business. CORT R. HINCKEN, representative of Virginia near the Grand Lodge of New York, was received as a visitor,

bringing with him the cordial greetings of his grand lodge and grand master.

The grand master, THOMAS N. DAVIS, at the outset of his able address, pointed with wit and lightened by humor, announced the death of MANN PAGE, past grand master, and J. PARKE CORBIN, district deputy grand master; and before its close reported also the demise of SOLOMON B. JACOBS, at his death and for twenty years previously, chairman of the grand stewards committee. He was almost seventy-nine years old, and was the son of SOLOMON JACOBS, who was grand master of Virginia from 1810 to 1813.

Past Grand Master PAGE was of old and prominent Virginia lineage, a soldier in the Civil War in which he received a wound that drove him to an outdoor life, during which he was very prominent in civil affairs.

The grand master made a strong appeal for lodge and individual contribution to the Masonic Home, what time the energies of the grand lodge were bent to the reduction of the mortgage debt on the temple.

In the disposition of cases wherein irregularities had occurred both in trespass and discipline, his orders resulted in perhaps as substantial justice as could have ben reached by any other course of procedure, but it seems to us in some cases by the exercise of powers which reside only in the grand lodge.

He reports no fewer than fifty-one decisions, some of which we copy:

3. That a lodge has a right to devote its funds to appeals of legitimate character and without the consent of the grand master, provided the master consents, and such devotion will leave enough funds in hand to pay debts accrued or to accrue.

4. That the reception of the first section of the Master Mason's degree makes the beneficiary a Master Mason, but his education is not so complete as to enable him to earn Master's wages.

9. That as the duties of officers, both elective and appointive, and members of a lodge are fully set forth in Methodical Digest, by-laws are local and must be confined to the subjects of place of meeting, time of meeting (with the advice and consent of the ruling and governing master), fees, dues, expenses and the custody and management of property, both real and personal, if any.

11. That it is illegal and unmasonic for a lodge organized and clothed to appear in public and act as an escort for any other organizations such as Knights Templar, etc.

13. That a Mason was properly exercising his civic right when he signed a petition to the judge of a proper court, or a petition to the legislature favorable to a party who is not a Mason, and which petition, if successful, would displace a party who is a Mason.

15. That a by-law stating that no petition for initiation can be entertained from a person engaged in the liquor business, either as proprietor, manager or salesman, is illegal.

16. That when the master orders the Master Masons' lodge to be dispensed with for the purpose of opening a lodge on the first or second degree, and then without further ceremony declares said lodge opened, he has omitted a part of his duty. In other words, the intention to open being declared, the master must proceed in due form to do so.

19. That if a Mason serves seven months as a junior warden and is elected to succeed the senior warden, who resigned—and serves five months in all, twelve months continuous service—he is eligible for election as Master.

20. That a masonic lodge has a right to rent its lodge room to other organizations of known or reputed respectability.

28. That the master cannot annul the election and have the ballot respread on the moral fitness of a petitioner, for any degree, because he becomes possessed of subsequent information, the publicity of which would not be to the interest of the lodge. In other words, the master must take the responsibility and stop his progression.

30. That it is not illegal for a lodge organized and clothed to appear in public to meet visiting Masons.

32. That a suspended Mason owes no dues during the period of his suspension.

36. That a lodge stands legally open during the temporary absence of all the stationed officers, as in the case of a master under nomination to succeed himself, with the wardens in nomination by virtue of their office, and all in retirement in the anter-room, and that, therefore, the ante-room is a necessary part of every well-conducted lodge room.

38. That a lodge working under dispensation is not empowered to lay corner-stones.

43. That a soldier of the regular army has the right to visit his lodge clothed in his uniform and that the master has no right, for that cause, to refuse him admission to his tiled lodge, or in organized masonic procession of the same; that the master has the right—using with discretion his authority—to exclude from his lodge, tiled and open, any brother clothed in the regalia or dress of organizations other than the regular army.

47. That the indefinite absence of the master creates no vacancy to be filled by special election, and that the senior warden must take charge as acting master.

50. That local lodges cannot lay corner-stones without the permission of the grand master.

Some of these are given for information; none of them seem to us to call for adverse criticism, unless it be No. 9, and that only in case it is held to mean that a master may lawfully change the hour of a stated meeting as fixed in the by-laws. Reading Nos. 38 and 50 together we would inquire whether when *permission* is given to a local lodge to lay a corner-stone, it can be done without the presence of the grand master either in person or by proxy.

Perhaps the grand master comes as near a golden mean in the following, if any general rule is to be laid down concerning feeding, but circumstances will arise at times that ought to modify any such rule:

Refreshment is as much a part of Masonry as is labor, though I doubt the wisdom and utility of having it every time a lodge meets. In my opinion, the happy medium will be reached if a reunion is had about once a quarter, attended with, besides refreshment, intellectual and social session. My experience teaches this gives better results on the lines of regular attendance and healthy interest, and that the *every time plan* breeds domestic and liver contention.

He meets the California badinage anent the grand representative system on its own ground, but the committee on propositions to whom the communication was referred, do not forget their dignity, but say:

Resolved, That in this matter the committee is of the opinon that no action by the Grand Lodge of Virginia is necessary, the appointment of such representatives being entirely in the hands of the grand master.

Of visitors' vouchers the grand master says:

My attention has been called by the grand secretary to a circular, without seal, which covers the edict of the grand master of another jurisdiction to the effect that after January 28, 1905, no lodge within his jurisdiction shall permit a visit from a Mason of any other jurisdiction, unless—

1. A Master Mason, known as such in the lodge, shall avouch for the visitor as a Mason in good standing; or

2. Until the visitor, after strict examination, shall have proven himself to be a Master Mason; and,

3. No such examination shall be had until the visitor is possessed of a lodge certificate of his good standing, and said certificate must be attested with the seal of the grand lodge of proper jurisdiction.

If this hasty construction of this circular-edict is correct, a visiting Mason from any other jurisdiction, before he can earn master's wages, must have residential masonic certification that his kit of tools is standard or, if this be outside of his cable's length, he must produce an authenticated statement from the master workman that he has served his time in a union shop, which will permit him to be tiled provided he exhibits skill in the use of his tools.

There is some authority in the ancient customs and records for requiring transient brethren to befit themselves with a certificate "at the time and place of their acceptation;" such was a general regulation of the English Grand Lodge, passed in 1663, and in 1817 a general regulation of the Grand Lodge of Virginia reads:

"No brother shall be admitted to visit any subordinate lodge a second time, unless he is a member of some warranted lodge in Virginia, or a sojourner from other grand jurisdiction, carrying with him a *proper certificate.*"

However, I am of the opinon that this grand lodge will mark time before she adopts any method akin to the modern traveling card system.

The quality of his humor crops out in the following:

A lodge under dispensation was crushed between the upper and nether millstones of a prohibition campaign. The historic account is of record in my letter book, and reads in part:

"Prohibition Champagne," a stenographic break which was not corrected, as it did not disturb the truth of history.

To cover questions arising over work done by courtesy, he recommended a change in the digest, so that it should declare that "a brother raised in a lodge, provided such action was not had at the request of some other lodge, shall be considered a member thereof unless he declares his desire and intention to join some other lodge in which case he shall be a non-affiliated Mason," and hold his rights under the provisions of their law. The committee on propositions, however, boiled the suggestion down and it was adopted in the following form:

A brother raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason shall be considered a member of the lodge in which he was elected by ballot, to receive said degree.

We think this really changes the law, which we infer from the grand master's remarks was substantially the same as our own, under which every brother is raised a non-affiliate, but with the privilege of immediate membership on signing the by-laws.

The same committee reported adversely on the following, and the grand lodge concurred:

No. 2. *Resolved,* That the degree required by this grand lodge to be conferred on wardens-elect previous to their installation be hereafter called, as it once was, "The Degree of Present Master."

There is no record of discussion in the report and we are left in doubt whether the committee questioned the wisdom of the proposition, or the correctness of the proposer's history.

The committee on jurisprudence did good work in preventing considerable tinkering with the law, but agreeably to No. 36 of the grand master's decisions, so amended section 117 of the digest that it now reads as follows:

"A lodge cannot be opened nor stand open without the presence of one of its stationed officers, except that for the purpose of burying a deceased brother by the lodge, in the unavoidable absence of all the stationed officers, may be convened and presided over by any past master or past warden affiliated in any lodge under this jurisdiction."

Nine new lodges were chartered, and one charter surrendered.

At the opening of the first day's session WILLIAM T. REA, grand lecturer, was presented with a magnificent jewel by Past Grand Master DUKE in behalf of the brethren of Division No. 3; and near the final closing Junior Grand Warden EGGLESTON, in behalf of many of the older members of the grand lodge, presented HENRY L. TURNER, one of his yoke-fellows on the committee on correspondence, a handsome set of antique spoons, engraved with masonic emblems as a testimonial of their affection, and

their appreciation of his long and valuable services to the craft. In his response Brother TURNER alluded to the fact that he had not missed an annual communication since 1877.

THOMAS N. DAVIS, of Lynchburg, grand master; GEORGE W. CARRINGTON, Richmond, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (152 pp.) is from the accustomed hand of JOSEPH W. EGGLESTON, junior grand warden, whom we had sized up as the pillar of beauty, but who was appreciatively referred to by Grand Master DAVIS as the "Pillar of Refreshment."

Our proceedings for 1904 pass under review. Of the address of Grand Master WRIGHT, he says:

The grand master's address was one of the strictly business variety. Indeed, there was such a mass of details necessary to be reported in his immense jurisdiction as to leave no room for oratory. The following reads like Spain in the dark ages, and we would like to have had the reasons for so unusual an occurrence:

The occurrence referred to was the ejection of Standard Lodge U. D. from the hall in which they were meeting, by the city authorities of Chicago, related by the grand master in explantion of his having issued a special dispensation to that lodge without exacting the regular fee therefor. Others have quoted and wondered over the same passage. As the matter created no subsequent talk, we never inquired about it afterwards, having "guessed" at the time that it must have been that the means of escape in case of fire did not come up to the very strict requirements of the ordinance passed under the spell of the Iroquois theatre horror, and for a time most rigidly enforced.

Copying from our introductory remarks some reflections on the influence of the so-called higher bodies, reflected back on the fraternity through the large number of young Masons who go into them before they have become grounded in the principles of the institution, he says:

There is truth in the above, and it can and should be eliminated. We do not agree with Brother Robbins in thinking that these bodies arrogate to themselves a right to override Masonry, or to release a Mason in the slightest particular from his obligations or duties to Symbolic Masonry. Certainly they do not in Virginia. They do educate those who have the intelligence and culture to take it in, to higher appreciation of the beauties of Masonry, but their value is all lost on the stupid and the dull. Their pomp and circumstance does good only to those who have their attention thus caught and held, and who grasp the lessons taught by ceremonials. It does harm, and only harm, to those who see nothing else in it all. And yet the truth must be told, that Masonry would be largely the gainer were all such societies to go out of existence for the simple reason that all cannot take advantage of them, and they are liable to produce envy and discord where peace and harmony should prevail. The printed ritual should be abolished in all bodies calling themselves secret, certainly in one claiming antiquity and a succession from a recordless mouth to ear brotherhood as Masonry once was.

Anent our remark that a pretty penny might be saved by calling off the grand lodge from day to day, instead of closing at every session, whereby a great amount of printing would be dispensed with; nothing lost to anybody, and nothing broken but a tradition, which, so far as we could see, had no significance, he says:

Of course, we have often discussed the question. The reason for our method is that we do not pay *per diem* and mileage. Members pay their own way, or it is paid by the lodges. The idea prevails that lodges should be able to see just what sessions their paid delegates attended. Some think that even with our custom brethren could get themselves recorded and then slip away. But after all, it is only another case in which we insist on having the rock in one end of the bag and the corn in the other, because our fathers did. There is good Masonry in it, too, for it marks our conservatism and opposition to change.

Of Brother JENKS' animadversions on the absurd claim of the Scottish Rite to have authority in Craft Masonry, Brother EGGLESTON says:

Gould shows its origin to have been French, and that it was a gathering together of a lot of side degree and the invention of others. Brother Jenks objects to the system, chiefly because of the unauthorized claim of jurisdiction over symbolic Masonry by Grand Councils 33d degree. And in this he is correct. There is much that is beautiful and good in the miscalled Scottish degrees, if they should be called degrees, but the bottom fact is, that Masonry would be greatly the gainer if there were no masonic societies except Blue Lodges. We have lost and not gained by scattering our allegiance and our attention. Who is to apply the drastic remedy, and how? It seems to have been a swinging of the pendulum during the Nineteenth Century. Will it swing back in the Twentieth? Perhaps so. Some Masons are already of the opinon that the excesses sometimes indulged in at Shrine banquets and junkets will soon compel action by grand lodges. This may be the first tremor of the returning pendulum. Others notice a decline in the hunger for higher (?) degrees. Certain it is that, unless there is some moderating influence brought to bear our capacity for good will be impaired, and the dignity of ours, the most hoary of human institutions, brought low. The complaint of modernism and spectacular display applies alike to the Scottish Rite, Knights Templar, Shrine and Eastern Star. None are aught else but side degrees, and Masonry could in the future, as in the past, do without any of them.

Of the same brother's confession of agreement with those who question whether the Home system is the most economical or most humane method of administering masonic benevolence and his remark that until recently Masonry always believed in bestowing its alms in secret while now one who does not believe in advertising our charities to the world is considered cold-blooded and selfish, he says:

There are two sides even to the question of masonic homes, and while we personally enthusiastically endorse them if supported year by year and generation by generation as masonic charity, we are opposed unalterably to them if they are to become endowed and thus self-supporting institutions. Why should this generation do the masonic charity for the next? The greatest evil would be that future generations would be deprived of their proper chance to exercise the masonic virtues. The publicity of this

charity is another evil. The more profoundly secret we keep all our acts and affairs the better and purer Masons will we be. Nothing so debases Masonry as notoriety-seeking, individually or collectively.

Brother Eggleston says very much more that we could quote with profit to our readers, but our estimate of available space forbids.

WASHINGTON, 1904.

47th Annual. Seattle. June 14.

Washington presents us with a half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, Charles Dunkin Atkins.

Eleven past grand masters were present, and the representatives of twenty-seven grand jurisdictions, the envoy from Illinois not among them.

Grand Master Atkins thus refers to the general activity of the lodges:

The endurance of the older lodges has been taxed in caring for those who are seeking light, while the new lodges constituted have been doing their full duty as well. I doubt if a grand master has been called upon to decide if it would be lawful for a lodge to work in one hall, presided over by the worshipful master and at the same time in another hall, with the senior warden as presiding officer, as has been the case during the past year; of course, it is unnecessary to say that this could not be permitted.

His doubt was a natural one, but, as our report shows, this same question as to the possibility of the lodge being in two places at once was elsewhere raised and decided (in the same way), during the same year.

He announced the death of Past Deputy Grand Master John F. Damon, who by a singular coincidence was buried from the Plymouth Congregational Church in Seattle on the thirty-fourth anniversary of its organization by him, he being its first pastor. The services at the grave were conducted by the grand lodge.

The grand master, who constituted Euclid lodge in person, says:

It appears that, in writing the charter for Euclid lodge, the wrong name was inserted for the junior warden. I installed the one who had been elected to the office and some time subsequently I caused a new and correct charter to be executed. The junior warden raised an objection on the ground that work done under the incorrect charter was invalid; I ruled that the charter was but the documentay evidence of an act of the grand lodge, and could not affect the legality of work done by the lodge.

This ruling as to the essential quality of the charter is in accord with many precedents in Illinois. Among the newly constituted lodges was Gastineaux No. 124, at Douglas, Alaska.

The grand master submitted nine decisions, some of which we quote:

1. A man is elegible to receive the degrees after having his leg broken and a portion of the bone removed, making it impossible for him to stand erect and touch his heel to the floor, provided that the defect does not prevent him from conforming literally to the requirements of the several degrees.

2. A waiver of jurisdiction must be procured from each lodge in a city where there are lodges having concurrent jurisdiction, when a resident desires to receive the degrees outside of such city. One lodge cannot waive the rights of another lodge.

3. The loss of the first and parts of the second and third fingers subsequent to petition, but prior to initiation, disqualifies the petitioner.

4. A petition from one who does not possess the qualifications prescribed by the landmarks or by our current laws must be returned without proceeding to ballot. (Case of petition received from agent of brewery.)

6. Can the civil authorities reduce the jurisdiction of a lodge by extending the city limits towards said lodge? Yes.

9. A petitioner removing permanently from the jurisdiction of a lodge prior to the ballot is thus disqualified to recove further consideration from that lodge; he remains a petitioner until the ballot is spread.

These were all approved, with the significant remark that "No. 3 be approved, it appearing to the committee that the injury reported was to the right hand."

No. 2, which is in accord with our former law was approved with the others, but the method of application of the principle involved, was subsequently modified by the adoption of the following amendment to the code:

Provided, That where a waiver of jurisdiction is sought over material residing within the concurrent jurisdiction of several lodges, it shall not be necessary to obtain a waiver of jurisdiction from more than one of such lodges. The applying lodge, however, shall at the time such waiver is requested, notify under the seal of the lodge, every other lodge having jurisdiction, and if the waiver be granted, shall submit to the grand master when his dispensation to confer the degrees is asked, evidence of such waiver, and that due notice was given to such other lodges.

No. 4 is given for information as reflecting their liquor legislation.

No. 9 is, we think, opposed to the general usage, which is that jurisdiction attaches if the petition is received and referred while the party is still a resident of the lodge territory.

The report of the grand master that he had commissioned the writer as their representative near our grand lodge, reminds us to repudiate the stenographer's error in making us say "Thomas *Marshall* Reed" in presenting our credentials.

The communications from the Gran Logia de Costa Rica and the Grand Orient of Brazil, referred by him to the committee on correspondence,

were duly reported upon. After giving the genesis of these bodies, the committee (Past Grand Master Upton) says:

From what has been said, it will be seen that both of the bodies which have addressed us depend for their original legitimacy upon the alleged jurisdiction of supreme councils over the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry; and their right to warrant lodges of Craft Masonry.

The Grand Lodge of Washington has never recognized or acknowledged that any supreme council possesses any such jurisdiction or right. Nor has it ever knowingly entered into fraternal relations with any body of that origin, with the possible exception of one or two cases wherein regularly constituted lodges had united with Scottish Rite lodges in forming a grand body which, by long probation and long continued and consistent practice of masonic principles, had seemingly cured and atoned for any flaw in the original regularity of some of its constituent lodges.

Whether this grand lodge has or has not been wise in adhering through all these years to this conservative course—a course in which it has had the company of some of the most distinguished grand lodges in the world and the approval of most eminent masonic scholars and jurists—your committee sees no occasion to discuss at this time. Its sole purpose, in calling attention to the matter, is to remind the grand lodge that to grant either of the applications under consideration would involve a complete change of policy on the part of this grand lodge—a change so radical and far-reaching that it should not be made, if made at all, without the most careful consideration and the most mature deliberation. In the case of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, the further deterrent fact exists that, according to the letter, at least, of its written law it appears to deny the existence of any landmarks which are superior in authority to regulations which it may choose to make.

The committee accordingly reported the following and it was adopted:

Resolved, That it is not deemed for the best interest of Masonry to grant, at this time, the application of the Grand Orient and Supreme Council of Brazil, asking for an exchange of grand representatives; or that of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica asking for official recognition; and that further consideration of said applications be deferred.

Events will doubtless demonstrate the wisdom of the following reference by Grand Master Atkins:

I have received a number of communications referring directly or indirectly to our position with regard to the four grand lodges in this country, which withhold recognition from this grand lodge. As I feel that we have done all that we can in the past to promote that fraternal feeling that should exist between grand lodges and preserve our autonomy, and as no communications have been received from official sources I have been silent in the matter trusting that time and patience will conquer all things.

No apology is necessary for the reproduction here of the remarks of the grand master respecting their grand secretary, M. W. Bro. Thomas Milburne Reed, although they are somewhat extended:

No grand lodge in the world has greater cause to felicitate itself on the character of its grand secretary than has ours. Our grand secretary assumed his office when affairs masonic were just emerging from the dis-

turbances that well nigh overwhelmed the craft in America, the earlier part of the last century. The amazing growth of the craft developed a necessity for new regulations; conditions surrounding it in the mother countries were entirely inadequate to the requirements here and many leaders of wonderful attainments advocated a radical departure from the landmarks and their schools acquired large followings and their influence is felt largely even today, but our good Brother Reed was always found at the lead of the conservative class; he maintained an even course, always having our old landmarks and established customs in sight, and no man can measure what the Masonry of today in this great country owes to his kindly, but steady pen. For forty-seven years he has piloted this grand lodge through adversity and prosperity, and now he is entitled to rest. Grand lodges have honored their secretaries with half the service he has rendered us. I do most sincerely hope and trust that this grand lodge will, at this session, provide means so that he may rest from his labors; I do not believe it would be the part of wisdom or fraternity to retire him absolutely from the office for such a removal would very soon be disastrous, but he should be provided with assistance that would permit him to escape the heavy responsibilities of his office and not require him to be at his desk when a stronger man would be ill in bed.

The proposition to make him grand secretary *emeritus* with his full salary during life found instant favor, but the resolution to that effect was reported back adversely by the finance committee, who say:

We have consulted with Brother Reed and have gone over the entire matter and we believe that it would be to the best interest of the grand lodge that he be continued as grand secretary, and we, therefore, recommend that the resolution be not adopted.

This was adopted, and we notice among the appropriations one of $1,200, in addition to his salary of like amount, placed at his disposal for clerk hire, and Brother Reed will doubtless continue the incumbent of the office he has filled with such signal ability as long as he lives.

The grand lodge appointed a committee of nine to take into consideration the advisability of an early establishment of a Masonic Home; accepted the offer of the Masonic Temple Association of Tacoma, to house the grand lodge library in the temple in that city; chartered eight new lodges; listened to an oration of unusual merit and interest, and singular freedom from flapdoodle, by the grand orator, Arthur J. Craven; exchanged greetings by wire with the grand lodges of Oregon and Wisconsin; and voted to meet next year at Bellingham.

Edwin Hugh VanPatten, of Dayton, was elected grand master; Thomas Milburne Reed, Olympia, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (183 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master William H. Upton, and no higher guarantee than this could be given of its ability and abiding interest. We discover in it no signs of what we are sorry to find from his brief conclusion, that during most of the year he had been in poor health and burdened by serious anxieties.

He devotes eight pages to the Illinois proceedings for the year 1903. He refers to the highly patriotic orations of Grand Orator McFatrich—one at Sullivan and the other in grand lodge, and reproduces the comprehensive characterization of the latter with which Past Grand Master Cook coupled his motion to print; thinks Grand Master Moulton was hardly wise in the choice of terms to characterize the founders of the Pinney grand lodge in Ohio, and that his statement that they were "dissenters from the original plan of Masonry," was erroneous. He thinks the pamphlet which the grand master had printed in his precautions against these intruders must prove a very useful publication, but questions whether there is any Illinois law warranting him in commanding the lodges to demand documentary evidence from visitors, in which he possibly forgets the maxim that in war the law is silent. He expresses a good deal of satisfaction on the whole over the adoption of our long-hung-up special report denying recognition to certain specified foreign grand bodies, but gives notice that there is a string attached to his approval, saying—

We are not prepared to discuss the subject at this time—indeed, there are some phases of it concerning which we are determined to hold our mind open until we can thoroughly re-investigate them. * * * But, at the same time, we must say that all we as yet know about masonic history leads us to think that any theory of jurisprudence which, if carried to its legitimate conclusions, would exclude from a list of recognizable grand lodges bodies like the three in Berlin must necessarily be erroneous.

When he has time to take the matter up we shall look with great interest for his conclusions. We have known more than one instance where those "who came to scoff, remained to pray."

Perhaps there is more than the one instance he cites of the incorrectness of our quoted remark in the following, but in our observation we had encountered none:

He says he thinks the practice of paying the fee for the degrees by installments, as the degrees are received, is "universal in the United States." It is not the practice in Washington. Under our law the full fee for the three degrees must "invariably accompany the petition." As a result, we do not have E. As. who say, "Well I would like to take the other degrees but I guess I can't afford to just now.

At the close of his notice of our report he combats some of our statements with great earnestness:

In one very short statement, concerning matters of fundamental importance, Brother Robbins makes several assertions with which we find ourselves utterly unable to agree. That statement is:

"We hold that the office [of grand master] is a landmark because it is recognized in the Charges of a Fremason, the Magna Charta of Masons and of Masonry, the unanimous agreement to which forever foreclosed all warrant for a search for landmarks in documents of an earlier date."

First, the Charges of a Freemason "recognize" a great many things which are not landmarks—"Plots and Conspiracies" for example. Is the

statement, found in those Charges, a Landmark which declares that a grand master "is also to be nobly born, or a gentleman of the best fashion, or some eminent scholar, or some curious architect or other artist, descended of honest parents, AND who is of singular great merit in the opinion of the lodges"? Under the only definition of a landmark that appeals to us in the least degree, *nothing* can possibly be a landmark—that is, a thing which no man or body of men has any authority to change—unless it has been a part of Masonry from a "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" which time, it is usually conceded, ended in Masonry at the organization of the first grand lodge in 1717; and Brother Robbins knows as well as anyone that there had never been a grand master until Anthony Sayer was elected by that grand lodge.

Second, we do not consider the Charges of a Freemason—"approved" in 1723—"the Magna Charta of Masonry." We might admit that they are the Bill of Rights, but that was a much later document than Magna Charta.

Third, there was never any "unanimous agreement" to those charges. They received the "approbation" of the grand officers and the masters and wardens of twenty particular lodges in London, "for the use of the lodges in London." They were never formally approved by the independent lodges then existing elsewhere; and radical changes were made in them not only in Ireland but by their compiler himself in 1738. They came into general use, *as a fairly good version* of the immemorial Book of Constitutions sometimes called "the old Gothic constitutions," chiefly because, being in print, they were cheaper, more handy and more legible than the manuscript versions that were then in use at every "making"—all known copies of which had become "much interpolated, mangled, and miserably corrupted * * * through length of time and the ignorance of transcribers."

And finally—and with special earnestness—we dissent from the statement that any "agreement" *or anything else* foreclosed *any* "warrant for a search for landmarks in documents of an earlier date." The version of the Charges compiled by Anderson by "digesting" the manuscript versions is but one out of many. Often we have to go to the MS. versions to find what he meant in his version, and whether he digested well or ill. The manuscript versions are, in our opinion, not only a legitimate source of information concerning landmarks but are—by all odds—our *chief* source. To them we have to go to learn that Masonry requires a belief in the existence of God. The Charges of a Freemason do not contain that requirement.

We can only say very briefly—for Brother UPTON has laid out a week's work for us—that we have not yet been able to discover a better definition of landmark from our standpoint than that adopted without dissent (but possibly without adequate deliberation) by the Masonic Congress (at Chicago) in 1893, to-wit:—

"The conclusion of the Congress is, that the ancient landmarks are those fundamental principles which characterize Masonry as defined by the Charges of a Freemason, and without which it cannot be identified as Masonry, combined with the essentials of the unwritten language by which brethren distinguish each other as Masons."

Perhaps Brother UPTON'S preference for "Bill of Rights" over "the Magna Charta of Masonry" is well grounded. Either one sufficiently iden-

tifies our meaning. For lack of time to do more, we refer to some reasons on p. 144, *ante,* for holding that the landmark question was "foreclosed" at the time referred to. We agree with him that the Charges of a Freemason do not except by implication contain the requirement of a belief in the existence of God, but so far as we any of us know it has always been found in their counterpart, the unwritten law.

We are indebted to Brother Upton for transferring to his pages several extended quotations from our report.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1904.

5th Annual. Perth. April 22.

We have here good portraits of the retiring and incoming grand masters, the Hon. John Winthrop Hackett, and the Lord Bishop of Perth.

We have the records of four quarterly communications, all held at Perth, viz.: July 24 and October 23, 1903, and January 22 and April 22, 1904.

Trouble continues with the Grand Lodge of Scotland which still insists that the doctrine that the consent of a majority of all the lodges under each constitution, instead of a majority of the combined lodges of all the constitutions, is necessary to the formation of a lawful grand lodge, is a matter of universal recognition. So far as we can recall this doctrine never had any standing anywhere, and has none now outside of Scotland.

At the quarterly communication, corresponding to the annual of those grand lodges who hold but one during the year, Grand Master Hackett indulged in a retrospective view; he says:

It is at this point, brethren, that I desire to take a retrospect of the work that has been done during the last four years—that is, during the year of my pro-grand mastership (while Sir Gerard Smith was absent from the state) and the three years that I have had the responsibility as well as the honour of being grand master of this constitution. When the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was inaugurated in February, 1900, thirty-three private lodges acknowledged allegiance. There are today sixty-nine lodges owing fealty to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Western Australia, being an increase of thirty-six—more than doubling the original body. The increase is made up by twenty-five new lodges consecrated, and eleven lodges that have since affiliated from the other constitutions. Last year the number of financial members on the books amounted to 2,980, while this year the number is 3,348, showing an increase of 368. No less a number than 411 have been initiated during the twelve months ending 31st December last. Owing to the large number of Freemasons that have made Western Australia their place of residence during the last few years, I have prepared a return of affiliating members, showing the constitutions

they have joined from. During the last four years our ranks have been increased by no less than 734 joining members, as follows:

Grand Lodge of Scotland	340
Grand Lodge of England	175
Grand Lodge of Victoria	80
Grand Lodge of New South Wales	52
Grand Lodge of Ireland	50
Grand Lodge of South Australia	23
Grand Lodge of New Zealand	5
Grand Lodge of Tasmania	4
Grand Lodge of United States of America	4
Grand Lodge of Canada	1
Total	734

The preponderance of brethren affiliating from the Scottish constitution is due in the first place to the members coming over with the lodges that have joined the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, and next, to those brethren who, favouring local self-government, have affiliated individually.

At that communication twenty-three grand representatives were presented to the incoming grand master (who is himself the representative of the Grand Lodge of England), and eleven more sent apologies and greetings. All the Australasian grand lodges were represented.

The Rt. Rev. C. O. L. Riley, D. D., Lord Bishop of Perth, was elected and proclaimed grand master; J. D. Stevenson, Perth, (Freemasons' Hall), remains grand secretary.

The grand secretary announced that he had hoped to have a review of foreign correspondence appended to the volume of this year, but had been unable to find time for the work.

WEST VIRGINA, 1904.

40TH ANNUAL. CLARKSBURG. NOVEMBER 16.

West Virginia presents us with two portraits—Dr. Luther H. Clarke, the incoming grand master, and Alfred Alexander McCoy, district deputy grand lecturer, who is, says the grand secretary, one of the best informed Masons in West Virginia.

Eleven past grand masters and twenty-one grand representatives present, H. R. Howard, the envoy from Illinois, appearing in both lists.

Walter Chandler, senior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, and C. J. Wernock, a member of Fayette Lodge No. 228, of Uniontown, Pa., were received as visitors and invited to seats.

The grand master, GEORGE HATCH, announced the death of C. R. OLDHAM, district deputy grand lecturer, and WILLIAM H. H. FLICK, past grand master. The latter was an able lawyer, and prominent in civil life as well as in Masonry.

One CHARLES HOWARD DULING, who had been rejected by Kanawha Lodge No. 20, subsequently received the degrees in Moriah Lodge No. 38, falsely stating in his petition that he had not theretofore made application to any other lodge. The grand master satisfied himself that he had misrepresented the facts, and then proceeded to cut a wide swath. He says:

I accordingly proclaimed and declared the said Charles Howard Duling to be an irregularly made Mason, who, upon promulgation of this edict, is to be treated as a profane, and with whom all Master Masons in West Virginia are hereby enjoined from holding any masonic intercourse whatever, and that his name shall be stricken from the roll of Moriah Lodge No. 38 as an imposter.

Notwithstanding the irregularity, Brother DULING was a regular Mason because he was made such by a regular lodge lawfully at labor. He deserved to be expelled from the fraternity to which he had gained admission by misrepresentation, but it should have been done by due process of law. If the grand master could constitute himself judge, jury, and executioner and summarily deprive him of his masonic rights, then any innocent brother is liable to be divested of his masonic character should he incur the displeasure of a grand master less scrupulous than we concede Grand Master HATCH to be.

Eight decisions are reported, three of which we copy:

(5) After a petition has been regularly received, and laid over four weeks, an objection to the ballot being had is of no force; it must be disposed of by ballot at that time.

(6) A Master Mason desiring to affiliate with a lodge in West Virginia, may make application to any lodge in this jurisdiction at any time, even though he may not have been a resident of the state for one year, if there be nothing in the by-laws of the lodge forbidding it.

(8) A Master Mason applied to this lodge for a dimit, which was, upon motion, granted; the brother left the lodge room before the business of the lodge was finished, and before the secretary had issued the dimit; the brother did not return to the lodge until after the expiration of six months, at which time he notified the secretary not to issue the dimit, as he would not receive it. Question:—Was he not a non-affiliated Mason? Answer:—He was, by reason of the action of the lodge, the dimit itself being only a certificate of the fact of his dimission.

These were all properly approved.

The grand master reports having restored an expelled Mason to his masonic rights, the brethren of his lodge having unanimously approved his petition, and the grand master feeling confident in his own mind that

had the application come before the grand lodge it would have met with approval.

Here the jurisprudence committee balked, and reported thereon as follows, and after considerable debate they were sustained:

As to William M. Dame, formerly member of Washington Lodge No. 58, we recommend that this grand lodge in the exercise of its exclusive right reserved by Sec. 57 of the "Code of Laws regulating Masonic Trials," do restore him, the said William M. Dame, to good standing in the fraternity as a non-affiliated Mason only.

We have only discovered one other thing that the grand master can't do in West Virginia, and that is to make his approval of lodge by-laws good beyond the recess of the grand lodge. He had been troubled as his predecessors had been, with the bad faith of brethren who cast a blackball on a petition for advancement when the candidate was thoroughly proficient and it was well understood that the ballot was on proficiency alone, and asks for some action that will obviate the difficulty. The simplest and by all means the most desirable way of reaching the difficulty is to return, as Illinois long since did, to the ancient practice of only one ballot for the three degrees.

The committee on correspondence reported two or more requests for recognition from foreign grand lodges whose standing was such that they did not feel disposed to report on them at that session of the grand lodge, and so the matter goes over.

The committee on by-laws were properly sustained in striking the following from the by-laws of a lodge, submitted for approval, for the reason that it sought to abridge the rights of a member of the lodge without due process of masonic law:

Sec. 5. No member shall be eligible to office or to enjoy the right to vote at the annual election of officers who may be in arrears to the lodge; and before an election of officers is gone into, the secretary shall report all such to the lodge, but the lodge may, by a majority vote, dispense with this section in any individual case.

The following resolution was debated at considerable length, and finally adopted:

Resolved, That the question of the expediting of legislation by this grand lodge, looking to making the sale of intoxicating liquors a disqualification for the mysteries of Fremasonry, be referred to a special committee of three to be appointed by the grand master, with instructions to report at the next annual communication of this M. W. grand lodge.

It is devoutly to be hoped that there is enough thoughtful conservatism in the Grand Lodge of West Virginia to prevent its embarking on the mischievous business of tampering with the qualifications of candidates as fixed by the landmarks.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges, continued one under dis-

pensation, and favorably considered petitions for dispensations for two more.

The grand lodge and its visitors were sumptuously entertained at a banquet at the Waldo hotel on the night of the first day of the session. The invitation was for 11:30 p. m.; the hour of breaking up is not given.

Charleston was selected as the next place of meeting.

Luther H. Clarke, of Kyle, was elected grand master; George W. Atkinson, Charleston, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (325 pp.) is as usual from the old, established workshop of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master Atkinson.

Illinois for 1904 comes in for a very fraternal notice. After a careful examination of the proceedings he is led to believe that Masonry in Illinois is in a healthy, prosperous and progressive condition. Referring to the fact that we transferred two of his pages devoted to the subject of finding individual homes for the orphan children of Freemasons instead of massing them together in Masonic Homes, he expressed regret that we did not offer our own opinion on the subject. We, too, regret it since he speaks of it; but we had so often expressed views in entire accord with his own that it did not occur to us that it was necessary. All who have thought enough upon this subject to be deeply interested, including those who contribute most liberally to the support of orphanages, agree that no institutional home can give the orphan the close supervision and sympathy that should be given, and all recognize the evil inevitably attendant upon massing children together; but it is easier to give money than personal service.

WISCONSIN, 1905.

61st Annual. Milwaukee. June 13.

Eighteen past grand masters and the representatives of forty-two grand jurisdictions were present. The envoy of Illinois, Charles C. Rogers, was listed in both capacities.

The address of the octogenarian grand master, David H. Wright, betrays nothing of the sere and yellow leaf, but on the contrary has all the flower and vigor of youth. He announced the death of Past Grand Masters Oliver Libbey and Emmons E. Chapin, the latter of whom will be pleasantly remembered as more than once a visitor to our grand lodge.

Brother Libbey died at the home of his sister in Portland, Maine, and his remains were placed in a receiving vault until spring when they were

to be removed to Gorham, his childhood home, and there laid beside his father and mother. From the grand secretary, Past Grand Master PERRY came a suggestion that the grand master should go to Gorham, there open the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and bury Brother LIBBEY in person. This was finally determined upon, and on the 4th of May, accompanied by a large delegation of brethren from Portland—the Maine grand bodies being in session during that week—he went to Gorham, opened the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and conducted the burial service in person. He received no end of attentions from the Masons of Maine, and no fly was discovered in the ointment until after his return, when the jurisprudence committee reported and the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin adopted the following:

We commend the fraternal spirit that prompted the grand master to visit the state of Maine and perform the burial services for our lamented brother Libbey, but we do not approve his action in attempting to open the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin outside the jurisdiction thereof. The jurisdiction of this grand lodge is the state of Wisconsin, and we are of the opinion that it cannot be opened or do any act outside those limits.

O, we don't know. Doubtless the committee is technically right, but the Grand Lodge of Maine didn't complain of the "invasion;" no titles are jeopardized by the act, and Brother LIBBEY sleeps just as soundly on the Gorham hillside as though everything had been of orthodox regularity.

The grand master submits six decisions, from which we take the following:

2. Can we confer the degrees of Masonry on a person who has lost one eye?

Answer: No. A candidate for Masonry must be sound and unmutilated.

2nd. If we have not the right to confer the degrees, should the ballot be spread at all?

Answer: No. The ballot of a lodge upon a petition over which it has no jurisdiction is void.

3. A petition was received, candidate balloted for and rejected. It afterwards developed that the candidate had resided in the state only one and one-half years.

Did the lodge acquire jurisdiction over the applicant as rejected material?

Answer: The ballot was illegal, consequently void, and the lodge did not acquire jurisdiction over the candidate as rejected material.

5. Is card playing in the lodge room for five cents a corner, or for the amusement of the game, permissible?

Answer: No. Card playing for five cents a corner is gambling, and gambling is a masonic offence. No Mason should gamble either in the lodge room or out of it.

6. Section 2 of Art. 7 of the by-laws reads as follows: "Each member of the lodge shall pay $3.00 as dues, payable annually in advance, dues to commence with first of month following admission as Master Mason." If Brother A. B. has paid his dues for the year 1905 and should apply for a dimit, and the same should be granted, would he be entitled to a rebate for dues paid for the unexpired term? Or suppose he had not paid his dues for 1905, until March 31 and should then tender the lodge seventy-five cents, and ask for a dimit, under the regulations of the grand lodge, would the lodge have any right to withhold the dimit until the balance of the year's dues were paid, upon the ground that until then, he would not be clear of the books? Could the lodge legally refuse to grant the dimit in the case cited, when the brother tendered the lodge money sufficient to pay that portion of his yearly dues which had actually accrued up to the time of his application?

To your first question, I answer, Yes, he would be entitled to a rebate for the unexpired term.

Second answer. No. The lodge could not legally require him to pay dues when he was not a member. Should he present his dimit to another lodge he would be paying dues in two lodges at the same time, but would hold membership in only one.

We did not remember, nor did we suppose that they had it down to so fine a point in Wisconsin as No. 2 indicates. We have seen some very fine samples of the "perfect youth" from that jurisdiction but we didn't suppose they were all that way. We don't think there is any basis whatever in the landmark for the decision. No. 3 is well founded. No. 5 is interesting, as apart from its correctness it throws an instructive light upon the conservative habit of the Badger when at recreation. No. 6 is right because it is equitable, and we think that somewhere in this report we have spoken approvingly of a decision that a by-law making dues accrue in advance is unlawful.

The grand master of Minnesota wrote to Grand Master WRIGHT of a contemplated visit of several members of his lodge and himself to a neighboring lodge in Wisconsin, when the latter would work in the third degree, and that it had been intimated to him that he would be requested to confer the degree, and asking, "Have you any objection to my doing the work if invited by the master to do so?" Grand Master WRIGHT says:

I replied to the grand master that he has my permission to confer degrees in Wisconsin whenever masters of lodges invited him to do so. There seems to be some tacit understanding that a grand master from one jurisdiction may not go into the jurisdiction of another grand master and confer degrees, on account of the difference in the rituals. I can find no law for such a state of things, and wish the committee on masonic jurisprudence would make a ruling for Wisconsin.

The sufficient and sensible ruling was made in the report of the committee on jurisprudence as follows:

That the action of the grand master in consenting that the grand master of Minnesota might do work in this jurisdiction at request of the worshipful master of the lodge, be approved.

Early in the session the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the most worshipful grand master to devise a way of securing the names of the representatives to this grand lodge, that shall obviate the necessity of calling the roll, as by the present custom.

The special committee reported the following rough draft of a plan, and were continued to perfect it:

We recommend that the brethren attending the grand lodge be required to register with the grand secretary, and the grand secretary to give them a card containing the hour of each session to be punched by the grand tiler when presented at door of the grand lodge.

We recommend further that the card be so arranged as to show the hour of entering, also the hour of leaving the grand lodge, provided he retires before the close of any session, unless excused by the grand master.

We recommend further that a committee be appointed to perfect this plan and put it in operation at the next annual communication of the grand lodge.

This inevitably recalls the couplet that was on everybody's lips a generation ago:—

"Punch brothers, punch with care,
Punch in the presence of the passenjaire."

We do not know whether Wisconsin has the card system which has been in use for the last thirty-three years in Illinois, whereby each member of the grand lodge has in his possession so much of the reports of the committees on credentials and mileage and per diem as refers to him, and which renders unnecessary the reading of these reports in extenso, thus saving much valuable time. If not, Grand Secretary DILL will take pleasure in giving them the details of the system. Perhaps the purposes had in view by the Wisconsin committee as well as the purposes served with us, might all be combined in one card.

The following wise and truly masonic deliverance by the jurisprudence committee on the saloon question, was adopted:

In regard to the question whether or not it is unmasonic conduct for a Mason to open or conduct a saloon, the action of this grand lodge in 1892, in approving the decision of the grand master on that question, was what we consider a correct position on that question. It was as follows:

"1. That the laws and edicts of this grand lodge do not prohibit the opening or conducting of a saloon by a member in good standing.

"2. That they confer no authority upon a lodge to suspend or expel a member for the act of engaging in the business of conducting a saloon or of selling liquor.

"3. That a member may conduct a saloon and remain a member of a lodge.

"But the duty devolves upon every Mason, no matter what his occupation, to preserve the reputation of the fraternity unsullied.

"When the conduct of one individual member tends to bring Masonry into disrepute or to injure the order, such conduct is unmasonic and should not be allowed to remain unnoticed. But this grand lodge cannot by a general rule that will be equitable in all cases, circumscribe within definite bounds the conduct and practice of all members, it must be left primarily with the subordinate lodges to determine in the light of the surrounding circumstances whether any brother by his conduct is, or is not bringing reproach to our institution."

Eloquent and appreciative memorials of Oliver Libbey and Emmons E. Chapin were presented by L. C. Harvey and Past Grand Master Charles C. Rogers. Very fine vignette portraits of the deceased grand masters face their memorial pages.

Two new lodges were chartered.

It has been the custom in the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin to present the retiring grand master with a past grand master's jewel one year after leaving the chair. This custom was departed from at the communication under review. On account of Brother Wright's great age the presentation followed immediately upon the installation of his successor. The presentation was made by Past Junior Grand Warden Franklin P. Ainsworth in a singularly appropriate and well considered speech.

Jesse C. Bradley was elected grand master; William W. Perry, re-elected grand secretary, both of Milwaukee.

The report on correspondence (180 pp.) by Past Grand Master Aldro Jenks has not been exceeded in ability and interest by any report coming under our observation. His review of Illinois is of the proceedings of 1904.

Quoting Grand Master Wright's statement that nothing is more dangerous to the public welfare, or more demoralizing than the tacit license given by public officials to conduct gambling enterprises when carried on by people of good standing in the community, he says:

These enterprises remind one of the announcement made by the Scotch parson, who said to his congregation one Sabbath morning: "Weel, friends, the kirk is urgently in need of siler, and, as we have failed to get money honestly, the trustees have decided to see what a bazaar can do for us."

We are glad to see the public conscience becoming aroused upon this subject. Communities have become so accustomed to seeing lotteries carried on by churches and charitable institutions that the public conscience has become seared. No matter how it be trenched about by evidences of respectibility vice is vice and the iniquity of gambling should not be considered a mere venial offence. Young men receive their first instructions in gambling in the numerous slot machines that are seductively placed in their pathway frequently by members of some church, tempting them to venture their nickels upon the hazard of the turn of a wheel. When the church and the lodge, through lotteries, and gift-enterprises, foster this spirit, they ought not to wonder if these same young men at a later period ruin themselves and their employers at a game of cards or over the outcome of a horse race. It is time that Masonry at least went out of partnership with such enterprises.

Of the new departure of our grand lodge along the lines of benevolence, he says:

The Illinois Masonic Home at Sullivan has been completed, and is now ready for occupancy, and our Illinois brethren will now have an opportunity to ascertain by practical experiences, the relative efficiency of this method of administering their charities compared with former methods. That this system of administering charity is not perfect is apparent from the fact that its doors are not open to any Mason except he is in good standing in some masonic lodge in the state of Illinois, and has maintained such standing for at least one year prior to the date of his application for admission. It admits neither wife, widow or child of a Mason to receive assistance from such source without the husband or father has been so affiliated and in good standing. It seems to us that this excludes those who would be most apt to need the assistance given by such an institution. It will seldom happen that any worthy applicant will apply for admission until he is in sore need. Prior to this all kinds of expedients will be adopted to "make both ends meet" and among these expedients it will not infrequently happen that lodge dues will remai unpaid. The brother loses his good standing in the lodge, suffers himself to be excluded rather than make his financial condition known. When at last he is unable to stem the tide of old age and misfortune and seeks admission to the Masonic Home his petition may be denied because he was not in good standing in his lodge. Of course it will be said that lodges are not prevented from bestowing their charities in the old time methods; but where an institution of this kind exists, and the lodge is being taxed to support it, human nature is such that it will tend to reduce their charities to a minimum.

Our new regulation forbidding the naming of a lodge after any living person, has, he says, long been in force in Wisconsin. He quotes from our special report our statement of the well settled rules governing the formation of grand lodges, and reproduces the declaratory resolution, along the same lines, adopted by our grand lodge, and gives it hearty concurrence as follows:

The Grand Lodge of Scotland has been an offender in this behalf, prohibiting lodges constituted by it in Western Australia, as well as in New Zealand, and also the members thereof, from discussing in any manner, or considering even, the propriety of forming a grand lodge. We believe the above declaration made by the Grand Lodge of Illinois to be absolutely unassailable, and its adoption the most important masonic event of the year. It enunciates a principle that should be acted upon by all masonic grand lodges.

He thus refers to the visit of himself and Past Grand Masters PERRY and ROGERS to our grand lodge:

For many years we have desired to make a more intimate acquaintance with the brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and the hearty welcome that was accorded us will not soon be forgotten. We hope that on some future occasion we may be able to return the hospitality extended to us. In one of Bobbie Burns' poems (we forget which) he says:

"There's a chiel amang ye takin' notes,
And faith he"l prent it."

We were not aware that this custom prevailed in the Grand Lodge of Illinois until we discovered our rambling, extemporaneous remarks reproduced *verbatim*. We therefore sound a note of warning to our brethren in order that they may carefully write out their extemporaneous remarks and commit them to memory before visiting the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Very frequently they will "sound better" in print for having done so.

In quoting our remark that their jurisprudence committee shaved the hypercritical pretty closely his printer makes us say "hypocritical." We will not stand for that.

In answer to an inquiry, he says:

For Brother Robbins' information we will say that an edict of the grand lodge is a resolution or an order passed by the grand lodge or an adjudication by the grand lodge of a question of masonic jurisprudence. It is as binding in its effect and as continuous in its duration as the constitution of the grand lodge, differing from it only in the greater ease with which it can be changed.

The following excellent exposition of the subject of which it treats, we find under California:

Under Illinois, Brother Davies wishes to know why a brother should not be permitted to vouch for a person as a Mason whom he knows to be such, only by having met him in the chapter, council or commandery. It is universally held that no brother can vouch for another merely from the fact that he has examined him privately outside of the lodge. This rule is necessary that the master may have some control over examinations and know that they have been conducted by those competent to make them. Outside of the fact that Blue Lodge Masons as such know nothing of the requirements of chapter, council or commandery, there is this very sufficient reason that the master of a lodge has no means of knowing how prudent or efficient a committee may have been who conducted an examination for admission to one of these bodies. Such committee may have been well posted in the requirements and rules of the particular body the person desires to visit, and finding him proficient in such work may have assumed that he could not have taken the degrees in the body which he purposes to visit without being a Master Mason and so have neglected to make any examination whatever in the first three degrees.

Under Colorado he contributes a new idea to the discussion of the recognizability of certain bodies unwarrantably claiming authority in symbolic Masonry. Being a distinct addition to the discussion we feel bound to make a place for it in our pages:

There is a principle acted upon by political government that might be made applicable to the intercourse of grand lodges with one another. This principle leads one nation to recognize as legitimate any power whenever a *de facto* government exists, provided that such government is in quiet, peaceful undisputed possession of its territory, and is fulfilling the objects of government by protecting the lives, persons and property of its citizens and others within its borders. It does not stop to inquire whether such government exists by lawful succession or whether it derives its powers from usurpation or rebellion. If grand lodges of Scottish Rite parentage are to be recognized at all it must be by the application of some such principle. We have not yet reached the conclusion that they can be, although

these reasons appeal to us more powerfully than any that have been heretofore advanced. Before the legitimate grand lodges can apply these principles certain claims made (outside of the United States) by Scottish Rite bodies must be abandoned. Such symbolic grand lodges as owe their origin to the action of grand councils must sever all allegiance to the grand council and become sovereign and supreme. They must not tolerate or recognize the principle that a Mason of the higher grades of Scottish Rite Masonry has any pre-eminence or authority as such over a Master Mason' or that grand councils have any right in the further chartering of symbolic lodges or conferring the first three degrees in Masonry. It must abandon the thought that the lodges are not competent to try and inflict punishment on any of its members, even though they may be of the thirty-third degree, or that grand councils have any control over the finances of subordinate lodges.

We have other passages marked for quotation, but must forbear.

WYOMING, 1904.

30TH ANNUAL. EVANSTON. AUGUST 17.

Wyoming presents us with a portrait of the incoming grand master, FRANK A. LUCKFIELD.

Five past grand masters were present. A distinguished and cordially welcomed visitor was CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, immemorial grand secretary of Utah, whose presence fully warranted Grand Secretary KUYKENDALL in saying in the journal:

It was a red letter day in the official life of the grand secretary of the latter, the memory of which will last until he shall be called hence. Pleasant recollections of the visit of our right worshipful brother, and also of Bro. Daniel Dunn, past master of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 2, Salt Lake City, who accompanied him, will be long entertained by all the members of the grand lodge.

The grand master, T. S. TALIAFERRO, Jr., announced the death of sixteen brethren, none of whom appear to have been members of the grand lodge.

He reproduces a communication from the Grand Orient and Supreme Council of Brazil, asking for an exchange of representatives, and gives his reply thereto, in which he explains that Wyoming does not maintain the grand representative system, and further says:

May I also advise you that there is a difference between the organization of the Grande Oriente of Brazil and the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, which will prevent, for the present at least, masonic recognition of your grand body by the Grand Lodge of Wyoming.

All of the American and English Grand Lodges claim and have exclusive and entire jurisdiction of the first three degrees, and these grand bodies are absolutely independent of and separate from the so-called grand orient or higher masonic bodies. This being the case, at present, the Grand Lodge of Wyoming declines to recognize or establish fraternal relations with any bodies of Master Masons under the control of any Grande Oriente, claiming jurisdiction over the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellowcraft and Master Mason.

He further informed the Brazilian grand commander that Wyoming left such recognition, intercourse and exchange of representatives to the supreme councils of the southern and northern jurisdictions of the United States.

He reports having "instituted," by proxy, the lodges to which charters were granted at the last annual communication, which leads us to wonder if they habitually speak of the lodges there as duly instituted bodies.

Three decisions were considered of sufficient importance to report. The first discloses the fact that their law relative to objection is the same as in Illinois. Summary, unexplained objection will prevent the initiation of an elected candidate; if already initiated, and objection to advancement is made the candidate is entitled to be heard in his own defence under the rules governing other masonic trials, and if he is acquitted he is entitled to be advanced.

The second, on the subject of waiver of jurisdiction is also in entire accord with Illinois law; and a by-question in the same series of inquiries, is answered thus:

Third—A written objection lodged with the worshipful master has no legal effect whatever until a petitioner has been elected; and the master should, on receipt of such communication, return it to the brother, with the information that such procedure is only applicable after the election of a candidate and before initiation.

This is not only in accord with our own views but with the declaration of our grand lodge that an objection filed before the ballot is of no force and inoperative.

During the absence of the grand master, the deputy grand master in answer to a direct question replied that a lodge could not waive jurisdiction in favor of a lodge in another state without the consent of the grand master.

We can find nothing in the constitution or by-laws of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming to warrant this answer by the deputy grand master, but it was approved by the committee on jurisprudence. It certainly does not rest on general usage.

The committee on appeals and grievances reported that their positions were a sinecure which speaks well either for the law-abiding character or the submissiveness of Wyoming Masons.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges, one of them bearing—after its *habitat*—the euphonious name of Chugwater; reiterated through its jurisprudence committee, reporting on a petition for restoration, that a masonic lodge is not a debt-collecting agency; was entertained at a banquet by the local craft and their ladies, and selected Laramie for its next place of meeting.

FRANK A. LUCKFIELD, of Rawlins, was elected grand master; WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL, Saratoga, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (87 pp.) is from the customary courteous but virile pen of Grand Secretary KUYKENDALL. His review of Illinois proceedings is for the year 1903. We quote:

A lodge elected and initiated a candidate who had been rejected by another Illinois lodge. He was found not guilty of complicity, and his status determined as that of an Entered Apprentice. It was ordered that a waiver of jurisdiction must be obtained from rejecting lodge before advancement. We call attention to this, for it is evident Illinois and Wyoming law agree upon question of rejected material. We concur in action outlined above.

Owing to the Pinneyites having set up lodges in Chicago, regular lodges are required to insist upon documentary evidence in the case of visitors in addition to "strict trial and due examination." Oregon, Wyoming and a few other jurisdictions some time ago required such evidence.

The report of the committee on correspondence, relating to recognition of foreign grand lodges, made in 1901, came up for consideration. The report being adverse to recognition, a motion was made to except the Grand Lodges of Egypt, Sweden, Three Globes, Denmark and Norway from said report. Motion lost and report adopted. Nine-tenths of the Masons of the world are confined to English speaking people, and nine-tenths of that is confined to our continent. Our Masonry has very little in common with that on the continent of Europe, which has either degenerated into political machines or cannot claim independence on account of governmental control. Some, if not all, of them recognize the Grand Orient of France. Hamburg claims the right to invade other jurisdictions. Denmark has broken down the universality of Masonry, and Norway and Sweden only exist at the pleasure of the King, and so it is all through the list. The less we have to do with all such, the better, for they continue to drift further away from the teaching and principles of the institution, instead of getting back to first principles, as we understand and practice them in this country.

He refers in complimentary terms to our report, and referring to our criticism of the Alabama decision that a lodge could not refuse to receive a petition for the degrees, says:

A few years ago our position regarding the reception of a petition for initiation was called in question. We agree perfectly on that question. Under Alabama, he says: "Uniform usage antedating all our codes shows that reference has always been held to be contingent upon the prior acquisition by the lodge, by affirmative action, of the wherewithal to refer;" and adds: "Either the master asks, when a petition is read: 'What will

you do with the petition?' and awaits a motion for reception and reference, or says: 'If no objection is made the petition will be received and referred,' meaning, of course, that if objection *is* made the question will be submitted to a vote of the lodge."

Regarding reference of petition, Wyoming law is the same as that of Illinois and Alabama, and the reception of the petition by the lodge is in accord with such "uniform usage" and according to above formula. When so received, it becomes the property of the lodge, is referred and cannot be withdrawn except for good cause and by unanimous consent of the lodge.

Still referring to our report, he says:

Wyoming received favorable notice generally. As expected, however, he stands by his guns on the question of legislation regarding the so-called "higher rites," and deprecates the adoption of the resolutions on that subject introduced by Brother Chatterton. He has always held that our grand lodges have no business to legislate in any manner concerning said rites, and holds it to be bad policy to do so. Whilst recognizing some of the points in his arguments as well taken, we have to differ upon the question of policy, for the adoption of said resolutions accomplished the purpose for which they were intended.

We beg to suggest that it may be a little early to determine whether the resolutions referred to (the Massachusetts departure) may not accomplish much more than the purpose for which they were intended.

Massachusetts and Ohio viewed the first results of sowing the wind with a good deal of complacency and self appreciation; they are now reaping the whirlwind in a growing crop of clandestine lodges and grand lodges. The evil and the pity of it is that the innocent must suffer with the guilty, and that for their acts the whole country must be deluged with the plague of clandestinism. If our brother's jurisdiction escapes, he may doubtless attribute it to its sparsely settled condition.

STATISTICS

From the report of Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, of the Grand Lodge of New York, submitted May 2, 1905.

GRAND LODGE	No. Subordinates.	Membership.	Raised	Affiliated.	Restored.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended N. P. of Dues.	Suspended and Expelled.	Net Gain.	Net Loss.
Alabama	424	15,393	1,375	639	310	287	841	389	37	770	..
Arizona	19	1,123	102	46	5	18	52	16	1	100	..
Arkansas*	462	12,416	881	405	298	423	550	474	25	112	..
California	291	29,468	2,665	722	151	490	513	238	7	2,390	..
Colorado	107	10,559	669	263	46	144	227	97	6	493	..
Connecticut	110	19,047	982	85	48	361	86	72	2	533	..
Delaware	22	2,602	159	10	1	44	23	6		98	..
D. of Col.	26	7,064	496	90	56	124	77	87	1	353	..
Florida	149	5,432	577	305	89	105	248	86	11	527	..
Georgia	471	24,120	1,764							1,279	..
Idaho	37	1,954	183	113	11	25	43	25	2	212	..
Illinois	732	70,921	5,662	1,331	416	1,083	1,355	722	18	4,254	..
Indiana	524	40,199	3,688	867	253	603	845	301	41	2,871	..
Indian Te'r'y	152	5,669	571	437	62	88	424	140	9	660	.
Iowa	507	34,595	2,428	816	272	465	1,161	520	16	1,362	..
Kansas	369	24,742	1,735	629	222	343	918	233	10	1,175	..
Kentucky	486	25,416	2,502	680	485	391	778	693	21	1,869	..
Louisiana	159	7,898	978	194	67	122	252	89	2	934	..
Maine	200	24,611	1,309	127	83	171	194	194	6	671	..
Maryland	106	10,293	781	77	27	184	79	46	4	567	..
Mas'chusetts.	236	45,370	2,809	495		747	353	417	2	1,755	..
Michigan	393	49,724	3,239	744	154	690	801	292	10	2,344	..
Minnesota	242	19,474	1,298	534	85	259	550	161	8	936	..
Mississippi	300	11,457	694	389	126	152	442	112	12	491	..
Missouri	569	39,080	2,824	1,042	334	700	1,104	628	64	1,704	.
Montana*	49	3,780	308	102	37	26	92	84	2	227	.
Nebraska	236	14,190	932	392	153	159	556	189	10	581	..
Nevada	21	985	54	28	4	17	24	2	2	41	..
N.Hampshire	79	9,572	297	56	15	207	72	97	1		12
New Jersey	174	22,102	2,146	279	115	336	233	218	4	1,751	..
New Mexico	24	1,431	136	84	5	24	51	21		174	..
New York	763	126,177	10,665	1,168	1,216	1,927	1,159	1,942	29	7,992	..
N. Carolina	323	13,361	1,149	324	164	192	380	230	75	760	..
N. Dakota	72	4,847	468	110	15	31	183	36		449	..
Ohio	503	58,243	4,511	773	751	870	848	1,103	36	3,178	..
Oklahoma	111	5,219	752	466	16	44	290	45	3	1,071	..
Oregon	105	6,953	541	298	44	112	153	70	11	548	..
Penns'lvania.	440	64,997	1,612	559		1,046	348	506		5,171	..
Rhode Island	37	6,091	370	364	7	108	16	34		208	..
S. Carolina	197	7,251	731	75		116	248	117		325	..
South Dakota	103	5,710	319	193	29	51	204	20		266	..
Tennessee	425	18,555	1,376	476	215	387	630	271	55	724	..
Texas	686	36,436	2,697	1,400	292	528	1,766	385	60	1,650	..
Utah	11	1,151	85	52	10	20	45	13	2	68	..
Vermont	103	11 288	607	101	26	204	164	53	5	305	..
Virginia	279	15,001	907	396	197	255	442	159	9	635	..
Washington	129	7,961	802	422	96	91	271	159	5	901	..
W. Virginia	128	9,399	855	200	70	99	218	85	16	689	..
Wisconsin	253	20,571	1,373	347	95	315	485	156	10	858	..
Wyoming	23	1,649	184	47	7	17	71	17	1	161	..
	12,537	1,011,547	77,248	19,692	7,176	15,521	20,865	12,053	651	55,193	12
B. Columbia	36	2,624	237	84	11	24	97	39		172	..
Canada	383	32,708	2,552	476	216	393	633	469	5	1,744	..
Manitoba	83	4,274	454	210	22	40	132	48	3	463	..
N. Brunsw'k*	36	2,064	152	14	14	36	47	23		74	..
Nova Scotia	65	4,171	336	76	36	47	89	40		289	.
P. Edward Is.	14	604	39	16		14	25	18			2
Quebec	57	4,433	368	72	40	48	120	70		242	..
	674	50,878	4,138	984	339	602	1,143	707	8	2,984	2
Total	13.041	1.062.425	81.386	20.640	7 515	16,123	22,008	12,760	659	58,177	14

*Last year's report.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON.

	1902	1903	1904	1905
Grand Lodges	57	57	57	57
Subordinate Lodges	12,516	12,704	12,837	13,041
Raised	57,798	62,799	74,477	81,386
Affiliated	16,457	17,452	21,527	20,640
Restored	7,218	6,933	7,801	7,515
Died	14,400	14,082	15,282	16,123
Dimitted	19,668	19,284	20,433	20,008
Suspended for non-payment of dues	14,293	13,387	13,104	12,760
Suspended and expelled	542	523	602	659
Membership	901,968	944,188	989,176	1,062,425

Based upon the tables we find, in the Grand Lodges of the United States, the following percentages:

	1902	1903	1904	1905
Accessions by new work	6.62	6.94	7.83	8.10
Additions by affiliation and restoration	2 73	2.70	3.11	2.82
Losses by death	1.67	1.58	1.64	1.63
Losses for non-payment of dues	1.62	1.47	1.35	1.27
Losses by dimission	2.24	2.11	2.15	2.19
Net gain of the year	3.68	4.36	5.26	5.80

In numerical standing the most prominent rank in the following order:

New York	126,177
Illinois	70,921
Pennsylvania	64,997
Ohio	58,243
Michigan	49,724
Massachusetts	45,370
Indiana	40,199
Missouri	39,080
Texas	36,436
Iowa	34,595
California	29,468
Kentucky	25,416
Kansas	24,742
Maine	24,611
Georgia	24,120

The average of membership to each Lodge is greatest in the following:

District of Columbia	272
Massachusetts	192
Connecticut	173
Rhode Island	165
New York	165
Pennsylvania	147
New Jersey	127
Michigan	126
Maine	123
New Hampshire	121
Delaware	119
Ohio	116
Vermont	109
Utah	105
California	101

The jurisdictions having Lodges of the largest membership are in the following order:

Grand Lodge	Subordinate Lodge. Name	No.	Location	Membership.
New York	Genesee Falls	507	Rochester	1,111
Minnesota	Minneapolis	19	Minneapolis	964
Illinois	Garden City	141	Chicago	957
Michigan	Palestine	357	Detroit	855
Kentucky	Preston	281	Louisville	816
Connecticut	Hiram	1	New Haven	765
California	Mission	169	San Francisco	731
District of Columbia	La Fayette	19	Washington, D. C.	706
Ohio	Magnolia	20	Columbus	681
Massachusetts	Roswell Lee		Springfield	630
Missouri	Temple	299	Kansas City	627
Colorado	Denver	5	Denver	621
Pennsylvania	Dallas	508	Pittsburgh	573
Rhode Island	What Cheer	21	Providence	556

APPENDIX

PART II.

LODGE DIRECTORY

TABULATED STATEMENTS

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Showing alphabetical list of Lodges and Postoffice, name of Worshipful Master and Secretary, and time of Stated Meeting.

*And every two weeks thereafter..

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	Charles E. Slagle	George A. Hickman	First and third Tuesdays of each month
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Chas. J. Addems	Frank F. Butzow	First and third Mondays of each month
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	A. E. Billings	J. F. Kyler	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
67	Acacia	LaSalle	John Myles Gould	Chas. Hasselman	First and Third Wednesdays of each month
277	Accordia	Chicago	Fred Lippert	William Gross	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
529	Adams	Plainville	Perry Journey	J. J. Swarthout	Saturday on or before each full moon
749	Akin	Thompsonville	R. E. Parker	A. D. Plasters	Saturday on or before each full moon
566	Albany	Albany	Harry D. Booth	Chester S. Slocum	Friday on or before each full moon
252	Aledo	Aledo	C. L. Gregory	W. A. Lorimer	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Fred H. Blayney	C. W. Postlewait	Friday on or before each full moon
752	Allendale	Allendale	J. W. Smith	C. E. Courter	*Monday on or before each full moon
497	Alma	Steeleville	Frank Harris	R. J. Wheatly	Saturday on or before each full moon
155	Alpha	Galesburg	Moses S. Walton	H. A. Manning	First and third Fridays of each month
748	Alta	Alta	Jay Frye	Wm. C. Chambers	Thursday on or before full moon
533	Altamont	Altamont	Fred Naumer	D. F. Piper	Second Saturday of each month
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	C. B. Holcomb	J. Arthur Gates	Wednesday before full moon
330	Altona	Altona	L. K. Byers	C. W. Main	First and third Mondays of each month
142	Ames	Sheffield	Herman E. Abbott	John D. McCune	First and third Tuesdays of each month
472	Amity	West Chicago	Chas. E. Norris	Albert H. Hills	First and third Fridays of each month
261	Amon	DeWitt	E. M. McPherson	Eugene Groves	Tuesday on or after full moon
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Charles Burgoyne	Charles A. Hayes	Tuesday on or before full moon
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	T. M. Mitchell	G. W. Willard	Saturday on or before full moon
520	Anna	Anna	L. E. Wheeler	J. F. Williford	Tuesday on or before full moon
433	Annawan	Atkinson	Edwin Everett Jr	Theo. Milar	Friday on or before full moon
127	Antioch	Millburn	Henry Patch	James Jamieson	*Thursday on or before full moon
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Fritz Bahr	A. G. McPherson	First and third Mondays of each month
642	Apollo	Chicago	Andrew Adams	Standish Acres	First and third Mondays of each month
859	Apple River	Apple River	John W. Oliver	J. Stewart Lamont	First and third Saturdays of each month
717	Arcana	Chicago	Varian J. Fuller	John Strening	First and third Tuesdays of each month
366	Arcola	Arcola	O. H. Woodworth	C. I. Kagey	Tuesday on or before full moon
871	Argenta	Argenta	Joseph W. Ripple	Frank R. Querrey	First Tuesday of each month
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	Floyd O. Lorton	Albert P. Lorton	Friday on or before each full moon
378	Aroma	Waldron	George L. Hoke	Ben W. Dedrick	Wednesday on or before full moon
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	A. G. Barnes	H. M. Scott	First and third Thursdays of each month
825	Arthur	Arthur	C. F. Jenne	C. D. Robinson	Monday on or before each full moon
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Smyth Crooks	G. H. Morgan	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month

390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Lincoln Moore	J. B. Lane	Saturday on or before full moon
531	Ashton	Ashton	L. T. Moore	John M. Trostle	Wednesday on or after full moon
100	Astoria	Astoria	J. D. Atkinson	B. C. Toler	Tuesday on or before full moon
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	Emory I. Whitehead	Hunter Muir	First and third Wednesdays of each month
165	Atlanta	Atlanta	A. W. Chenoweth	C. C. Sater	First and third Mondays of each month
651	Atwood	Atwood	W. P. Lambdin	G. Heinzelmann	Saturday on or before full moon
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	George G. Fisher	Peter H. Peck	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
254	Aurora	Aurora	Warren Jones	John T. Nicol	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
850	Austin	Chicago	John M. Simpson	Robert B. Wilson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Claude B Warner	F. M. Nance	First and third Mondays of each month
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	F. L. Babcock	A. W. Day	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	T. W. Everitt	H. A. Maxwell	First Friday of each month
34	Barry	Barry	Rufus H. Main	John K. Crawford	Monday after full moon each month
618	Basco	Basco	James B. Elder	William H. Damron	Monday on or before full moon
404	Batavia	Batavia	J. Seth Anderson	Wm. E. Webster	First and third Tuesdays of each month
771	Bay City	Hamletsburg	C. A. Golden	Joseph E. Bell	Saturday on or before full moon
784	Beacon Light	Chicago	Louis A. Steiner	Chester A. Baird	First and third Fridays of each month
665	Beecher City	Beecher City	G. W. Tipsword	Benton Tipsword	Friday on or before full moon
822	Belknap	Belknap	S. H. Rees	James R. Evers	Thursday on or before each full moon
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	W. R. Ross	Isaac A. Hughey	Tuesday on or before full moon
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Henry L. Haywood	Edward J. Munn	First and third Mondays of each month
365	Bement	Bement	Arthur L. Wilkinson		Saturday on or before full moon
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	F. A. Neville	W. T. Hedenberg	First and third Tuesdays of each month
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	Andrew N. Engle	Wm. W. LeGros	Thursday evening of each week
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Robert F. Humble	George E. Fletcher	First and third Tuesdays of each month
64	Benton	Benton	A. M. Brownlee	Henry Hudson	First and third Mondays of each month
839	Berwyn	Berwyn	Frank I. Abbott	Chas. C. Baldwin	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Norman G. Flagg	J. W. McCracken	Saturday on or before full moon
U D	Bethany	Troy A. Scott	Hugh Scott	Thursday on or before each full moon	
359	Blackberry	Elburn	H. W. Warne	C. E. Morrill	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	George W. Rose	Oscar Johnson	Saturday on or before full moon
393	Blair	Chicago	Wm. G. W. Haslam	Marcus H. Buzzell	First, third, and fifth Wednesdays of each month
233	Blandinsville	Blandinsville	B. F. Duncan	F. M. Herzog	First and third Tuesdays of each month
271	Blaney	Chicago	Harry D. Fraser	Albert Jampolis	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	G. W. Erwin	A. H. Wilson	Saturday on or after full moon
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	J. J. McKibbin	W. G. Skinner	*Saturday on or before full moon
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	Nimrod Mace	Delmar D. Darrah	First and third Thursdays of each month
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	N. M. Mesnard	H. A. Flock	Saturday on or before full moon
647	Blueville	Edinburg	C. A. Prater	S. R. Marshall	Thursday on or before full moon
846	Bluffs	Bluffs	F. C. Funk	John E. Korty	First and third Wednesdays of each month
1	Bodley	Quincy	Homer M. Swope	Albert Morehead	First and third Mondays of each month
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Joseph S. Heller	Geo. W. Timmerman	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
U D	Boulevard	Chicago	Oscar D. Olson	H. T. McLean	First, third and fifth Thursday of each month
486	Bowen	Bowen	Charles Crossland	Hurley O. Smith	First and third Fridays of each month
857	Boyd D.	Kirkland	H. I. Bard	W. R. Joslyn	First and third Fridays of each month
514	Bradford	Bradford	Reuben H. Deyo	Cyrus Bocock	Thursday on or before full moon
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Albert H. Wheaton	James W. Patterson	First and third Thursdays of each month
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	John F. Schrader	C. M. Piper	First and third Tuesdays of each month
854	Brighton Park	Chicago	James B. Bain	James Maclaughlan	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	E. T. Telling	Will A. Coolley	*Saturday after full moon
451	Bromwell	Assumption	H. C. Travis	E. C. Watson	Saturday on or before full moon
282	Brooklyn	Compton	A. E. Bennett	U. V. Welton	First and third Tuesdays of each month..
634	Buckley	Buckley	Amer T. McClave	J. D. Riggs	Wednesday on or before full moon
399	Buda	Buda	J. F. Taylor	B. H. Mosher	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	George B. Baker	Ed. R. Welch	Thursday on or before full moon
112	Bureau	Princeton	N. W. Isaacson	E. Strong Phelps	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
683	Burnside	Burnside	M. C. Howd	W. D. Null	Saturday on or before full moon
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	John J. Haefele	J. N. Hopkins	*Saturday on or before full moon
274	Byron	Byron	Albert H. Kosier	Lyman Dexter	Third Thursday of each month
237	Cairo	Cairo	W. F. Gibson	Norton Renfro	Second Monday of each month
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	James Bartleson	Robert J. Caster	Thursday on or before full moon
792	Calhoun	Hardin	James H. DeLong	Wm. U. Mortland	Saturday on or before full moon
716	Calumet	Blue Island	C. D. Dickerman	D. W. Longacre	First and third Tuesdays of each month
440	Camargo	Camargo	Thornton Long	Owen Long	Thursday on or before full moon
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Chester M. Turner	Austin J. Ross	First and third Thursdays of each month
648	Camden	Camden	Fredrick Hester	M. E. Cady	Saturday on or before full moon
575	Capron	Capron	J. N. Conly	J. W. Watterson	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
732	Carman	Carman	A. C. Babcock	G. W. Howell	Saturday on or before full moon
272	Carmi	Carmi	Thomas H. Land	J. Duke Stevenson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	J. M. Widdowson	Clyde Linder	First Monday of each month
442	Casey	Casey	D. C. Sturdevant	S. S. Gerrard	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
23	Cass	Beardstown	Harry F. Smith	Franklin L. Angier	First and third Mondays of each month
285	Catlin	Catlin	John S. Olmstead	Newton Crosby	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
444	Cave in Rock	Cave in Rock	James Millikan	H. H. Frayser	Saturday on or before full moon
124	Cedar	Morris	Carl R. Fuchs	Edward L. Lott	First, third, and fifth Tuesdays of each month.
747	Centennial	Philo	Campbell Steward	Isaac Brewer	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
71	Central	Springfield	John Morgan Tipton	Arthur Huntington	Second Monday of each month
201	Centralia	Centralia	Charles C. Davis	D. B. Robertson	First and third Fridays of each month
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	John R. Creighton	John W. Vent	Friday on or before full moon
867	Chadwick	Chadwick	George O. Hersey	C. C. Miller	First and third Mondays of each month
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	J. L. Metz	A. G. Metz	Saturday on or after full moon
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	William D. Leeper	Albert Amant	First and Second Mondays of each month
262	Channahon	Channahon	John H. Smith	C. R. Hulbert	Tuesday on or before full moon
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	N. A. Norris	I. N. Lentz	Saturday on or after full moon
838	Charity	Seaton	Charles E. Duncan	T. R. Wright	*Wednesday on or before full moon
35	Charleston	Charleston	Fred G. Hudson	T. T. Shoemaker	First and third Tuesdays of each month
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	Paul McWilliams	Thomas F. Blankley	First and third Thursdays of each month
523	Chatham	Chatham	J. M. Hederick	R. M. Foster	Saturday on or before full moon
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Phillip Sampson	D. W. Hitch	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Burt E. Burroughs	Louis G. Spies	Wednesday on or before full moon
468	Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	C. O. Dann	T. W. Nixon	Second and fourth Fridays of each month

292	Chenoa	Chenoa	Milton J. Ohmit	Jas. C. Blackwell	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	C. W. Buck	Raymond F. Lee	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
72	Chester	Chester	Edward D. Meredith	C. E. Kingsbury	First and third Saturdays of each month
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	J J Leach	W. J. Finch Jr.	Monday on or before full moon
437	Chicago	Chicago	S. Milton Eichberg	Nathan Hefter	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
851	Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	M. S Philips	J. M. Street	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
603	Clark	Martinsville	O. M. Mauk	Fred H. Sinclair	Thursday on or before full moon
153	Clay	Ashley	J. H Peeck	Fred B. Thon	First and third Mondays of each month
488	Clay City	Clay City	W. F. Dransfield	W. H. Graham	Saturday on or before full moon
147	Clayton	Clayton	Orion E. Bryant	A. S. McDowell	First and third Mondays of each month
680	Clement	Colona	G. J. Jacobson	Charles E. Knorr	Tuesday on or before full moon
211	Cleveland	Chicago	William D. Watson	John F. Binsse	First and third Thursdays of each month
688	Clifton	Clifton	N. C. Stevens	C. B. Sill	Tuesday on or before full moon
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Henry R. Rule	David L. Bennett	Third Monday of each month
466	Cobden	Cobden	R. E. Gillespie	R. A. Van Buskirk	First and third Thursdays of each month
496	Colchester	Colchester	E Bert Wear	Chas. P. Whitten	First and third Tuesdays of each month
799	Colfax	Colfax	H. W. Corpe	T E. Lincoln	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	W. E. Hadley	W. D. Smith	Tuesday on or before full moon
474	Columbia	Columbia	Henry Rueck	Emil Heer	Friday on or before full moon
819	Columbian	Chicago	Charles B. Goldsmith	Fred M. Glennon	First and third Fridays of each month
227	Columbus	Columbus	W. E. Miller	J. A Lohse	Wednesday on or before full moon
641	Comet	Minier	M. H. Hand	William W. Peine	Second and fourth Monday of each month
UD	Composite	Chicago	Benjamin A. Cottlow	Robert DelArmitage	Monday of each week
783	Constantia	Chicago	Chas. Unverzagt	Rud Wendt	First and third Thursdays of each month
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	H. A Eidson	H. Wiseman	Saturday on or before full moon
543	Cordova	Cordova	W. R. Freek	W. H. Whitesides	Friday on or before full moon
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Chas. F. Preston	A. C. McBride	First and third Fridays of each month
868	Cornell	Cornell	J. P. Guernsey	Harry W. McVay	First and third Fridays of each month
875	Corner Stone	Chicago	Edgar C. Jackson	Wm. John McKeen	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
808	Cornland	Cornland	C. F. Lanham	John Curphy	Saturday after full moon
526	Covenant	Chicago	David Mehaffey	Thomas L. Miller	First and third Fridays of each month
666	Crawford	Eaton	James T. Athey	W. A. Wood	*Saturdays on or before full and new moon
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Ed. McInturff	J. M. Clayton	*Tuesday on or before full moon
320	Creston	Creston	W. C. Kempson	Thos. W. Fowler	First Monday of each month
763	Crete	Crete	Leonard S. Cole	W. C. Trowbridge	Third Saturday of each month
534	Cuba	Cuba	George M. Heller	J. R. Monfried	First and third Mondays of each month
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Jacob M. Landis	John S. Grove	First and third Tuesdays of each month
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	G. M. Cummings	F. W. Burg	Saturday on or before full moon
742	Danvers	Danvers	Andrew Cook	John S. Popple	Thursday on or before full moon
556	Dawson	Dawson	William R. Constant	O. E. Shankland	Saturday on or before full moon
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	Richard F. Hansen	Fred F. Handrup	Wednesday of each week
833	Dean	Ava	John Bennett	Cooper Stout	Saturday on or before full moon
310	Dearborn	Chicago	Alva W Cain	Edgar G. Tennent	First and third Thursdays of each month
144	DeKalb	DeKalb	F. E. Wright	S. D. Arnold	First and third Wednesdays of each month
812	DeLand	DeLand	J. H. Wood	J. B. Rinehart	Tuesday on or before full moon
156	Delavan	Delavan	James D. Taylor,	H. M. Gillmore	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
525	Delia	Elliottstown	F. J. Davis	T. J. Dunn	Saturday on or before full moon
464	Denver	Denver	R. C. Maberry	Henry W. Shoup	Saturday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
287	DeSoto	DeSoto.	Clarence Elston	Jas. A. Helm	Saturday on or before full moon
84	DeWitt	Clinton	Edward B. Mitchell.	Fred C. Hill	Friday on or before full moon
295	Dills.	West Point	T. H. Hauson	Bert Hartman	Thursday on or before full moon
581	Dongola	Dongola	O A. Morris.	J. A. Dillow	First and third Thursdays of each month
255	Donnellson	Donnellson	David T. Lewey	Chas J. Davis	Tuesday on or before each full moon
319	Doric	Moline	George E. Carlson	R. W. Entrikin	First Thursday of each month
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	John Facht	Fred Dathan	First Saturday in each month
190	Dundee	Dundee	George E. Bailey	U. S. Bright	First and third Fridays of each month
321	Dunlap	Morrison	I. H. Parrish	J. F. Happer	First and third Mondays of each month
234	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	Julius W. Hemenway	John Robert Smith	Second Thursday of each month
302	Durand	Durand.	E. A. Hill.	George R. Walker	First and third Thursdays of each month
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	E. S. McIntyre	R. A. Paschal	First and third Thursdays of each month
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Daniel Lawrence	E. S. Berger	Saturday on or after full moon
829	Edgar	Hume.	Geo. W. Hughes	Harry Boon	Tuesday on or before full moon
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Gust Krohn	Samuel Ging	Saturday on or before full moon
164	Edward Dobbins.	Lawrenceville	George W. Lackey	Frank C. Meserve	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	M. Lester Geers	Thos. M. Crossman	First and third Thursdays of each month
149	Effingham	Effingham	Ross J. Newbanks	Joseph B. Jones	First Friday of each month
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Ralph P. Copeland.	James H. Carson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
388	El Dara	El Dara	Albert Troutwine	A. J. Brown	Saturday on or before full moon
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	J. E. Wood	H. W. Wilson	Friday on or before full moon
117	Elgin	Elgin	Wellington M. Reed.	Arthur S. Wheeler.	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	F. Marion Fowler	Edward F. Wall Jr.	First and third Thursdays of each month
246	El Paso	El Paso	J. L. Boner	E. H. Gray	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
715	Elvaston	Elvaston.	Ed. F. Jolidon	Thomas Garvey	Tuesday on or before full moon
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	Charles T. Bates	Geo. M Wyatt	Second Monday of each month
126	Empire	Pekin.	E. G. Mulvey	H. P. Weyhrich	First and third Thursdays of each month
677	Enfield	Enfield	Walter S Warthen	W. R. Miller	First and third Fridays of each month
690	Englewood	Chicago	Arthur E. Kesler	George M. Abbott	Monday of each week
2	Equality	Equality	Joe Gray Bunker	Lucien W. Gordon	Wednesday before full moon
UD	Equity	Chicago	George W. Coss	J. Scott Matthews	Saturday of each week
667	Erie	Erie	W. H. Wait	J. T. Kirkland	Every other Monday of each month
65	Euclid	Naperville	Samuel Mather	Oscar H. Givler	First and third Tuesdays of each month
69	Eureka	Milan.	John C. Johnston	Robert B. Olmsteed.	Friday on or before full moon
524	Evans	Evanston	William J. Bristow	H. D. V. Simmons	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
414	Evening Star	Davis.	William E. Morris	Edw. Degunther	First and third Fridays of each month
170	Evergreen	Freeport	J. H. Bamberger	W. N. Cronkrite	First and third Mondays of each month
705	Ewing	Ewing.	John W. Hill	Wm. D. Patterson	Saturday on or before full moon
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Walter B. Enfer	W. W. Lott	First and third Fridays of each month
424	Exeter	Exeter.	Rufus Funk	Clyde Funk	Thursday on or before full moon
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Henry Sessel	Eldon P. Fleming	First and third Mondays of each month
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	George W. Shultz	Alonzo H. Kidd	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

350	Fairview	Fairview	Edward V. Cotty	John W. Gaddis	Thursday on or before full moon
601	Farina	Farina	Otto Tappe	A. J. Ambuehl	First and third Saturdays of each month
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	W. H. Hutchins	E. A. Williams	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
232	Farmers	Brookport	J. K. West	Henry W. Holifield	Saturday on or before full moon
192	Farmington	Farmington	A. A. Vandervoort	J. E. Aigley	Fourth Friday of each month
89	Fellowship	Marion	J. C. B. Smith	J. W. Keller	First Tuesday of each month
152	Fidelity	Medora	O. P. Erwin	J. R. Garaghty	Wednesday on or before full moon
842	Fides	Chicago	Martin E. Nelson	Ernest W. Stuebing	First and third Thursdays of each month
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	E. F. Brown	Herbert Brown	Saturday on or before full moon
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	David Fleming	A. G. Butler	Monday on or before full moon
831	Findlay	Findlay	William B. Wallace	C. B. Laughlin	Friday on or before full moon
585	Fisher	Grove City	Norton E. Porter	Ples. Venters	Tuesday on or before full moon
204	Flora	Flora	H. F. Pixley	H. C. Michels	First Wednesday of each month
614	Forrest	Forrest	W. H. Opie	B. M. Bullard	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
567	Frankfort	West Frankfort	J. A. Baker	M. C. Adelsberger	Saturday on or before full moon
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	Thomas D. Slocum	S. B. Gillham	Third Saturday of each month
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Frank M. Banker	N. A. Whitney	Wednesday on or before full moon
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Carl S. Reed	R. I. Tatman	Saturday on or before full moon
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	C. Heiligenstein	Andrew Krauss	Saturday on or before full moon
194	Freedom	Freedom	Frederick Wiley	Jed Elbert Keeler	Saturday on or before full moon
872	Free Will	Oakwood	J. Smith Mason	Jesse Leeka	First and third Saturdays of each month
7	Friendship	Dixon	Adolph Eichler	Orville B. Anderson	Thursday on or before full moon
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Christ J. Slaten	J. Tidball	Saturday on or before full moon
189	Fulton City	Fulton	Wilford H. Smith	William A. Penn	Monday on or before full moon
684	Gallatia	Gallatia	R. P. Jones	W. W. Ramsey	Saturday on or before full moon
243	Galva	Galva	John W. Emery	William A. Grove	First and third Tuesdays of each month
141	Garden City	Chicago	Edmond F. Jackson	George H. Vaupell	Tuesday of each week
573	Gardner	Gardner	George S. Keepers	T. S. Green	First and third Mondays of each month
686	Garfield	Chicago	William H. Sleepeck	Joseph A. Painter	First and third Tuesdays of each month
139	Geneva	Geneva	C. A. Kleinbeck	W. A. Schwarz	First and third Tuesdays of each month
288	Genoa	Genoa	George J. Patterson	G. E. Stott	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
222	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	John Weaver	M. L. Whicker	First and third Mondays of each month
182	Germania	Chicago	Fred W. Thomsen	John B. Hartke	First and third Thursdays of each month
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Even Mattinson	P. C. McKay	First and third Mondays of each month
382	Gill	Lynnville	Glen A. Shirtcliff	H. H. Harris	Tuesday on or before full moon
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	F. E. Schmidt	J. F. Crawford	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
809	Gillham	Woburn	Jas. A. Snow	Daniel R. Elam	Thursday on or before full moon
591	Gilman	Gilman	A. C. Wright	Charles Meyer	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
171	Girard	Girard	A. L. Wolfe	R. W. McKnight	Monday on or before full moon
131	Golconda	Golconda	Chas. L. Randolph	Samuel L. Morse	Saturday on or before full moon
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	H. C. Spurgeon	W. L. Kreider	First and third Tuesdays of each month
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Fred A. Pennington	Adna J. Cornell	First and third Wednesdays of each month
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	F. E. Harden	J. M. James	Thursday on or before full moon
744	Goode	Brayfield	George W. Dye	B. A. McBride	Saturday on or before full moon
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	N. P. Nilsson	D. R. Wilkins	Friday on or before full moon
852	Gothic	East St. Louis	H. S. Wakefield	I. H. Todd	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
660	Grand Chain	Grand Chain	J. M. Jones	Andrew Moore	Monday on or before full moon
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	L. E. Simmons	L. A. Pierce	Saturdays of each week
877	Granite City	Granite City	James Whipple Mills	W. J. Lynch	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Hugh A. Shields	T. G. Capps, P. T.	Friday on or before full moon
125	Greenup	Greenup	Edward Peters	Charles Thompson	*Thursday on or before full moon
653	Greenview	Greenview	James O. McKee	R. S. Robinson	Tuesday on or before full moon
245	Greenville	Greenville	E. S. Titus	W. H. McLain	First Wednesday of each month
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Fred H. Farrand	John S. Felmley	Tuesday on or before full moon
824	Grove	Downer's Grove	C. E. Graves	J. H. Griffiths	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
352	Groveland	Morton	B. F. Tucker	Ed. N. Moschel	Monday on or before full moon
778	Gurney	Allen Springs	Thomas Hazel	Green W. Hazel	Saturday on or before full moon at 2 o'clock p. m.
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	E. L. Dalton	Alex Reid	First and third Tuesdays of each month
20	Hancock	Carthage	James T. Jenkins	John F. Scott	Monday before full moon
731	Harbor	Chicago	Frank J. Winzeler	Geo. D. Rosengrant	Wednesday of each week
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	Frederick C. Noyes	James W. Singleton	*Saturday on or before full moon
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	John Mulvain	Charles E. Hardin	Saturday on or before full moon
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Charles P. Ross	Charles L. Hayden	First and third Mondays of each month
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	J. W. Richardson	D. B. McGehee	First and third Tuesdays of each month
309	Harvard	Harvard	A. L. Darling	J. W. Groesbeck	First and third Mondays of each month
88	Havana	Havana	George H. Schwing	H. Z. Borgelt	First Monday of each month
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	W. E. Harris as	Mort Sturts	First and third Saturdays of each month
604	Hebron	Hebron	W. M. Miller	J. W. Smith	First and third Wednesdays of each month
820	Henderson	Kenney	M. B. Glazebrook	J. Aughenbaugh	Saturday on or before full moon
119	Henry	Henry	O. P. Carroll	Frank Johnson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
669	Herder	Chicago	Gustav Schaelz	Magnus Kettner	First and third Mondays of each month
39	Herman	Quincy	Thomas Gray Price	W. Schmiedeskamp	First and third Tuesdays of each month
356	Hermitage	Albion	John H. Strawn	William R. Strawn	First and third Mondays of each month
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	George Graff	L. W. Engelhard	Saturday on or before full moon
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin	D. D. Williams	R. A. Karr	First and third Thursdays of each month
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Andrew McNally	Jacob A. Barkey	Thursday of each week
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	O. J. Hougham	C. M. Draper	First and third Tuesdays in each month
249	Hibbard	Brighton	Irving M. Clark	Thomas A Jones	Second Monday of each month
583	Highland	Highland	Adolph Ruegger	Maurice Marcoot	First Thursday of each month
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	J. H. Bander	A. F. Prince	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	Clement L. Watson	Charles W. Mitchell	Wednesday on or before full moon
508	Home	Chicago	John A. Kleine	Jno. I. D. Westervelt	Friday of each week
199	Homer	Homer	W. B. Whitlock	F. M. Conkey	Tuesday on or before full moon
UD	Hooppole	Hooppole	J. C. Meyer	George Mathis	Second and fourth Tuesday of each month
162	Hope	Sparta	A. N. East	D. P. Barker	Friday on or before full moon
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Joseph Fishel	Wm. H. Tweedle	First and third Thursdays of each month
844	Hopewell	Hope	A. J. Rice	R. J. McAlister	First and third Saturdays of each month
363	Horeb	Elmwood	J. D. Hawks	E. A. Wilson	Tuesday of each week
244	Horicon	Rochelle	James E. Barber	Wilbur B. McHenry	First and third Tuesdays of each month
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	R. A. Nickerson	George H. Ravens.	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
813	Humboldt Park	Chicago	Alfred Fox	John C. Groetzinger	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month

465	Huntsville	Huntsville	W. E. Melvin	Geo. W. Harris	Saturday on or before full moon
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Charles G. Pearce	Fred W. Pearce	Monday on or before full and new moon
698	Hutton	Diona	Z. C. Jones	Clayton McMorris	Saturday on or before full moon
263	Illinois	Peoria	George H. Cleaver	Isaac M. Hornbacker	Fourth Tuesday of each month
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	F. N. Jewett	Fred J. Hussey	First and third Mondays of each month
679	Illinois City	Buffalo Prairie	G. E. Kistler	Edward E. Fox	Saturday before full moon
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	Pierce P. Correll	D. W. Peden	Thursday on or before full moon
327	Industry	Industry	O. V. Beaver	Grant Bridges	Thursday on or before full moon
691	Iola	Iola	M. H. Patrick	E. F. Patrick	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
312	Ionic	Decatur	Albert P. Summers	J. Stebbins King	Second Monday of each month
213	Ipava	Ipava	B. F. Brock	R. W. David	Saturday on or before full moon
455	Irving	Irving	C. B. McKinney	Jos. Platt	Monday on or before full moon
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Abraham L. Ward	William S. Amlin	Wednesday on or before full moon
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Louis Frank	E. L. Kinney	First and third Thursdays of each month
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	J. A. Hindman	W. L. Finn	Friday on or before full moon
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	H. Cornelius	J. S. Brown	Wednesday on or before full moon
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	J. M. Dallas	J. F. Rich	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Chas. E. Miner	L. P. Squier	Monday on or before full moon
90	JerusalemT'mple	Aurora	Corwin Lamonaux	E. Homer Cooley	First and third Tuesdays of each month
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	George A. Miller	John D. Hess	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	Harry C. Puckett	John H. Thornton	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
UD	John B. Sherman	Chicago	Frank Collins	Ernest Withall	Tuesday of each week
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Charles E. Johnson	Frank M. Galbraith	First and third Saturdays of each month
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Andrew J. Lyerly	Ed Lee	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
706	Joppa	Cowden	Jas. W. Jones	J. W. Fritts	First and third Wednesdays of each month
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	E. E. Craw	D. L. Dilling	Saturday on or before full moon
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Warren R. Hickox	Chas. F. Whitmore	First and third Tuesdays of each month
280	Kansas	Kansas	H. C. Mayo	J. E. Hite	*Wednesday on or before full moon
86	Kaskaskia	Evansville	Phil E. Sauer	Wm. M. Schuwerk	First Saturday after first quarter of each moon
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	Stephen H. Lane	W. J. Davey	Saturday on or before full moon
340	Kedron	Mt. Auburn	A. M. Bloxam	Charles Truxell	Wednesday on or before full moon
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Paul L. Hoadley	James A. Godard	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
430	Kendrick	Mound	Chas. C Whitesides	Harvey A. Williams	Saturday on or before full moon
804	Kensington	Chicago	Hiram Vanderbilt	H. A. Wray	Saturday of each week
800	Kenwood	Chicago	Richard A. Miller	Arthur J. Raney	Monday of each week
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Julius Schoekel	J. M. Thrasher	First and third Fridays of each month
639	Keystone	Chicago	Charles Sladeck	Peter E. Stevens	First and third Wednesdays of each month
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Thomas G. Farmer	C. W. Worthington	First and third Thursdays of each month
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Geo. W. Lawrence	F. A. Longnecker	Wednesday on or before full moon
855	King Oscar	Chicago	William R. Price	Nels J. Johnson	First and third Fridays of each month
197	King Solomon's	Kane	Charles T. Keeley	Henry A. W Shirley	Saturday on or before full moon
266	Kingston	Fairweather	L. M. Morrison	Michael A. Davidson	Saturday on or before full moon
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	J. H. Ballance	W. W. Neil	First and third Tuesdays in each month
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	H. A. Lanan	O. W. Vickell	Thursday on or before full moon
61	Lacon	Lacon	J. H Magoon	Hiram T. Wilkes	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
657	La Fayette	Grand Tower	R. S. Coats	Lewis M. Crow	Thursday on or before full moon
770	La Grange	LaGrange	Joseph L. Windsor	Norton L. Rowley	First and third Tuesdays of each month
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	W. O. Butler	L. J. Rhea	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
729	Lake Creek	Johnston City	C. L. Duncan	M. Ozment	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
739	Lakeside	Chicago	Carl A. Anderson	John M. Finley	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

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774	Lake View	Chicago	Charles F. Bruning	Geo. H. Frizzell	First and third Tuesdays of each month
659	Lambert	Quincy	Julius L. Klemme	Frank S. Wood	First and third Thursdays of each month
383	La Moille	La Moille	Frank E. Dayton	R. F. Woods	*Friday on or before full moon
423	Lanark	Lanark	E. M. Tallman	E. D. Leland	First and third Thursdays of each month
106	Lancaster	Glassford	Geo. W. McAvoy	P. M. Samuels	Friday on or before full moon
422	Landmark	Chicago	James W. Dunlap	John Hosbury	Friday of each week
267	La Prairie	Golden	Chas. N. Vertrees	Seneca Selby	First and third Monday of each month
853	Latham	Latham	A. J. Pease	M. M. Vaughn	Saturday on or before full moon
203	Lavely	Williamsville	Isaac Pancake	William H. Riley	Saturday on or after full moon
815	Lawn	Chicago	F. B. Giles	J. R. Hayden	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
415	Lawn Ridge	Speer	Lester W. Lamoree	Morris Perkins	Wednesday on or before full moon
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	J. H. Fulgham	E. P. Baker	Tuesday on or before full moon
146	Lee Center	Lee Center	Henry W. Hillison	B. F. Lane	Friday on or before full moon
558	Leland	Leland	William Julian	J. B. Lyons	First and third Wednesdays of each month
174	Lena	Lena	Orin J. Wilsey	Samuel J. Dodds	Wednesday on or before full moon
788	Lerna	Lerna	Wm. L. Funkhouser	Leonidas Eldridge	First and third Saturdays of each month
221	Leroy	Leroy	Herbert R. Ayton	G. Grant Smith	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
557	Lessing	Chicago	Joseph Stein	Chas. Mattison	First and third Tuesdays in each month
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Samuel P. Prescott	R. B. VanLaw	Wednesday on or before full moon
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Nelse Rasmussen	Conrad W. Belts	Friday on or before full moon
482	Lexington	Lexington	W. H. Welch	R. C. Keller	First and third Thursdays of each month
380	Liberty	Liberty	Clarence Pond	A. H. D. Buttz	Thursday on or before full moon
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	Paul MacCuffin	O. E. Churchill	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
135	Lima	Lima	J. W. Jacobs	W. T. Wallace	Wednesday on or before full moon
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	William G. Nourse	Claude L. Griggs	First and third Fridays of each month
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	W. H. Tinklepaugh	J. H. McManus	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
766	Littleton	Littleton	John W. Lambert	Cyrus Weaber	Saturday on or before full moon
371	Livingston	Dwight	R. S. Ludington	Frank W. Ford	First and third Mondays of each month
450	Loami	Loami	T. N. Van Deren	H. C. Foster	Wednesday on or before full moon
538	Lockport	Lockport	Chas. H. Foster	W. C. Fisher	First and third Thursdays of each month
623	Locust	Owaneco	H. Milo Newkirk	J. S. Eaton	Saturday on or before full moon
210	Logan	Lincoln	Herman Reetz	Eugene R. Gullett	First and third Tuesdays of each month
848	London	London Mills	C. A. Mateer	W. T. Shreves	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month
552	Long Point	Long Point	B. F. Colehour	F. Bosserman	First and third Tuesdays of each month
UD	Loraine	Loraine	M. E. Cady	Nathaniel Alters	Wednesday on or before full moon
870	Lostant	Lostant	Josiah M. Hannum	Richard W. Phillips	First and third Thursdays of each month
196	Louisville	Louisville	Alsie N. Tolliver	Crawford S. Erwin	Thursday on or before full moon
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	Carl Ernst	A. T. Ulitsch	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
228	Lovington	Lovington	B. N. McMullin	Jacob R. Drake	Saturday on or before full moon
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	P. C. Riley	A. P. Holt	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	E. E. Kilby	J. E. Argo	Saturday on or before full moon
17	Macomb	Macomb	Ford A. Fisher	L. W. Johnson	First Friday of each month

8	Macon	Decatur	Ulysses Muhl	Guy P. Lewis	First Friday of each month
560	Madison	New Douglas	Oscar Latowsky	John Camp	Friday on or before full moon
832	Magic City	Harvey	John J. Gard	Guy L. Thornton	First and third Mondays of each month
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Henry C. Mills	Frank E. Kerns	First and third Saturdays of each month
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	F. O. Jahr	J. W. Starling	Monday on or before full moon
434	Makanda	Makanda	A. J. Miller	Oliver McKenzie	Thursday on or before full moon
229	Manchester	Manchester	Louis C. Funk	Jos. W. Weis	Tuesday on or before full moon
476	Manito	Manito	J. A. McComas	B. J. Ames	First Wednesday of each month
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	W. R. Merserean	D. A. Boal	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
530	Maquon	Maquon	Thomas Melton	Charles F. Maple	First and third Mondays of each month
114	Marcelline	Marelline	E. Shepherd	J. B. Whitefield	Saturday on or before full moon
138	Marengo	Marengo	W. B. Jaycox	E. F. McKinney	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
355	Marine	Marine	Louis Brandes	O. H. Gehrs	Wednesday on or before full moon
130	Marion	Salem	Joseph M. Morrow	L. O. Vogt	First and third Wednesdays of each month
UD	Marissa	Marissa	F. J. Wagner	J. M Wilson	First Friday of each month
454	Maroa	Maroa	Francis L. Bogle	James H. Sterling	First Tuesday of each month
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	Byron A. Roath	Cyrus H. Makeever	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
133	Marshall	Marshall	Thos. A. Orendorff	Howard Craig	Wednesday on or before full moon
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Nicholas P. Moulton	J. S. Branstetter	First Saturday of each month
845	Martinton	Martinton	Samuel Pilotte	Thomas W. Mayo	First and third Thursdays of each month
217	Mason	Mason	A. N. Ruffner	Omer Mitchell	Wednesday on or before full moon
403	Mason City	Mason City	W. Y. McLemore	J. F. Culp	Second Tuesday of each month
175	Matteson	Joliet	Fred Chamberlain	John B Fithian	First and third Tuesdays of each month
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	George O. Cobb	James E. Binns	First and third Mondays of each month
718	May	Norris City	C. W. Hart	Ira Shain	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Jas. A. McCorkle	R. H. Shamhart	Saturday on or after full moon
869	Maywood	Maywood	John W. Barker	M. E. Brigham	First and third Tuesdays of each month
826	Mazon	Mazon	A. E. Stiles	H. L. Hough	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
158	McHenry	McHenry	John Evanson	R. G. Chamberlain	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
469	McLean	McLean	Chas. W. Welch	W. N. Ewing	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
811	Melvin	Melvin	H. N. Boshell	Jacob Gedelman	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
449	Mendon	Mendon	W. T. Triplett	S. H. Bradley	Saturday on or before full moon
176	Mendota	Mendota	Edw. G. McMackin	Robt. N. Crawford	Second Tuesday of each month
183	Meridian	Earlville	A. J. Foot	D. L. Barnard	First and third Wednesdays of each month
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	C. E. Oaks	F. E. Sheaff	Saturday on or before full moon
283	Meteor	Sandwich	Thomas McNeice	C. L. Stinson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	J. A. Helm	Robert N. Smith	First Monday of each month
860	Metropolitan	Chicago	Joseph S. Brand	Luke Nettleton	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
595	Miles Hart	Gays	A. M. Blythe	A. W. Treat	Wednesday on or before full moon
168	Milford	Milford	E. S. Herron	W. A. Fleming	First and third Thursdays of each month
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	T. N. Fleming	F. O. Wolfe	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
275	Milton	Milton	A. P. Thurmon	George Stephenson	Saturday before each full moon
273	Miners	Galena	David B. Blewett	Edward Grimm	First and third Fridays of each month
528	Minooka	Minooka	W. H. Randall	W. A. Clark	First and third Thursdays of each month
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Harry R. Rebman	DeWitt C. Smith	First and third Thursdays of each month
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	W. W. Sims	P. A. Gruner	Second Monday of each month
410	Mithra	Chicago	Charles Hoffman	Herman Steinbeis	First and third Wednesdays of each month
768	Mizpah	Chicago	C. F. Lenning	J. E. Russell	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
481	Momence	Momence	Charles B. Astle	F. E. Lane as	First and third Thursdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
522	Monitor	Elgin	Clarence F. Crafts	Horatio G. Diener	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	D. Van Nuys	D. D. Dunkle	First and third Thursdays of each month
734	Morning Star	Canton	Gilbert L Miller	S. E. Kilts	First and third Tuesdays of each month
787	Morris	Waterloo	C. W. Hartman	Hardy C. Voris	Fourth Saturday of each month
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	James Kink	Wm. Frank Barnett	Thursday on or before full moon
122	Mound	Taylorville	G. A. Deterding	W. M. Snaw	First Tuesday of each month
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	S. S. Clapper	Chas. Colbert	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
656	Mozart	Bloomington	Herman G. Quosick	Chris Scharfenberg	Second Tuesday of each month
239	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Christian Laurner	William Birkett	First and third Tuesdays of each month
331	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	John Griefzu	W. E. Heidinger	First and third Saturdays of each month
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Willard B. Curtis	Fred E. Whallon	First and third Fridays of each month
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	John Kester	E. D. Marshall	First and third Thursdays of each month
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	James E. Wooters	A. M. Boring	First and third Thursdays of each month
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	R. D. Clark	C. M. Silkey	Saturday on or before full moon
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Harl L. Gee	Joe V. Baugh	First and third Mondays of each month
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Arthur N. Beals	W. O. Dornblaser	Tuesday on or before full moon
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	William Edmonds	E. B. Pellett	Monday on or before full moon
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	J. H. Dial	William F. Fanning	Thursday on or before full moon
795	Myrtle	Chicago	Richard C. Faunt	Martin Allexan	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	Sidney A. Levey	Frank M. Bishop	First and third Thursdays of each month
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Hugh L. Griffin	Frank J. Crawford	First and third Thursdays of each month
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	V. I. Ball	S. Newton	Monday on or before full moon
806	Nebo	Nebo	John Blackwell	Ivy Joslin	Saturday on or after full moon
279	Neoga	Neoga	R. D. Marsh	W. R. Whitney	Thursday on or before full moon
803	Neponset	Neponset	Joe W. Rhea	Geo. C. Butler	First and third Thursdays of each month
59	New Boston	New Boston	Ed. L. Willits	W. C. Austin	*Saturday before full moon
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Robert W. Alsbrook	T. C. Wise	Saturday on or before full moon
821	New Canton	New Canton	Geo. McFarland	J. T. Kendrick	Saturday on or before full moon of each month
336	New Columbia	Ganntown	George W. Guinn	Edwin A. Culver	Saturday on or before full moon
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	I. N. Winans	Grant Billings	Saturday on or before full moon
230	New Haven	New Haven	Isaac A. Foster	Charles D. Aldridge	First and third Wednesdays of each month
741	New Holland	New Holland	James Peters	W. C. Paine	Friday on or before full moon
620	New Hope	Cohn	John W. Walker	Daniel M. Ball	Saturday on or before full moon
369	Newman	Newman	Fred L. White	Howard L. Thomas	*Thursday on or before full moon
218	New Salem	New Salem	S. G. Chanie	Geo. P. Harper	Saturday on or before full moon
216	Newton	Newton	Ed. Nigh	H. D. Yelvington	*Monday on or before full moon
714	Newtown	Pilot	J. N. C. Van Allen	Charles M. VanAllen	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
874	Nifong	Modesto	L. G Brown	Jas. A. Fletcher	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
362	Noble	Noble	Jno. S. C. Nichols	C. N. Pickett	Thursday on or before full moon
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	D. H. Zepp	J. L. Manning	Wednesday on or before full moon
673	Normal	Normal	Reuben G. Bright	Geo. Champion	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
797	Normal Park	Chicago	Oscar L. Etnier	Charles W. Hubbard	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
631	Norton	Cabery	A. C. Schrader	R. C. Breneisa	First and third Thursdays of each month

169	Nunda	Nunda	W. W. Roberts	W. B. Fitch	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
219	Oakland	Oakland	Frank C. Winkler	M. J. Naphew	Friday on or before full moon
540	Oak Park	Oak Park	Wm. George Fricke	Daniel D. Brown	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
644	Oblong City	Oblong	M. Claude Condrey	Zach Wirt	Saturday on or before new and full moons
40	Occidental	Ottawa	Samuel B. Bradford	Charles E. Pettit	First and third Mondays of each month
392	Oconee	Oconee	C. A. Price	Ben P. Allen	Wednesday on or before full moon
401	Odell	Odell	J. K. McKinley	J. S. Marshall	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
503	Odin	Odin	F. L. Boring	P. A. Brod	First and third Tuesdays of each month
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	F. J. Russ	W. E. Peach	Tuesday on or before full moon
754	Ogden	Ogden	Abner Silkey	Chas. Byerley	Saturday on or before full moon
814	Ohio	Ohio	E. P. Spooner	P. P. Michael	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	H. M. Whiteman	W. L. Ray	First and third Saturdays of each month
38	Olive Branch	Danville	John W. Hamilton	William Y. Ludwig	First and third Tuesdays of each month
140	Olney	Olney	William H. Rupe	Jacob McNemar	Third Monday of each month
864	Olympia	Chicago	Arthur I. Porges	Eugene T. Pearce	Tuesday of each week
723	Omaha	Omaha	H. P. Kinsall	J. T. Bruce	Wednesday on or before full moon
305	Onarga	Onarga	James Kewley	Doctor F. Ward	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
337	Oneida	Oneida	A. C. Miller	Arthur G. Miller	First and third Fridays of each month
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	James W. Gordon	H. N. Patterson	Friday on or before full moon
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Ralph W. Moore	George I. Cadwell	First and third Thursdays of each month
420	Oregon	Oregon	W. J. Emerson	Ed. J. Hetfield	Wednesday on or before full moon
759	Orel	Wayne City	W. W. Reid	H. H. Clark	First and third Wednesdays of each month
323	Orient	Lisbon	Chas S. Moore	Jay E. Moore	First and third Saturdays of each month
33	Oriental	Chicago	Chas. B. Pavlicek	Charles Catlin	First and third Fridays of each month
358	Orion	Union	C. R. Pettingell	Homer Darling	First and third Wednesdays of each month
367	Oxford	New Windsor	Edward R. Petrie	William H. Veeder	Tuesday on or before full moon
66	Pacific	Knoxville	M. Mowry	H. H. Beamer	First and third Thursdays of each month
765	Palace	Chicago	Henry W. Rath	Emanuel T. Adams	Thursday of each week
314	Palatine	Palatine	Bruce T. Best	C. DeWitt Taylor	First and third Saturdays of each month
849	Palestine	Palestine	J. M. Foreman	A. R. Taylor	Saturday on or before full moon
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	R. R. Richie	W. H. Wheeler	*Saturday on or before full moon
426	Pana	Pana	Jesse E. Reese	Louis W. Paul	First and third Thursdays of each month
268	Paris	Paris	Thomas Moyer	Edwin E. Lodge	First Thursday of each month
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	F. M. Rash	Harry Griffin	Saturday on or before full moon
843	Park	Chicago	J. Fred McGuire	A. W. Craig	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
613	Patoka	Patoka	Oscar Caldwell	J. I. Buss	First and third Mondays of each month
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	C. W. Kessler	Aloin Underwood	Saturday on or before full moon
416	Paxton	Paxton	Geo. W. Younggreen	Harry B. Henderson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
379	Payson	Payson	Charles E. Gabriel	Zenas V. McNutt	*Tuesday on or before full moon
823	Pearl	Pearl City	James F. Rush	George W. Dow	First and third Tuesdays of each month
29	Pekin	Pekin	S. C. Scrimger	John Wildhack	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
15	Peoria	Peoria	W. W. Carroll	W. J. Steube	Last Monday of each month
636	Peotone	Peotone	Albert H. Cowing	J. J. McMahon	First and third Thursdays of each month
574	Pera	Ludlow	Milton H. Shinker	Emil A. Ekstrand	First, third, and fifth Saturdays of each month.
95	Perry	Perry	J. A. James	J. B. Gregory	Saturday on or before full moon
436	Philo	Port Byron	A. G. Brewster	B. B. Huntley	Wednesday on or before full moon
27	Piasa	Alton	Paul B. Cousley	Silas F. Connor	First Tuesday of each month
608	Piper	Piper City	John F. Earl	F. C. Ehrhardt	First and third Thursdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Warren J. Hesley	Roy D. Plattner	Second Monday of each month
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	A. E. Mottinger	C. J. Wylie	First and third Tuesdays of each month
461	Plainview	Plainview	George Morrison	T. H. Taylor	Saturday on or before full moon
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	W. E. Bybee	C. C. Thomas	Saturday on or before full moon
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	W. H. Dorand	R. A. Irwin	Wednesday on or before full moon
478	Pleiades	Chicago	Thomas Cerny	Henry G Underwood	Thursday of each week
554	Plum River	Stockton	E. M. Bishop	R. A. Oliver	Thursday on or before full moon
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Asa E. Hamilton	Fred L. Smith	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Sam M. Schoemann	Isaac M. Asbury	First and third Thursdays of each month
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	W. E. Herbert	G. E. Warren	First and third Tuesdays of each month
782	Potomac	Potomac	Albert Sperry	Charles M. Crayton	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
77	Prairie	Paris	John J. Stevenson	George W. Brown	Saturday on or before full moon
578	Prairie City	Montrose	James M. Hilton	John M. Berry	Saturday on or before full moon
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	James Thompson	Archie Cook	Friday on or before full moon
587	Princeton	Princeton	Fred Lehman	Theo. P. Streeter	First and third Tuesdays of each month
360	Princeville	Princeville	S T. Henry	J. F. Carman	Tuesday on or before full moon
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Edgar Rodee	John H. Fee	First and third Saturdays of each month
711	Providence	Chicago	Fred C. Brasel	P. L. Gerlicher	First and third Saturdays of each month
296	Quincy	Quincy	Emmet Howard	Thomas J. Mackoy	First and third Fridays of each month
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	H. L. Oglesby	L. R. Stricklan	Saturday on or before full moon
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Hiram Hennon	Chas. W. Shutt	Tuesday on or before full moon
725	Rankin	Rankin	F. A. Finney	Robert Sloan	First and third Mondays of each month
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Wm. A. Pheiffer	F. M. Avey	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
727	Raritan	Raritan	Walter Cooke	F. I. Wells	Tuesday on or before full moon
303	Raven	Oswego	Charles Roberts	Thomas B. Drew	First and third Saturdays of each month
777	Ravenswood	Chicago	Rudolph C. Schultz	George N. Ackley	Second and fourth Mondays in each month
692	Raymond	Raymond	Daniel W. Starr	Wm H. Scherer	First and third Tuesdays of each month
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	John J. Fox	Fred D. Guker	Saturday on or before full moon
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Jno. L. Whiteside	Wm. H. Albright	Wednesday on or before full moon
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	W. D Wharlie	H. T. McClure	First, third, and fifth Thursdays of each month.
143	Richmond	Richmond	Gustav E. Muller	Samuel R. Ward	First and third Mondays of each month
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	James C. Watson	Henry G. Barker	First and third Saturdays of each month
816	Ridgway	Ridgway	L. C. Trousdale	W. B Barnum	Thursday on or before full moon
685	Rio	Rio	J. P. Epperson	C. D. Littlefield	Wednesday on or before full moon
115	Rising Sun	Grays Lake	William C. Heard	C. J. Wightman	First and third Saturdays of each month
862	Riverside	Riverside	James W. Castle	Frank W. Frisbie	First and third Thursdays of each month
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	E. S. Raynolds	Emory Edwards	Thursday on or before full moon
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	J. W. Gray	A. R. Wycoff	Friday on or before full moon
250	Robinson	Robinson	Edward S. Baker	George D. McCarty	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	John Goodwin	Arthur C. Fort	First and third Wednesdays of each month
635	Rochester	Rochester	J. M. Bell	H. D. Parker	Wednesday on or before full moon
102	Rockford	Rockford	W. S. Delaney	C. H. Woolsey	First and third Thursdays of each month

658	Rock Island	Rock Island	H. A. Clevenstine	H. S. Bollman	First Friday of each month
830	Rockport	Rockport	W. D. Miller	C. R. Wyatt	First and third Fridays of each month
612	Rock River	Sterling	William A. Stoeckle	John W. Niles	First and third Fridays of each month
74	Rockton	Rockton	J. W. Armstrong	S. P. Jenison	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
721	Rome	Dix	Wayne D. Cummins	Walter White	First and third Tuesdays of each month
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	C. H. Gleasman	E. H. Wilson	Tuesday on or before full moon
519	Roseville	Roseville	W. A. Carr	W. H. Carr	First and third Fridays of each month
527	Rossville	Rossville	J. S. Christman	Chas. A. Shumate	First and third Tuesdays of each month
807	Royal	Macedonia	James M. Boster	J. H. Vise	Saturday on or before full moon
9	Rushville	Rushville	Charles A. Griffith	James F. Hays	Tuesday on or before full moon
154	Russell	Georgetown	John M. Hickman	A. L. Somers	First and third Tuesdays of each month
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	J. C. Taylor	Marion Carter	Wednesday on or before full moon
477	Rutland	Rutland	William E. Jones	F. K. Thomas	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
339	Saline	Goreville	Robert Jenkins	W. J. Hubbard	Saturday on or before full moon
96	Sam'l H. Davis	Mt. Morris	R. C. McCredie	J. G. Miller	First and third Mondays of each month
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Charles F. Austin	Robert A. Sturgeon	First and third Mondays of each month
645	San Jose	San Jose	James Arlington	John Fryer	First and third Thursdays of each month
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Chas. L. Tanner	Albert Cording	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
335	Schiller	Peoria	C K. Kammermann	Diedrich Janssen	Last Friday of each month
79	Scott	Carlyle	T. E. Alsop	W. C. Shoupe	First Monday of each month
743	Scottland	Scottland	J. Frank Jennings	Terrence Maddock	First and third Tuesdays of each month
426	Scottville	Scottville	J. A. Walker	J. R. Harding	Saturday on or before full moon
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	L. C. Conover	J. C. Reynolds	Friday on or before full moon of each month
532	Seneca	Seneca	Frank L. Shaw	Bert G. Wilcox	First and third Fridays of each month
827	Sequoit	Antioch	Max J. Huber	Walter A. Taylor	First and third Wednesdays of each month
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	M. Bloomingdale	William Husk	*Tuesday on or before full moon
490	Shannon	Shannon	Harry E. Gemmill	John E. Porter	First and third Mondays of each month
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Paul C. Bacon	Aaron B. Blake	First and third Fridays of each month
200	Sheba	Grayville	Frank Hosick	M. L. Whitney	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	James A. Peak	William S. Hill	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	W. C. Chapman as	Geo. S. Hummer	First and third Tuesdays of each month
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	George C. Hupp	Delos Robinson	Monday on or before full moon
535	Sherman	Orion	R. J. Fullerton	W. J. Blodgett	Wednesday on or before full moon
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	Albert Krausse	Otto Schempp	Thursday on or before full moon
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	H. F. Dudenbostel	H. Mohlenbrock	Saturday on or before full moon
212	Shipman	Shipman	Lester D. Smith	F. Henry Charles	Monday on or before full moon
582	Shirley	Shirley	E. L. Hougham	W. H. Wylie	Second and fourth Saturday of each month
761	Sibley	Sibley	Peter A. Anderson	H. D. Young	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
798	Sidell	Sidell	C E. Cross	G. J. Sherman	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
347	Sidney	Sidney	William M. Hanson	Joseph M. Lawson	Thursday on or before full moon
780	Siloam	Chicago	David D. King	Edward H. Cass	First and third Fridays of each month
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	R. A. Smith	J. W. Collings	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	C. E. Hess	F. W. Chamberlain	First and third Mondays of each month
861	Sorento	Sorento	Albert L. Mitts	John C. Dressor	Monday on or before full moon
467	South Macon	Macon	William Johnston	Arthur L. Fleming	Tuesday on or before full moon
662	South Park	Chicago	C. P. N. Thomsen	L. A. Harkness	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
441	Sparland	Sparland	T. Van Antwerp	John Van Antwerp	First and third Wednesdays of each month
4	Springfield	Springfield	LeRoy L. Bacchus	Albert T. Hev	First Monday of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
873	Standard	Chicago	George M. Harmison	Ezekiel W. Clowes	First, third and fifth Saturdays of each month.
863	St. Andrews	Chicago	David Don Brown	Albert Davis	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
709	Star	Hoopeston	Charles R. Finley	J. C. McClure	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
166	Star in the East	Rockford	Charles R. Hall	John C. Winans	First and third Fridays of each month
501	Stark	LaFayette	Alex Inglis	Thomas W. Ross	Saturday on or before full moon
177	Staunton	Staunton	W. P. Wall	C. Godfrey	Tuesday on or before full moon
865	St. Cecilia	Chicago	John F. Lockart	Wm. Emmet Dennis	First and third Tuesdays of each month
24	St. Clair	Belleville	F. B. Merrills	W. U. Halbert	First Monday of each month
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Myron M. Deiwart	LaMonte Sayler	First Thursday of each month
511	Stewardson	Stewardson	H. H. York	T. P. Mautz	Wednesday on or before full moon
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Chas. M. Morton	Bernhard Lacher	Second Friday of each month
13	St. Johns	Peru	Harman Hackman	Fred E. Hoberg	First and third Thursdays of each month
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	Theodore Hamer	Lynn W. Richards	First and third Tuesdays of each month
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	R. M. Roper	W. E. Chitwood	Saturday on or before full moon
500	St. Paul	Springfield	George L. Crocker	Wm. E. Riggins	Fourth Monday of each month
408	Stratton	Vermilion	William Givens	W. F. Dinkins	Saturday on or before full moon
607	Streator	Streator	D. E. Huegans	H. L. Manley	First, third, and fifth Wednesdays of each month
847	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	George T. Chant	F. E. Baldwin	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
349	Sublette	Sublette	William R. Owen	D. E. Childs	Tuesday on or before full moon
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	John E. Jennings	John M. Starbuck	Wednesday on or before full moon
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	J. H. Hewitt	C. T. Lang	Wednesday on or before full moon
431	Summit	Harristown	John J. Cross	C. B. Blankinship	Saturday on or before full moon
334	Sumner	Sumner	Edwin H. Carter	Harrison May	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
428	Sunbeam	Plano	William H. Long	Charles N. Lawson	First and third Wednesdays of each month
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	Elmer E. Boynton	J. Edgar Boyle	Third Friday of each month
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	J. A. Womack	J. H. Shipp	Wednesday on or before full moon
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	P. W. Gunster	Harry Blanchard	Friday on or before full moon
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Hugh W. Pence	Jno. Zimmerman	First and third Thursdays of each month
98	Taylor	Washington	Edwin A. Morrow	John Watson	Third Friday of each month
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Eugene Stapp	Henry J. Gochenour	Third Monday of each month
46	Temple	Peoria	William D. Hadfield	Albert L. Gregory	Last Wednesday of each month
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	H. M. Stokes	D. H. Randolph	Saturday on or after full moon
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	Levi David Keim	William Tinsley	First and third Thursdays of each month
559	Thomson	Thomson	Wm. Livingston	Archie P. Atherton	*Tuesday on or before full moon
569	Time	Time	C. E. Bagby	Walter S. Klein	Saturday before full moon
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	George D. Bell	J. H Johnson	First Friday of each month
834	Toledo	Toledo	Rufus H. Smith	L. B. Ross	First and third Mondays of each month
391	Tolono	Tolono	W. P. Jones	Byron Burns	First and third Tuesdays of each month
364	Tonica	Tonica	Henry B. Ebner	Geo. A. McFerson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
93	Toulon	Toulon	W. T. Hall	Robert Fell	Fourth Thursday in each month
542	Towanda	Towanda	Samuel Marsh	B. F. Dotson	*Friday on or before full moon
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	E. William Fluckey	Arthur M. Cannon	Tuesday on or before full moon

810	Tracy	Tracy	James B. Gascoigne.	Harrison F. Shaner.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
462	Tremont	Tremont	L. E. Roelofson	F. J. Davis	Tuesday on or before full moon
109	Trenton	Trenton	A. M. Leonhard	C. W. Eisenmayer	First and third Fridays of each month
767	Triluminar	Chicago	Campbell Mathie	Edward T. Webster.	Friday of each week
562	Trinity	Mound City	John A. Waugh	John G. Tramport	*Thursday on or before full moon
57	Trio	Rock Island	Arthur F. Casper	Wm. B. Pettit	First Thursday of each month
835	Triple	Venice	Fred Kohl	C. L. Gibbs	First and third Saturdays of each month
588	Troy	Troy	S. W. Rawson	H. F. Thurston	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
630	Tuscan	Walpole	John W. McGhee	Omer Melton	Thursday on or before full moon
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	John W. Kagey	Wm. E. Michener	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
333	Tyran	Springfield	John P. Springer	S. H. Claspill	Third Monday of each month
627	Union	Lick Creek	A. H. Brooks	E. J. Dillow	Saturday on or before full moon
610	Union Park	Chicago	Charles P. Taylor	Edward E. Rath	Monday of each week
48	Unity	St. Charles	F. P. Crawford	E P. Phillips	First and third Mondays of each month
157	Urbana	Urbana	Fred Hess	Chas. A. Bongart	First and third Thursdays of each month
858	Utica	Utica	James E. Wilson	James F. Blakeslee	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Peter Connar	Thomas Corns	Friday on or before full moon
762	VanMeter	Cantrall	Joseph S. Graham	B. L. Barber	Saturday on or before full moon
265	Vermilion	Indianola	John W. Osman	Delbert B. Hill	First and third Saturdays of each month
116	Vermont	Vermont	H. C. Musgrove	William F. Bader	Saturday on or after full moon
757	Verona	Verona	Fred Harford	W. A. Small	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
108	Versailles	Versailles	Hugh T. Williams		Saturday on or before full moon
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Fred T. Duvon	S. P. Swartwout	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
150	Vienna	Vienna	A. E. McKenzie	Ed. Boyt	Tuesday on or before full moon
UD	Villa Grove	Villa Grove	Wm. Featheringill	T. D. Hanson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
577	Viola	Viola	Grover Harrison	W. T. Bailey	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
161	Virden	Virden	R. F. Morrow	L. F. Becker	Wednesday on or before full moon
544	Virginia	Virginia	J. A. McGee	E. Needham	First and third Fridays of each month
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	Everett H. Mason	Julius C. Hertel	Saturday on or before full moon
179	Wabash	Etna	Wm. M. Deckard	A. G. Apperson	Friday on or before full moon
512	Wade-Barney	Bloomington	Robert E. Gifford	N. B. Carson	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
616	Wadley	Franklin	Onin E. Tandy	Archilles Tongate	*Wednesday on or before full moon
674	Waldeck	Chicago	John Petri	Charles Heyme	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
722	Walnut	Walnut	A. E. Burress	W. D. Meltzer	First and third Wednesdays of each month
475	Walshville	Walshville	T. Fred Karnes	A. T. Strange	*Thursday on or before full moon
384	Waltham	Waltham	William Anderson	Wm. N. Mitchell	Monday on or before full moon
14	Warren	Shawneetown	John L. Porter	Will A. Howell	Tuesday on or before full moon
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	John W. Marsh	Milton T. Hunt	Tuesday on or before full moon
421	Washburn	Washburn	John H. Lesch	William G. Lesch	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
55	Washington	Nashville	William H. Porter	Myron D. Smith	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
291	Wataga	Wataga	C. W. Merrill	C. D. Culver	First and third Wednesdays of each month
728	Waterman	Waterman	W. M. McFarlane	Glenn W. Bradbury	First and third Thursdays of each month
446	Watseka	Watseka	William J. Dick	Thos. B. Brennan	First and third Wednesdays of each month
602	Watson	Watson	V. C. White	W. M. Abraham	Saturday on or before full moon
160	Waubansia	Chicago	William Cooke	L. C. Zaruba	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	M. W. Hughes	R. C. Hill	First and third Thursdays of each month
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Robert E. Spoor	Jay Lynn Brewster	First and third Mondays of each month
118	Waverly	Waverly	C. F. Wemple	W. A. Jones	First and third Fridays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
172	Wayne	Waynesville	G. W. Smith	J. P. Strauge	Saturday on or before full moon
746	Weldon	Weldon	James Rainey	V. C. Swigart	Thursday on or before full moon
344	Wenona	Wenona	E. W. Oliver	H. Ray Judd	First and third Tuesdays of each month
240	Western Star	Champaign	Henry W. Berks	Edwin E. Kratz	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
856	West Gate	Hamburg	C. L. Wood	John H. Rosa	First and third Tuesdays of each month
866	West Salem	West Salem	C. L. Hainzas	Harry E. Pixley	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	Harry L. Whiteley	W. S. Dollinger	First and third Wednesdays of each month
UD	Wheeler	Wheeler	John C. Clagg	Philip Mason	Friday on or before full moon
80	White Hall	White Hall	Chas. W. Dossel	R. A. Pritchett	Thursday on or before full moon
802	Williamson	Carterville	W. H. Perry	Willard Peyton	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	John Atkinson	D. E. O'Heron	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
105	Winchester	Winchester	Ralph M. Riggs	John H. Dyer	Monday on or before full moon
322	Windsor	Windsor	Geo. E. Dunscomb	Andrew A. Ricketts	*Tuesday on or before full moon
836	Windsor Park	Chicago	Edgar E. Armstrong	David G. Stobo	Monday of each week
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	C. P. Coolidge	E. Crost	First and third Thursdays of each month
564	Winslow	Winslow	Samuel Sinclair	G. H. Lloyd	Monday on or before full moon
209	Wm. B. Warren	Chicago	H. M Scholoesser	Danl. S. O'Connell	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
306	William C. Hobbs	Eureka	Mark L. Harper	E. W. Dickinson	Tuesday on or before full moon
876	Wm. McKinley	Chicago	W. H. Constantine	Frank Cottnberry	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	F. T. Pritchard	Amos A. Mackey	Friday on or before full moon
841	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	Alfred Grove	Frank C. Titzell	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago	W. O. Dicus	E. L. Mason	First and third Thursdays of each month
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	Constant Brown	A. O. Richards	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Benjamin Newton	Albert W. King	Thursday on or before full moon
485	Xenia	Xenia	Alexander S. Jessup	George B. Boswell	*Thursday on or before full moon
448	Yates City	Yates City	M. W. Thomas	E. J. H North	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
313	York	York	Thomas W. Richards	Omer Shawler	Tuesday on or before full moon
655	Yorktown	Tampico	W. C. Stilson	J. H. Cain	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month

Alphabetical List of Postoffices.

GIVING NAME AND NUMBER OF LODGE LOCATED AT EACH.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Abingdon	Abingdon	185	Blue Island	Calumet	716
Albany	Albany	566	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	682
Albion	Hermitage	356	Bluffs	Bluffs	846
Aledo	Aledo	252	Bowen	Bowen	486
Alexis	Alexandria	702	Bradford	Bradford	514
Allendale	Allendale	752	Braidwood	Braidwood	704
Allen's Springs	Gurney	778	Brayfield	Goode	744
Alta	Alta	748	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	386
Altamont	Altamont	533	Brighton	Hibbard	249
Alton	Piasa	27	Broadlands	Broadlands	791
Altona	Altona	330	Brookport	Farmers	232
Alto Pass	Alto Pass	840	Buckley	Buckley	634
Amboy	Illinois Central	178	Buda	Buda	399
Andalusia	Andalusia	516	Buffalo Prairie	Illinois City	679
Anna	Anna	520	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	151
Antioch	Sequoit	827	Burnside	Burnside	683
Apple River	Apple River	859	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	668
Arcola	Arcola	366	Bushnell	T. J. Pickett	307
Argenta	Argenta	871	Byron	Byron	274
Arlington	Levi Lusk	270	Cabery	Norton	631
Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	737	Cairo	Cairo	237
Arthur	Arthur	825	Camargo	Camargo	440
Ashley	Clay	153	Cambridge	Cambridge	49
Ashmore	Ashmore	390	Camden	Camden	648
Ashton	Ashton	531	Camp Point	Benjamin	297
Assumption	Bromwell	451	Campbell Hill	Shiloh Hill	695
Astoria	Astoria	100	Canton	Morning Star	734
Atkinson	Annawan	433	Capron	Capron	575
Atlanta	Atlanta	165	Cantrall	Van Meter	762
Atwood	Atwood	651	Carbondale	Shekinah	241
Auburn	Ark & Anchor	354	Carlinville	Mt. Nebo	76
Augusta	J. L. Anderson	318	Carlyle	Scott	79
Aurora	Jerusalem Temp.	90	Carman	Carman	732
Aurora	Aurora	254	Carmi	Carmi	272
Austin	Austin	850	Carrollton	Carrollton	50
Ava	Dean	833	Carterville	Williamson	802
Avon	Avon Harmony	253	Carthage	Hancock	20
Bardolph	Bardolph	572	Casey	Casey	442
Barrington	Lounsbury	751	Catlin	Catlin	285
Barry	Barry	34	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	444
Basco	Basco	618	Centralia	Centralia	201
Batavia	Batavia	404	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	600
Beardstown	Cass	23	Chadwick	Chadwick	867
Beecher City	Bee her City	665	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	373
Belknap	Belknap	822	Champaign	Western Star	240
Belle Rive	Belle Rive	696	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	724
Belleville	St. Clair	24	Channahon	Channahon	262
Belvidere	Belvidere	60	Charleston	Charleston	35
Bement	Bement	365	Chatham	Chatham	523
Benton	Benton	64	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	539
Birds	S. D. Monroe	447	Chebanse	Chebanse	429
Berwyn	Berwyn	839	Chenoa	Chenoa	292
Bethalto	Bethalto	406	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	173
Bethany	Bethany	UD	Chester	Chester	72
Blandinsville	Blandinsville	233	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	445
Bloomington	Bloomington	43	Chicago	Accordia	277
Bloomington	Wade-Barney	512	Chicago	Apollo	642
Bloomington	Mozart	656	Chicago	Arcana	717

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Chicago	Ashlar	308
Chicago (Auburn Park)	Auburn Park	789
Chicago	Ben Hur	818
Chicago	Blair	393
Chicago	Blaney	271
Chicago (Bright'n P'rk)	Brighton Park	854
Chicago	Boulevard	UD
Chicago	Chicago	437
Chicago	Cleveland	211
Chicago (Lawndale)	Columbian	819
Chicago	Composite	UD
Chicago	Constantia	783
Chicago	Cornerstone	875
Chicago	Covenan	526
Chicago	D. C. Cregier	643
Chicago	Dearborn	310
Chicago (Englewood)	Englewood	690
Chicago	Equity	UD
Chicago (West Pullman)	Fides	842
Chicago	Garden City	141
Chicago	Garfield	686
Chicago	Germania	182
Chicago	Golden Rule	726
Chicago (G'nd Crossing)	Grand Crossing	776
Chicago (So. Chicago)	Harbor	731
Chicago	Herder	669
Chicago	Hesperia	411
Chicago	Home	508
Chicago	Humboldt Park	813
Chicago	John B. Sherman	UD
Chicago (Kensington)	Kensington	804
Chicago	Kenwood	800
Chicago	Keystone	639
Chicago	Kilwinning	311
Chicago	King Oscar	855
Chicago	Lakeside	739
Chicago	Lake View	774
Chicago	Landmark	422
Chicago (Chicago Lawn)	Lawn	815
Chicago	Lessing	557
Chicago	Lincoln Park	611
Chicago	Metropolitan	860
Chicago	Mithra	410
Chicago	Mizpah	768
Chicago (Irving Park)	Myrtle	795
Chicago	Mystic Star	758
Chicago (Englewood)	Normal Park	797
Chicago (Norwood Park)	Beacon Light	784
Chicago	Olympia	864
Chicago	Oriental	33
Chicago (Pullman)	Palace	765
Chicago (Rodgers Park)	Park	843
Chicago	Pleiades	478
Chicago (Jefferson)	Providence	711
Chicago (Ravenswood)	Ravenswood	777
Chicago	Richard Cole	697
Chicago	Siloam	780
Chicago	South Park	662
Chicago	Standard	873
Chicago	St. Andrews	863
Chicago	St. Cecilia	865
Chicago	Thos. J. Turner	409
Chicago (Tracy)	Tracy	810
Chicago (So. Chicago)	Triluminar	767
Chicago	Union Park	610
Chicago	Waldeck	674
Chicago	Waubansia	160
Chicago	Wm. McKinley	876
Chicago (Windsor Park)	Windsor Park	836
Chicago	Wm. B. Warren	209
Chicago (Woodlawn Pk)	Woodlawn Park	841
Chicago (Wright's Gro.)	Wright's Grove	
Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	851
Chillicothe	Geo. Washington	222
Chrisman	Bloomfield	148
Clay City	Clay City	488
Clayton	Clayton	147
Clifton	Clifton	688
Clinton	DeWitt	84
Coal Valley	Valley	547
Cobden	Cobden	466
Cohn	New Hope	620
Colchester	Colchester	496
Colfax	Colfax	799
Collinsville	Collinsville	712
Colono	Clement	680
Columbia	Columbia	474
Columbus	Columbus	227
Compton	Brooklyn	282
Concord	N. D. Morse	346
Cordova	Cordova	543
Corinth	Andrew Jackson	487
Cornell	Cornell	868
Cornland	Cornland	808
Cowden	Joppa	706
Crab Orchard	Blazing Star	458
Creal Springs	Creal Springs	817
Creston	Creston	320
Crete	Crete	763
Cuba	Cuba	534
Dallas City	Dallas City	235
Danvers	Danvers	742
Danville	Olive Branch	38
Davis	Evening Star	414
Dawson	Dawson	556
Decatur	Macon	8
Decatur	Ionic	312
De Kalb	De Kalb	144
De Land	De Land	812
Delavan	Delavan	156
Denver	Denver	464
De Soto	De Soto	287
De Witt	Amon	261
Diona	Hutton	698
Dix	Rome	721

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Dixon	Friendship	7	Geneseo	Stewart	92
Dongola	Dongola	581	Geneva	Geneva	139
Donnelson	Donnelson	255	Genoa	Genoa	288
Downers Grove	Grove	824	Georgetown	Russell	154
Dundee	Dundee	190	Gibson City	Gibson	733
Du Quoin	Du Quoin	234	Gillespie	Gillespie	214
Durand	Durand	302	Gilman	Gilman	591
Dwight	Livingston	371	Girard	Girard	171
Earlville	Meridian	183	Glasford	Lancaster	106
East Dubuque	Martin	491	Golconda	Golconda	131
East St. Louis	East St. Louis	504	Golden	LaPrairie	267
East St. Louis	Gothic	852	Good Hope	Good Hope	617
Eaton	Crawford	666	Goreville	Saline	339
Eddyville	Eddyville	672	Grafton	Full Moon	341
Edgewood	Edgewood	484	Grand Tower	Lafayette	657
Edinburg	Blueville	647	Granite City	Granite City	877
Edwardsville	Edwardsville	99	Gray's Lake	Rising Sun	115
Effingham	Effingham	149	Grayville	Sheba	200
Elburn	Blackberry	359	Greenfield	Greenfield	129
El Dara	El Dara	388	Greenup	Greenup	125
Eldorado	Eldorado	730	Greenview	Greenview	653
Elgin	Elgin	117	Greenville	Greenville	245
Elgin	Monitor	522	Griggsville	Griggsville	45
Elizabeth	Kavanaugh	36	Grove City	Fisher	585
Elizabethtown	Elizabeth	276	Hamburg	West Gate	856
Elliottstown	Delia	525	Hamilton	Black Hawk	238
Elmwood	Horeb	363	Hamletsburg	Bay City	771
El Paso	El Paso	246	Hampshire	Hampshire	443
Elvaston	Elvaston	715	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	756
Enfield	Enfield	677	Hardin	Calhoun	792
Equality	Equality	2	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	325
Erie	Erie	667	Harristown	Summit	431
Etna	Wabash	179	Harvard	Harvard	309
Eureka	W. C. Hobbs	306	Harvey	Magic City	832
Evanston	Evans	524	Havana	Havana	88
Evansville	Kaskaskia	86	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	580
Ewing	Ewing	705	Hebron	Hebron	604
Exeter	Exeter	424	Henry	Henry	119
Fairbury	Tarbolton	351	Herrin	Herrin's Prairie	693
Fairfield	Fairfield	206	Heyworth	Heyworth	251
Fairmount	Fairmount	590	Highland	Highland	583
Fairview	Fairview	350	Highland Park	A. O. Fay	676
Fairweather	Kingston	266	Hillsboro	Mt. Moriah	51
Farina	Farina	601	Hinckley	Hinckley	301
Farmer City	Farmer City	710	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	837
Farmington	Farmington	192	Holcomb	Meridian Sun	505
Fieldon	Fieldon	592	Homer	Homer	199
Fillmore	Fillmore	670	Hoopeston	Star	709
Findlay	Findlay	831	Hopedale	Hopedale	622
Fisher	Sangamon	801	Hope	Hopewell	844
Flat Rock	Russellville	348	Hume	Edgar	829
Flora	Flora	204	Huntsville	Huntsville	465
Forrest	Forrest	614	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	136
Franklin	Wadley	616	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	521
Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	264	Indianola	Vermilion	265
Freeburg	Freeburg	418	Industry	Industry	327
Freedom	Freedom	194	Iola	Iola	691
Freeport	Excelsior	97	Ipava	Ipava	213
Freeport	Evergreen	170	Iroquois	O. H. Miner	506
Fulton	Fulton City	189	Irving	Irving	455
Galena	Miners	273	Iuka	J. D. Moody	510
Galesburg	Alpha	155	Jacksonville	Harmony	3
Galesburg	Vesper	584	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	570
Gallatia	Gallatia	684	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	460
Galva	Galva	243	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	394
Ganntown	New Columbia	336	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	713
Gays	Miles Hart	595	Johnston City	Lake Creek	729
Gardner	Gardner	573	Joliet	Mt. Joliet	42

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Joliet	Matteson	175	Marine	Marine	355
Jonesboro	Jonesboro	111	Marion	Fellowship	89
Kane	King Solomon's	197	Marissa	Marissa	UD
Kankakee	Kankakee	389	Maroa	Maroa	454
Kansas	Kansas	280	Marseilles	Marseilles	417
Karber's Ridge	Tadmor	794	Marshall	Marshall	133
Kenney	Henderson	820	Martinsville	Clark	603
Kewanee	Kewanee	159	Martinton	Martinton	845
Keithsburg	Robert Burns	113	Mascoutah	Douglas	361
Kinderhook	Kinderhook	353	Mason	Mason	217
Kingston	Kishwaukee	402	Mason City	Mason City	403
Kinmundy	Kinmundy	398	Mattoon	Mattoon	260
Kirkland	Boyd D.	857	Maywood	Maywood	869
Kirkwood	Abraham Lincoln	518	Mazon	Mazon	826
Knoxville	Pacific	66	Medora	Fidelity	152
Lacon	Lacon	61	Melvin	Melvin	811
LaFayette	Stark	501	Mendon	Mendon	449
LaGrange	La Grange	770	Mendota	Mendota	176
LaHarpe	La Harpe	195	Meredosia	Benevolent	52
Lake Creek	Lake Creek	729	Metropolis City	Metropolis	91
La Moille	La Moille	383	Milan	Eureka	69
Lanark	Lanark	423	Milford	Milford	168
LaSalle	Acacia	67	Millburn	Antioch	127
Latham	Latham	853	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	345
Lawrenceville	Edward Dobbins	164	Milton	Milton	275
Lebanon	Lebanon	110	Minier	Comet	641
Lee Center	Lee Center	146	Minonk	Rob Morris	247
Leland	Leland	558	Minooka	Minooka	528
Lena	Lena	174	Modesto	Nifong	874
Lerna	Lerna	788	Moline	Doric	319
Le Roy	Le Roy	221	Momence	Momence	481
Lewistown	Lewistown	104	Monmouth	Monmouth	37
Lexington	Lexington	482	Monticello	Fraternal	58
Liberty	Liberty	380	Montrose	Prairie City	578
Libertyville	Libertyville	492	Morris	Cedar	124
Lick Creek	Union	627	Morrison	Dunlap	321
Lima	Lima	135	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	681
Lincoln	Logan	210	Morton	Groveland	352
Lisbon	Orient	323	Mound City	Trinity	562
Litchfield	Charter Oak	236	Mound Station	Kendrick	430
Litchfield	Litchfield	517	Mount Auburn	Kedron	340
Littleton	Littleton	766	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	239
Loami	Loami	450	Mt. Carroll	Cyrus	188
Lockport	Lockport	538	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	331
Loda	Abraham Jonas	316	Mt. Morris	Samuel H. Davis	96
London Mills	London	848	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	87
Long Point	Long Point	552	Mount Sterling	Hardin	44
Lostant	Lostant	870	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	31
Louisville	Louisville	196	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	180
Lovington	Lovington	228	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	498
Ludlow	Pera	574	Murrayville	Murrayville	432
Lyndon	Lyndon	750	Naperville	Euclid	65
Lynnville	Gill	382	Nashville	Washington	55
McHenry	McHenry	158	Nebo	Nebo	806
McLean	McLean	469	Neoga	Neoga	279
McLeansboro	Polk	137	Neponset	Neponset	803
Macedonia	Royal	807	New Boston	New Boston	59
Mackinaw	Mackinaw	132	New Burnside	New Burnside	772
Macomb	Macomb	17	New Canton	New Canton	821
Macon	South Macon	467	New Douglas	Madison	560
Magnolia	Magnolia	103	New Grand Chain	Grand Chain	660
Mahomet	Mahomet	220	New Hartford	New Hartford	453
Makanda	Makanda	434	New Haven	New Haven	230
Manchester	Manchester	229	New Holland	New Holland	741
Manito	Manito	476	Newman	Newman	369
Mansfield	Mansfield	773	New Salem	New Salem	218
Maquon	Maquon	530	Newton	Newton	216
Marcelline	Marcelline	114	New Windsor	Oxford	367
Marengo	Marengo	138	Noble	Noble	362

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Nokomis	Nokomis	456	Pontoosuc	Herrick	193
Normal	Normal	673	Port Byron	Philo	436
Norris City	May	718	Potomac	Potomac	782
Norwood Park	Beacon Light	784	Prairie City	Golden Gate	248
Nunda	Nunda	169	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	755
Oakland	Oakland	219	Princeton	Bureau	112
Oakwood	Free Will	872	Princeton	Princeton	587
Oak Park	Oak Park	540	Princeville	Princeville	360
Oblong	Oblong City	644	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	293
Oconee	Oconee	392	Quincy	Bodley	1
Odell	Odell	401	Quincy	Herman	39
Odin	Odin	503	Quincy	Quincy	296
O'Fallon	O'Fallon	576	Quincy	Lambert	659
Ogden	Ogden	754	Raleigh	Raleigh	128
Ohio	Ohio	814	Ramsey	Ramsey	405
Olmsted	Caledonia	47	Rankin	Rankin	725
Olney	Olney	140	Rantoul	Rantoul	470
Omaha	Omaha	723	Raritan	Raritan	727
Onarga	Onarga	305	Raymond	Raymond	692
Oneida	Oneida	337	Red Bud	Red Bud	427
Opdyke	Jefferson	368	Richmond	Richmond	143
Oquawka	Oquawka	123	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	632
Orangeville	Orangeville	687	Ridgway	Ridgway	816
Oregon	Oregon	420	Rio	Rio	685
Orion	Sherman	535	Riverside	Riverside	862
Oswego	Raven	303	Riverton	Riverton Union	786
Ottawa	Occidental	40	Robinson	Robinson	250
Ottawa	Humboldt	555	Rochelle	Horicon	244
Owaneco	Locust	623	Rochester	Rochester	635
Palatine	Palatine	314	Rockford	Rockford	102
Palestine	Palestine	849	Rockford	Star in the East	166
Palmyra	Palmyra	463	Rockford	E. F. W. Ellis	633
Pana	Pana	226	Rock Island	Trio	57
Paris	Prairie	77	Rock Island	Rock Island	658
Paris	Paris	268	Rockport	Rockport	830
Parkersburg	Parkersburg	509	Rockton	Rockton	74
Patoka	Patoka	613	Roodhouse	E. M. Husted	796
Pawnee	Pawnee	675	Roscoe	Roscoe	75
Paw Paw	Corinthian	205	Roseville	Roseville	519
Paxton	Paxton	416	Rossville	Rossville	527
Payson	Payson	379	Rushville	Rushville	9
Pearl City	Pearl	823	Rutland	Rutland	477
Pecatonica	A. W. Rawson	145	Sadorus	J. R. Gorin	537
Pekin	Pekin	29	Saint Charles	Unity	48
Pekin	Empire	126	Saint Elmo	Saint Elmo	769
Peoria	Peoria	15	Salem	Marion	130
Peoria	Temple	46	Sandwich	Meteor	283
Peoria	Illinois	263	San Jose	San Jose	645
Peoria	Schiller	335	Saunemin	Saunemin	738
Peotone	Peotone	636	Savanna	Mississippi	385
Perry	Perry	95	Saybrook	Cheney's Grove	468
Peru	St. Johns	13	Scott Land	Scott Land	743
Petersburg	Clinton	19	Scottville	Scottville	426
Philo	Centennial	747	Seaton	Charity	838
Pilot	Newtown	714	Seneca	Seneca	532
Pinckneyville	Mitchell	85	Shabbona	Shabbona	374
Pittsfield	Pittsfield	790	Shannon	Shannon	490
Piper City	Piper	608	Shawneetown	Warren	14
Plainfield	Plainfield	536	Sheffield	Ames	142
Plainview	Plainview	461	Shelbyville	Jackson	53
Plainville	Adams	529	Sheldon	Sheldon	609
Plano	Sunbeam	428	Sheridan	Sheridan	735
Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	565	Shipman	Shipman	212
Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	700	Shirley	Shirley	582
Plymouth	Plymouth	286	Sibley	Sibley	761
Pocahontas	Gordon	473	Sidell	Sidell	798
Polo	Mystic Tie	187	Sidney	Sidney	347
Pontiac	Pontiac	294	Somonauk	Somonauk	646

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Sorento	Sorento	861	Victoria	A. T. Darrah	793
Sparland	Sparland	441	Vienna	Vienna	150
Sparta	Hope	162	Villa Grove	Villa Grove	UD
Speer	Lawn Ridge	415	Viola	Viola	577
Springfield	Springfield	4	Virden	Virden	161
Springfield	Central	71	Virginia	Virginia	544
Springfield	Tyrian	333	Waldron	Aroma	378
Springfield	St. Paul's	500	Walnut	Walnut	722
Spring Hill	Bollen	412	Walpole	Tuscan	630
Spring Valley	S. M. Dalzell	805	Walshville	Walshville	475
Staunton	Staunton	177	Waltham	Waltham	384
Steeleville	Alma	497	Warren	Jo Daviess	278
Sterling	Rock River	612	Warsaw	Warsaw	257
Stewardson	Stewardson	541	Washburn	Washburn	421
Stockton	Plum River	554	Washington	Taylor	98
Stone Fort	Stone Fort	495	Wataga	Wataga	291
Streator	Streator	607	Waterman	Waterman	728
Stronghurst	Stronghurst	847	Waterloo	Morris	787
Sublette	Sublette	349	Watseka	Watseka	446
Sullivan	Sullivan	764	Watson	Watson	602
Summerfield	Summerfield	342	Wauconda	Wauconda	298
Sumner	Sumner	334	Waukegan	Waukegan	78
Sycamore	Sycamore	134	Waverly	Waverly	118
Tamaroa	Tamaroa	207	Wayne City	Orel	759
Tampico	Yorktown	655	Waynesville	Wayne	172
Taylorville	Mound	122	Weldon	Weldon	746
Temple Hill	Temple Hill	701	Wenona	Wenona	344
Thompsonville	Akin	749	West Chicago	Amity	472
Thomson	Thomson	559	West Frankfort	Frankfort	567
Time	Time	569	West Point	Dills	295
Tiskilwa	Sharon	550	West Salem	West Salem	866
Toledo	Toledo	834	Wheaton	Wheaton	269
Tolona	Tolono	391	Wheeler	Wheeler	UD
Tonica	Tonica	364	Wheeling	Vitruvius	81
Toulon	Toulon	93	White Hall	White Hall	80
Towanda	Towanda	542	Williamsville	Lavely	203
Tower Hill	Tower Hill	493	Willow Hill	Cooper	489
Tremont	Tremont	462	Wilmington	Wilmington	208
Trenton	Trenton	109	Winchester	Winchester	105
Trilla	Muddy Point	396	Windsor	Windsor	322
Troy	Troy	588	Winnebago	Winnebago	745
Troy Grove	Shiloh	397	Winslow	Winslow	564
Tunnell Hill	Reynoldsburg	419	Winterrowd	Mayo	664
Tuscola	Tuscola	332	Woburn	Gilham	809
Union	Orion	358	Wolf Creek	Chapel Hill	719
Upper Alton	Franklin	25	Woodhull	Woodhull	502
Urbana	Urbana	157	Woodstock	Saint Marks	63
Utica	Utica	858	Wyanet	Wyanet	231
Vandalia	Temperance	16	Wyoming	Wyoming	479
Venice	Triple	835	Xenia	Xenia	485
Vermilion	Stratton	408	Yates City	Yates City	448
Vermont	Vermont	116	York	York	313
Verona	Verona	757	Yorkville	Kendall	471
Versailles	Versailles	108			

List of Lodges by Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
33	Oriental	Chicago	78 Monroe St
160	Waubansia	Chicago	Masonic Temple
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Randolph and Halsted Sts.
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Masonic Temple
314	Palatine	Palatine	
410	Mithra	Chicago	E. N. Ave. and N. Halsted St.
437	Chicago	Chicago	Masonic Temple
524	Evans	Evanston	
557	Lessing	Chicago	615-617 North Clark St
639	Keystone	Chicago	615-617 North Clark St
662	South Park	Chicago	Washington Ave and 5th St
686	Garfield	Chicago	1250 West Madison St
711	Providence	Jefferson	
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Masonic Temple
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	
767	Triluminar	Chicago	227 92d street
774	Lake View	Chicago	N. Clark St. and Chicago Ave.
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago	615 North Clark St
784	Beacon Light	Chicago	Norwood Park
797	Normal Park	Chicago	6734 Wentworth Ave
810	Tracy	Chicago	103d St. near Walden Parkway
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	Milwaukee and North Aves.
836	Windsor Park	Chicago	41-76 street
842	Fides	Chicago	700 119 street
851	Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	
860	Metropolitan	Chicago	42d Ave. and W. Van Buren St.
864	Olympia	Chicago	4229 Cottage Grove Ave.
873	Standard	Chicago	Masonic Temple
UD	Equity	Chicago	4229 Cottage Grove Ave
UD	Boulevard	Chicago	42d and Halsted streets

SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	
182	Germania	Chicago	615 North Clark St.
271	Blaney	Chicago	N. Clark St. and Chicago Ave.
310	Dearborn	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave
393	Blair	Chicago	78 Monroe St.
411	Hesperia	Chicago	78 Monroe St.
478	Pleiades	Chicago	473 West Madison St.
526	Covenant	Chicago	Masonic Temple
610	Union Park	Chicago	473 and 475 W. Madison St.
642	Apollo	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave
669	Herder	Chicago	358 Blue Island Ave.
690	Englewood	Chicago	63d and Yale Sts.
716	Calumet	Blue Island	
731	Harbor	Chicago	91st St. and Commercial Ave.
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	63d and Yale Sts.
768	Mizpah	Chicago	4341 South Halsted St.
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	76th St. Near Dobson Ave.
780	Siloam	Chicago	1249 Madison St
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	79th and Lowe Ave.
800	Kenwood	Chicago	4229 Cottage Grove Ave.
813	Humboldt Park	Chicago	913 West North Ave.
819	Columbian	Chicago	1812 West 22d St.
839	Berwyn	Berwyn	
843	Park	Chicago	Clark St. and Greenleaf Ave.
854	Brighton Park	Chicago	3811 Archer Ave.
862	Riverside	Riverside	
865	St. Cecilia	Chicago	Masonic Temple.
875	Corner-Stone	Chicago	Masonic Temple
UD	Composite	Chicago	106 West 47th street

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
141	Garden City	Chicago	Masonic Temple
209	W. B. Warren	Chicago	Masonic Temple
277	Accordia	Chicago	Halsted St. and North Ave.
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Masonic Temple
409	T. J. Turner	Chicago	Masonic Temple
422	Landmark	Chicago	4229 Cottage Grove Ave
508	Home	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave
540	Oak Park	Oak Park	
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	615-617 N. Clark St.
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	404 and 406 Milwaukee Ave.
674	Waldeck	Chicago	44th and State St
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	2941 Archer Ave
717	Arcana	Chicago	Halsted and Randolph Sts.
739	Lakeside	Chicago	3120 Forest Ave
765	Palace	Chicago	Pullman
770	LaGrange	LaGrange	
777	Ravenswood	Chicago	Wilson St. & E. Ravenswo'd Park
783	Constantia	Chicago	70 Adams St
795	Myrtle	Chicago	Irving Park
804	Kensington	Chicago	11100 Michigan Ave
815	Lawn	Chicago	3620 West 63d St
832	Magic City	Harvey	
841	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	225 64th St.
850	Austin	Chicago	Austin
855	King Oscar	Chicago	Masonic Temple
863	St. Andrews	Chicago	70 Adams St
869	Maywood	Maywood	
876	William McKinley	Chicago	70 Adams St
UD	John B. Sherman	Chicago	47th St. and Ashland Ave.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
48	Unity	St. Charles	Kane
90	Jerusalem Temple	Aurora	Kane
117	Elgin	Elgin	Kane
139	Geneva	Geneva	Kane
190	Dundee	Dundee	Kane
254	Aurora	Aurora	Kane
359	Blackberry	Elburn	Kane
404	Batavia	Batavia	Kane
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Kane
522	Monitor	Elgin	Kane
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	McHenry
138	Marengo	Marengo	McHenry
143	Richmond	Richmond	McHenry
158	McHenry	McHenry	McHenry
169	Nunda	Nunda	McHenry
309	Harvard	Harvard	McHenry
358	Orion	Union	McHenry
604	Hebron	Hebron	McHenry
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake
115	Rising Sun	Gray's Lake	Lake
127	Antioch	Millburn	Lake
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	Lake
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	Lake
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Lake
827	Sequoit	Antioch	Lake

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Boone
575	Capron	Capron	Boone
74	Rockton	Rockton	Winnebago
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Winnebago
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	Winnebago
166	Star-in-the-East	Rockford	Winnebago
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Winnebago
302	Durand	Durand	Winnebago
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Winnebago
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Stephenson
170	Evergreen	Freeport	Stephenson
174	Lena	Lena	Stephenson
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson
564	Winslow	Winslow	Stephenson
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Stephenson
823	Pearl	Pearl City	Stephenson

SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess
273	Miners	Galena	Jo Daviess
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	Jo Daviess
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess
554	Plum River	Stockton	Jo Daviess
859	Apple River	Apple River	Jo Daviess
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Carroll
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Carroll
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Carroll
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll
559	Thomson	Thomson	Carroll
867	Chadwick	Chadwick	Carroll
189	Fulton City	Fulton	Whiteside
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Whiteside
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Whiteside
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside
566	Albany	Albany	Whiteside
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside
667	Erie	Erie	Whiteside
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	Whiteside

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Ogle
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Ogle
274	Byron	Byron	Ogle
320	Creston	Creston	Ogle
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle
7	Friendship	Dixon	Lee
146	Lee Centre	Lee Centre	Lee
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	Lee

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Lee
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Lee
282	Brooklyn	Compton	Lee
349	Sublette	Sublette	Lee
531	Ashton	Ashton	Lee
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	De Kalb
144	De Kalb	De Kalb	De Kalb
283	Meteor	Sandwich	De Kalb
288	Genoa	Genoa	De Kalb
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	De Kalb
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	De Kalb
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	De Kalb
728	Waterman	Waterman	De Kalb
857	Boyd D	Kirkland	De Kalb

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
303	Raven	Oswego	Kendall
323	Orient	Lisbon	Kendall
428	Sunbeam	Plano	Kendall
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Kendall
65	Euclid	Naperville	Du Page
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	Du Page
472	Amity	West Chicago	Du Page
844	Grove	Downers Grove	Du Page
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Will
175	Matteson	Joliet	Will
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Will
262	Channahon	Channahon	Will
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	Will
538	Lockport	Lockport	Will
636	Peotone	Peotone	Will
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Will
763	Crete	Crete	Will
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy
528	Minooka	Minooka	Grundy
573	Gardner	Gardner	Grundy
757	Verona	Verona	Grundy
826	Mazon	Mazon	Grundy

NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
13	St. John's	Peru	La Salle
40	Occidental	Ottawa	La Salle
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle
176	Mendota	Mendota	La Salle
183	Meridian	Earlville	La Salle
194	Freedom	Freedom	La Salle
364	Tonica	Tonica	La Salle
384	Waltham	Waltham	La Salle
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle
477	Rutland	Rutland	La Salle
532	Seneca	Seneca	La Salle
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	La Salle

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

NINTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
558	Leland	Leland	La Salle
607	Streator	Streator	La Salle
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle
858	Utica	Utica	La Salle
870	Lostant	Lostant	La Salle
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	Livingston
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Livingston
371	Livingston	Dwight	Livingston
401	Odell	Odell	Livingston
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Livingston
552	Long Point	Long Point	Livingston
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Livingston
886	Cornell	Cornell	Livingston

TENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau
142	Ames	Sheffield	Bureau
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	Bureau
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Bureau
383	La Moille	La Moille	Bureau
399	Buda	Buda	Bureau
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Bureau
587	Princeton	Princeton	Bureau
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau
803	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau
805	S.M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Bureau
814	Ohio	Ohio	Bureau
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall
119	Henry	Henry	Marshall
344	Wenona	Wenona	Marshall
441	Sparland	Sparland	Marshall
93	Toulon	Toulon	Stark
415	Lawn Ridge	Speer	Stark
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark
501	Stark	La Fayette	Stark
514	Bradford	Bradford	Stark

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Henry
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Henry
243	Galva	Galva	Henry
433	Annawan	Atkinson	Henry
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry
535	Sherman	Orion	Henry
680	Clement	Colono	Henry
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island
69	Eureka	Milan	Rock Island
319	Doric	Moline	Rock Island
436	Philo	Port Byron	Rock Island
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island
543	Cordova	Cordova	Rock Island
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Rock Island
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*
ELEVENTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
679	Illinois City	Buffalo Prairie	Rock Island
59	New Boston	New Boston	Mercer
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer
252	Aledo	Aledo	Mercer
367	Oxford	New Windsor	Mercer
577	Viola	Viola	Mercer
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	Mercer
838	Charity	Seaton	Mercer

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
17	Macomb	Macomb	McDonough
233	Bladinsville	Bladinsville	McDonough
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	McDonough
317	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	McDonough
327	Industry	Industry	McDonough
496	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	McDonough
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	McDonough
100	Astoria	Astoria	Fulton
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Fulton
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton
192	Farmington	Farmington	Fulton
213	Ipava	Ipava	Fulton
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Fulton
350	Fairview	Fairview	Fulton
534	Cuba	Cuba	Fulton
734	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton
848	London	London Mills	Fulton
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Schuyler
648	Camden	Camden	Schuyler
766	Littleton	Littleton	Schuyler

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
66	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox
155	Alpha	Galesburg	Knox
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	Knox
291	Wataga	Wataga	Knox
330	Altona	Altona	Knox
337	Oneida	Oneida	Knox
448	Yates City	Yates City	Knox
530	Maquon	Maquon	Knox
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Knox
685	Rio	Rio	Knox
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	Knox
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	Warren
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	Warren
519	Roseville	Roseville	Warren
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson
847	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	Henderson

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
15	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria
46	Temple	Peoria	Peoria
109	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria
222	George Washington	Chillicothe	Peoria
263	Illinois	Peoria	Peoria
330	Schiller	Peoria	Peoria
360	Princeville	Princeville	Peoria
363	Horeb	Elmwood	Peoria
748	Alta	Alta	Peoria
246	El Paso	El Paso	Woodford
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Woodford
306	Wm. C. Hobbs	Eureka	Woodford
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford
29	Pekin	Pekin	Tazewell
98	Taylor	Washington	Tazewell
126	Empire	Pekin	Tazewell
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Tazewell
156	Delavan	Delavan	Tazewell
352	Groveland	Morton	Tazewell
462	Tremont	Tremont	Tazewell
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Tazewell
641	Comet	Minier	Tazewell

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	McLean
221	Le Roy	Le Roy	McLean
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	McLean
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	McLean
468	Cheneys Grove	Saybrook	McLean
469	McLean	McLean	McLean
482	Lexington	Lexington	McLean
512	Wade Barney	Bloomington	McLean
542	Towanda	Towanda	McLean
582	Shirley	Shirley	McLean
656	Mozart	Bloomington	McLean
673	Normal	Normal	McLean
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McLean
742	Danvers	Danvers	McLean
799	Colfax	Colfax	McLean
84	De Witt	Clinton	De Witt
172	Wayne	Waynesville	De Witt
261	Amon	De Witt	De Witt
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	De Witt
746	Weldon	Weldon	De Witt
820	Henderson	Kenney	De Witt
416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford
608	Piper	Piper City	Ford
631	Norton	Cabery	Ford
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Ford
761	Sibley	Sibley	Ford
811	Melvin	Melvin	Ford

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
378	Aroma	Waldron	Kankakee
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee
168	Milford	Milford	Iroquois
305	Onarga	Onarga	Iroquois
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Iroquois
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Iroquois
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois
688	Clifton	Clifton	Iroquois
845	Martinton	Martinton	Iroquois
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Vermilion
154	Russell	Georgetown	Vermilion
265	Vermilion	Indianola	Vermilion
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermilion
527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermilion
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermilion
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermilion
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermilion
725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermilion
782	Potomac	Potomac	Vermilion
798	Sidell	Sidell	Vermilion
844	Hopewell	Hope	Vermilion
872	Free Will	Oakwood	Vermilion

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
157	Urbana	Urbana	Champaign
199	Homer	Homer	Champaign
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Champaign
240	Western Star	Champaign	Champaign
347	Sidney	Sidney	Champaign
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Champaign
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorous	Champaign
574	Pera	Ludlow	Champaign
747	Centennial	Philo	Champaign
754	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	Champaign
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Champaign
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	Douglas
366	Arcola	Arcola	Douglas
369	Newman	Newman	Douglas
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	Douglas
U D	Villa Grove	Villa Grove	Douglas
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Edgar
268	Paris	Paris	Edgar
280	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar
743	Scott Land	Scott Land	Edgar
829	Edgar	Hume	Edgar
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles
179	Wabash	Etna	Coles
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	Coles
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles
788	Lerna	Lerna	Coles

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Piatt
365	Bement	Bement	Piatt
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Piatt
651	Atwood	Atwood	Piatt
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	Piatt
812	De Land	De Land	Piatt
228	Lovington	Lovington	Moultrie
595	Miles Hart	Gays	Moultrie
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	Moultrie
825	Arthur	Arthur	Moultrie
U D	Bethany	Bethany	Moultrie
8	Macon	Decatur	Macon
312	Ionic	Decatur	Macon
431	Summit	Harristown	Macon
454	Maroa	Maroa	Macon
467	South Macon	Macon	Macon
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Macon
871	Argenta	Argenta	Macon
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Logan
165	Atlanta	Atlanta	Logan
210	Logan	Lincoln	Logan
741	New Holland	New Holland	Logan
808	Cornland	Cornland	Logan
853	Latham	Latham	Logan

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
88	Havana	Havana	Mason
403	Mason City	Mason City	Mason
476	Manito	Manito	Mason
645	San Jose	San Jose	Mason
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Menard
653	Greenview	Greenview	Menard
4	Springfield	Springfield	Sangamon
71	Central	Springfield	Sangamon
203	Lavely	Williamsville	Sangamon
333	Tyrian	Springfield	Sangamon
354	Ark and Archor	Auburn	Sangamon
450	Loami	Loami	Sangamon
500	St. Pauls	Springfield	Sangamon
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	Sangamon
523	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon
556	Dawson	Dawson	Sangamon
635	Rochester	Rochester	Sangamon
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	Sangamon
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	Sangamon
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	Sangamon
23	Gass	Beardstown	Cass
544	Virginia	Virginia	Cass
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	Brown
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown
430	Kendrick	Mound Station	Brown
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Morgan
382	Gill	Lynnville	Morgan
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Morgan
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan
616	Wadley	Franklin	Morgan
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott
229	Manchester	Manchester	Scott
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott
846	Bluffs	Bluffs	Scott
34	Barry	Barry	Pike
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Pike
95	Perry	Perry	Pike
218	New Salem	New Salem	Pike
275	Milton	Milton	Pike
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Pike
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Pike
388	El Dara	El Dara	Pike
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Pike
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Pike
569	Time	Time	Pike
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike
806	Nebo	Nebo	Pike
821	New Canton	New Canton	Pike
830	Rockport	Rockport	Pike

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
1	Bodley	Quincy	Adams
39	Herman	Quincy	Adams
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams
135	Lima	Lima	Adams
147	Clayton	Clayton	Adams
227	Columbus	Columbus	Adams
266	Kingston	Fairweather	Adams
267	La Prairie	Golden	Adams
296	Quincy	Quincy	Adams
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Adams
379	Payson	Payson	Adams
380	Liberty	Liberty	Adams
449	Mendon	Mendon	Adams
529	Adams	Plainville	Adams
659	Lambert	Quincy	Adams
20	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	Hancock
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	Hancock
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Hancock
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Hancock
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Hancock
295	Dills	West Point	Hancock
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Hancock
464	Denver	Denver	Hancock
486	Bowen	Bowen	Hancock
618	Basco	Basco	Hancock
683	Burnside	Burnside	Hancock
915	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
792	Calhoun	Hardin	Calhoun
856	West Gate	Hamburg	Calhoun
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Greene
80	Whitehall	Whitehall	Greene
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Greene
197	King Solomon's	Kane	Greene
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	Greene
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Jersey
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Jersey
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	Jersey
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Macoupin
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	Macoupin
152	Fidelity	Medora	Macoupin
161	Virden	Virden	Macoupin
171	Girard	Girard	Macoupin
177	Staunton	Staunton	Macoupin
212	Shipman	Shipman	Macoupin
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Macoupin
249	Hibbard	Brighton	Macoupin
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Macoupin
461	Plainview	Plainview	Macoupin
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	Macoupin
U D	Modesto	Modesto	Macoupin

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
51	Mount Moriah	Hillsboro	Montgomery
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	Montgomery
255	Donnelson	Donnellson	Montgomery
455	Irving	Irving	Montgomery
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	Montgomery
475	Walshville	Walshville	Montgomery
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Montgomery
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	Montgomery
692	Raymond	Raymond	Montgomery
122	Mound	Taylorville	Christian
226	Pana	Pana	Christian
340	Kedron	Mount Auburn	Christian
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Christian
585	Fisher	Grove City	Christian
623	Locust	Owaneco	Christian
647	Blueville	Edinburg	Christian
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	Christian
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Shelby
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	Shelby
322	Windsor	Windsor	Shelby
392	Oconee	Oconee	Shelby
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Shelby
541	Stewardson	Stewardson	Shelby
706	Joppa	Cowden	Shelby
831	Findlay	Findlay	Shelby

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberland
279	Neoga	Neoga	Cumberland
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Cumberland
834	Toledo	Toledo	Cumberland
698	Hutton	Diona	Cumberland
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark
313	York	York	Clark
442	Casey	Casey	Clark
603	Clark	Martinsville	Clark
620	Newhope	Cohn	Clark
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Crawford
250	Robinson	Robinson	Crawford
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Crawford
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Crawford
666	Crawford	Eaton	Crawford
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Crawford
819	Palestine	Palestine	Crawford
216	Newton	Newton	Jasper
489	Cooper	Cooper	Jasper
	Wheeler	Wheeler	Jasper
140	Olney	Olney	Richland
362	Noble	Noble	Richland
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
334	Sumner	Sumner	Lawrence
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Lawrence
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	Lawrence

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
196	Louisville	Louisville	Clay
204	Flora	Flora	Clay
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay
691	Iola	Iola	Clay
149	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham
217	Mason	Mason	Effingham
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Effingham
525	Della	Elliottstown	Effingham
533	Altamount	Altamount	Effingham
578	Prairie City	Montrose	Effingham
602	Watson	Watson	Effingham
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Effingham
665	Beecher City	Beecher City	Effingham
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette
601	Farina	Farina	Fayette
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Fayette
130	Marion	Salem	Marion
201	Centralia	Centralia	Marion
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	Marion
503	Odin	Odin	Marion
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
245	Greenville	Greenville	Bond
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Bond
809	Gillham	Woburn	Bond
861	Sorento	Sorento	Bond
79	Scott	Carlyle	Clinton
109	Trenton	Trenton	Clinton
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	Madison
27	Piasa	Alton	Madison
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Madison
355	Marine	Marine	Madison
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison
560	Madison	New Douglas	Madison
583	Highland	Highland	Madison
588	Troy	Troy	Madison
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Madison
835	Triple	Venice	Madison
877	Granite City	Granite City	Madison

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
24	St. Clair	Belleville	St. Clair
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	St. Clair
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	St. Clair
361	Douglas	Muscoutah	St. Clair
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	St. Clair
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	St. Clair
852	Gothic	East St. Louis	St. Clair
	Marissa	Marissa	St. Clair
474	Columbia	Columbia	Monroe
787	Morris	Waterloo	Monroe
72	Chester	Chester	Randolph
86	Kaskaskia	Evansville	Randolph
162	Hope	Sparta	Randolph
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Randolph
497	Alma	Steeleville	Randolph

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
55	Washington	Nashville	Washington
153	Clay	Ashley	Washington
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	Jefferson
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	Jefferson
721	Rome	Dix	Jefferson
64	Benton	Benton	Franklin
567	Frankfort	West Frankfort	Franklin
705	Ewing	Ewing	Franklin
744	Goode	Brayfield	Franklin
749	Akin	Thompsonville	Franklin
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Perry
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Perry
234	Du Quoin	Du Quoin	Perry

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	Jackson
287	De Soto	De Soto	Jackson
434	Makanda	Makanda	Jackson
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Jackson
657	La Fayette	Grand Tower	Jackson
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	Jackson
833	Dean	Ava	Jackson
89	Fellowship	Marion	Williamson
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Williamson
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	Williamson
603	Herrins Prairie	Herrin	Williamson
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Williamson
729	Lake Creek	Johnston City	Williamson
802	Williamson	Carterville	Williamson
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Williamson

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Wayne
331	Mount Erie	Mt. Erie	Wayne
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Wayne
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Wayne
759	Orel	Wayne City	Wayne
356	Hermitage	Albion	Edwards
866	West Salem	West Salem	Edwards
239	Mount Carmel	Mount Carmel	Wabash
752	Allendale	Allendale	Wabash
200	Sheba	Grayville	White
272	Carmi	Carmi	White
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	White
677	Enfield	Enfield	White
718	May	Norris City	White
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Hamilton
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Hamilton
807	Royal	Macedonia	Hamilton
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Saline
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Saline
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Saline
684	Gallatia	Gallatia	Saline
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	Saline
2	Equality	Equality	Gallatin
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Gallatin
230	New Haven	New Haven	Gallatin
723	Omaha	Omaha	Gallatin
816	Ridgway	Ridgway	Gallatin

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Hardin
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	Hardin
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	Pope
771	Bay City	Hamletsburg	Pope
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac
232	Farmers	Brookport	Massac
336	New Columbia	New Columbia	Massac
150	Vienna	Vienna	Johnson
339	Saline	Goreville	Johnson
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Johnson
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Johnson
778	Gurney	New County Line	Johnson
822	Belknap	Belknap	Johnson
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union
466	Cobden	Cobden	Union
520	Anna	Anna	Union
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	Union
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Pulaski
660	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	Pulaski
562	Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski
237	Cairo	Cairo	Alexander

DEFUNCT LODGES.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T	REMARKS.
5	Far West	Galena	JoDaviess	April 29, 1840		Charter was never issued
6	Columbus	Columbus	Adams	April 29, 1840	1845-6	Surrendered
10	Joliet	Joliet	Will	Oct. 5, 1841	Oct. 15, 1845	Revoked
11	Cass	Virginia	Cass	Oct. 4, 1842		Rescinded and continued U. D.
12	Rising Sun	Montrose	Iowa*	Oct. 4, 1842	Oct. 3, 1843	Suspended
18	La Fayette	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 2, 1843	Oct. 1864	Arrested
21	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1843	May 9, 1847	Surrendered
22	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Wisconsin*	Oct. 2. 1843		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Wisconsin
26	Hiram	Henderson	Knox	Oct. 7, 1844	March 22, 1902.	Arrested
28	Monroe	Waterloo	Monroe	Oct. 7, 1844	1874-5	Arrested
30	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	Oct. 6, 1845	July. 1875	Arrested
32	Apollo	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 6, 1845	Oct. 1848	Surrendered
41	Far West	Galena	Jo Daviess	Oct. 8, 1846	Oct. 6, 1852	Forfeited
54	Reclamation	Nauvoo	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1848	July 5, 1882	Surrendered
56	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	Oct. 2, 1848	Oct. 27, 1886	Forfeited
62	Jerusalem	Oregon	Ogle	Oct. 3, 1848	Oct. 4, 1853	Forfeited
68	Naples	Naples	Scott	Oct. 2, 1849	Sept. 16, 1892	Arrested
70	Social	Hennepin	Putnam	Oct. 1849	Jan. 23, 1889	Surrendered
73	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	Oct. 1849	1859‡	Surrendered
82	Metamora	Metamora	Woodford	Oct. 8, 1850	1884-85	Surrendered
83	Iroquois	Middleport	Iroquois	Oct. 8, 1850	1856‡	No record
94	Morning Sun	Jerseyville	Jersey	Oct. 8, 1850	1862-63	Surrendered
101	Madison	Upper Alton	Madison	Oct. 6, 1851	1861-62	Surrendered
107	Fayette	Fayette	Greene	Oct. 6, 1851	Aug. 16, 1875	Arrested
120	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan	Oct. 5, 1852	1854‡	No record
121	Cataract	St. Anthony's Falls	Minnesota	Oct. 5, 1852		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Minnesota
163	Westfield	Westfield	Clark	Oct. 3, 1855	Dec. 20, 1894	Surrendered
167	Oswego	Oswego	Kendall	Oct. 2, 1855	Feb. 7, 1859	Surrendered
181	Moultrie	Sullivan	Moultrie	Oct. 2, 1855	May 5, 1879	Arrested
184	Nebraska	Belleview	Nebraska*	Oct. 3, 1855		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Nebraska
186	Fort Armstrong	Rock Island	Rock Island	Oct. 6, 1856	March 9, 1863	Consolidated with Trio No. 57
191	Xenia	Xenia	Clay	Oct. 9, 1856	July 27, 1871	Surrendered
198	Grand View	Grand View Dudley	Edgar	Oct. 6, 1856	Feb. 9, 1889	Surrendered
202	Sterling	Sterling	Whiteside	Oct. 6, 1856	1868	Annulled
215	Weir	Six Mile	Madison	Oct. 7, 1856	1861-2	Surrendered
223	Keeney	Edgington	Rock Island	Oct. 8, 1856	Jan. 12, 1889	Arrested
224	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant St. Anna Farmer City	De Witt	Oct. 8, 1856	1870-71	No record
225	Owisco	Kankakee	Kankakee	Oct.8, 1856.	1862-63.	Surrendered

242	Aegis	Annawan	Henry	Oct. 3, 1857	May 13, 1859	Arrested
256	Algonquin	Algonquin	McHenry	Oct. 6, 1858	Jan. 21, 1880	Surrendered
258	Bonus	Bonus	Boone	Oct. 6, 1865		
	Chemung	Chemung	McHenry		Aug. 26, 1885	Surrendered
259	New Berlin	New Berlin	Sangamon	Oct. 6, 1858	1874	Surrendered
281	Martinsville	Martinsville	Clark	Oct. 6, 1858	1865‡	No record
284	Alton	Alton	Madison	Oct. 6, 1858	May 4, 1874	Consolidated with Piasa No. 27
289	Iroquois	Middleport	Iroquois	Oct. 7, 1858	1860‡	No record
290	Cache	Mound City	Pulaski	Oct. 7, 1858	1875‡	No record
299	Mechanicsburg	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon	Oct. 5, 1859	March 20, 1897	Arrested
300	Hanover	Hanover	Jo Daviess	Oct. 5, 1859	Jan. 7, 1887	Surrendered
304	Cement	Utica	La Salle	Oct. 5, 1859	1883	Surrendered
315	Erwin	Alton	Madison	Oct. 5, 1859	Sept. 19, 1901	Consolidated with Piasa No. 27 as Piasa No. 27
317	New Liberty	New Liberty	Pope	Oct. 5, 1859	Sept. 10, 1879	Arrested
324	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake	Oct. 5, 1859	Feb. 5, 1864	Cons'lidated with Union No.78 as Waukegan No.78
326	Chemung	Chemung	McHenry	Oct. 5, 1859	Dec. 23, 1861	Cons'lid'ted with Bonus No.258 as Chemung No.258
328	Grafton	Huntley	McHenry	Oct. 5, 1859	April 11, 1884	Surrendered
329	Durham	Durham	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1860	1868-69	Surrendered
338	Grand Detour	Grand Detour	Ogle	Oct. 2, 1860	1877-78	Arrested
343	Arcturus	Polo	Ogle	Oct. 2, 1860	1863‡	No record
357	Eddy	Kingston	Peoria	Oct. 2, 1860	1869‡	No record
370	Middleton	Middleton	Clay	Oct. 8, 1862	April 19, 1878	Consolidated with Bell Rive No. 696
372	Galesburg	Galesburg	Knox	Oct. 8, 1862	Dec. 16, 1880	Surrendered
375	Isaac Underhill	Secor	Woodford	Oct. 8, 1862	1874‡	No record
376	Ash Grove	Ash Grove	Iroquois	Oct. 8, 1862	1869‡	No record
377	Archimedes	Belleville	St. Clair	Oct. 8, 1863	April 8, 1889	Consolidated with St. Clair Lodge No. 24
381	M. R. Thompson	Freeport	Stephenson	Oct. 8, 1863	Jan. 7, 1890	Consolidated with Excelsior Lodge No. 97
387	Greenbush	Greenbush	Warren	Oct. 8, 1863	May 28, 1889	Arrested
	Youngstown	Youngstown				
395	H. G. Reynolds	Whitefield	Bureau	Oct. 8, 1864	May 26, 1880	Surrendered
400	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox	Oct. 5, 1864	March 24, 1896	Conso'd'ted with Knoxville No. 66 as Pacific No. 66.
407	Blue Grass	Blue Grass	Vermilion	Oct. 5, 1864	April 12, 1882	Arrested
		Marysville				
413	Forreston	Forreston	Ogle	Oct. 5, 1864	Dec. 4, 1876	Consolidated with S. H. Davis Lodge No. 96
425	Kaneville	Kaneville	Kane	Oct. 4, 1865	July, 1883	Surrendered
435	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau	Oct. 4, 1865	July 12, 1881	Surrendered
438	H. W. Bigelow	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 4, 1865	March 27, 1875	Surrendered
439	Luce	Quincy	Adams	Oct. 4, 1865	Jan. 17, 1889	Surrendered
452	Grant	Richview	Washington	Oct. 4, 1865	July 21, 1887	Surrendered
457	Moscow	Moscow	Union	Oct. 4, 1865	July 9, 1898	Arrested
459	Butler	Butler	Montgomery	Oct. 3, 1866	May 18, 1887	Surrendered
480	Logan	Lincoln	Logan	Oct. 3, 1866	Sept. 26, 1889	Consolidated with Lincoln No. 210 as Logan No. 210
483	Belle City	Belle City	Hamilton	Oct. 3, 1866	March 27, 1880	Arrested
494	Bath	Bath	Mason	Oct. 3, 1866	Dec. 19, 1895	Surrendered
499	Mt. Zion	Mt. Zion	Macon	Oct. 3, 1866	1874-75	Consolidated with Ionic Lodge No. 312
507	Manteno	Manteno	Kankakee	Oct. 3, 1866	March 14, 1878	Arrested
511	Clintonville	South Elgin	Kane	Oct. 3, 1866	April 7, 1897	Consolidated with Elgin Lodge No. 117
513	Cold Spring	Cold Spring	Shelby	Oct. 1, 1867	July 27, 1882	Arrested

DEFUNCT LODGES.—Continued.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T	REMARKS.
515	Dement	Dement	Ogle	Oct. 1, 1867	Jan. 25, 1886	Consolidated with Malta No. 320 as Creston No. 320
545	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	Oct. 1, 1867	Feb. 21, 1887	Surrendered
546	Nilwood	Nilwood	Macoupin	Oct. 1, 1867	1876-77	Surrendered
548	Apple River	Apple River	Jo Daviess	Oct. 1, 1867	March 4, 1898	Arrested
549	Newark	Newark	Kendall	Oct. 1, 1867	1884-5	Surrendered
551	Darwin	Darwin	Clark	Oct. 1, 1867	Aug. 25, 1887	Surrendered
553	Kyle	Macomb	McDonough	Oct. 1, 1867	1876-77	Surrendered
561	Trinity	Monmouth	Warren	Oct. 1, 1867	Jan. 28, 1886	Surrendered
563	Hamilton	Otterville	Jersey	Oct. 1, 1867	1886	
568	Delta	Cairo	Alexander	Oct. 1, 1867	Feb. 23, 1874	Consolidated with Cairo Lodge No. 237
571	Owisco	Kankakee	Kankakee	Oct. 1, 1867	1869	Surrendered
579	Elbridge	Ferrell	Edgar	Oct. 6, 1868	May 15, 1897	Surrendered
586	Tazewell	Delavan	Tazewell	Oct. 6, 1868	1874-75	Consolidated with Delavan Lodge No. 156
589	Elwood	Humbolt	Coles	Oct. 6, 1868	July 18, 1891	Surrendered
593	W. M. Egan	Jefferson	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868	Aug. 1872	Arrested
594	Lodi	Lodi	Kane	Oct. 6, 1868	April 19, 1876	Surrendered
596	National	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868	March 13, 1894	Arrested
597	Lostant	Lostant	LaSalle	Oct. 6, 1868	Jan. 14, 1888	Surrendered
598	Dorchester	Dorchester	Macoupin	Oct. 6, 1868	Oct. 29, 1884	Surrendered
599	Fowler	Fowler	Adams	Oct. 6, 1868	Feb. 24, 1879	Surrendered
605	Allen Stanford	Allen Stanford	McLean	Oct. 6, 1868	May 5, 1886	Arrested
606	Wapella	Wapella	DeWitt	Oct. 6, 1868	May 26, 1874	Surrendered
615	Anchor	Mason City	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869	1874-75	Consolidated with Mason City Lodge No. 403
621	Venice	Venice	Madison	Oct. 5, 1869	Aug. 21, 1886	Surrendered
624	Dubois	Dubois	Washington	Oct. 5, 1869	Sept. 1883	Surrendered
625	Melrose	Melrose	Clark	Oct. 5, 1869	May 4, 1877	Arrested
626	Putnam	Granville	Putnam	Oct. 5, 1869	Aug. 29, 1871‡	No record
628	Mosaic	Hudson	McLean	Oct. 5, 1869	Aug. 21, 1882	Arrested
629	Old Time	Havana	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869	Feb. 14, 1877	Consolidatedwith Havana Lodge No. 88
637	Burlington	Burlington	Kane	Oct. 6, 1869	Dec. 21, 1876	Surrendered
638	Fortitude	Sagetown	Henderson	Oct. 6, 1869	March 10, 1884	Arrested
640	Coleta	Coleta	Whiteside	Jan. 7, 1870	1874‡	No record
649	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	DuPage	Oct. 4, 1870	Feb. 16, 1895	Arrested
650	Irvington	Irvington	Washington	Oct. 4, 1870	Aug. 31, 1891	Surrendered
652	Polar Star	Mulkeytown	Franklin	Oct. 4, 1870	Aug. 10, 1888	Arrested
654	Woodford	ElPaso	Woodford	Oct. 4, 1870	March 5, 1877	Surrendered
661	Bethesda	Potosi Colfax	Livingston McLean	Oct. 5, 1870	March 1, 1886	Arrested
633	Phoenix	Mapleton	Peoria	Oct. 3, 1871	Feb. 12, 1901	Arrested
671	Farina	Farina	Marion	Oct. 3, 1871	April 1, 1880	Surrendered

678	Sheffield	Sheffield Rockbridge	Greene	Oct. 3, 1871	May 20, 1886	Arrested
689	Advance	Galva	Henry	Oct. 1, 1872	Nov. 28, 1876	Surrendered
694	Center	Pana	Christian	Oct. 1, 1872	Jan. 14, 1887	Surrendered
699	Libanus	Rosemond	Christian	Oct. 7, 1873	Sept. 21, 1875	Arrested
703	St. Andrews	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 8, 1873	March 20, 1885	Surrendered
707	Circle	Mattoon	Coles	Oct. 8, 1873	April 23, 1896	Consolidated with Mattoon Lodge No. 260
708	Lemont	Lemont	Cook	Oct. 8, 1873	Sept. 7, 1897	Surrendered
720	Varna	Varna	Marshall	Oct. 7, 1874	May 13, 1882	Surrendered
736	Dennison	Dennison McKeen	Clark	Oct. 3, 1876	Dec. 22, 1888	Surrendered
740	Grant Park	Grant Park	Kankakee	Oct. 3, 1876	May 15, 1895	Surrendered
753	Cornell	Cornell	Livingston	Oct. 2, 1877	Sept. 1, 1888	Arrested
760	Bellflower	Bellflower	McLean	Oct. 5, 1881	July 13, 1886	Surrendered
775	Omega	Charleston	Coles	Oct. 6, 1886	Dec. 9, 1899	Consolidated with Charleston Lodge No. 35
781	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough	Oct. 6, 1886	Jan. 21, 1902	Consolidated with Tennessee Lodge No. 496 as Colchester Lodge, No. 496
828	Trinity	Mound City	Pulask	Oct. 4, 1893	Jan. 1, 1896	Consol'd with Villa Ridge, No. 562 as Trinity No. 562
785	Stanford	Stanford	McLean	Oct. 3, 1888	April 30, 1903	Surrendered

State. †Constituted; no date given when chartered. ‡Records cease.

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1904.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1905.	Dues 1905.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.										
1	Bodley	Quincy	Adams	185	9		2		11	1		5	2		8	188	$169 20	3	9	9	165	$25 00	$10 00	
2	Equality	Equality	Gallatin	26	2	1			3							29	26 10		4	1	28			
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan	162	12	2	8	1	23	3		4	2		9	176	153 90		10	10	160	53 07	11 55	
4	Springfield	Springfield	Sangamon	182	5		3		10			3	2		5	187	161 10	5	8	8	165		14 50	
7	Friendship	Dixon	Lee	186	9		6		15			5	1		6	195	171 90	7	13	11	176			
8	Macon	Decatur	Macon	440	39	1	13		53	5		9	9		23	470	418 50	8	41	42	451	349 48	24 76	
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler	85	1		1		2			3	2		5	82	73 80	1	2		72			
13	St. John's	Peru	LaSalle	99	4				4				2		2	101	90 90	1	4	5	91			
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Gallatin	42	1				1			1	1		2	41	36 90		1	2	31			
15	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria	433	29	3	7		39	7		2	4		13	459	405 90	14	34	33	424	382 43		
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette	64	3	2			5				1		1	68	61 20		5	3	60	25 00		
17	Macomb	Macomb	McDonough	176	6		6	1	13	4		4	3		11	178	160 20		6	5	170	80 00		
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Menard	140	11	1	6		18			3	1		4	154	138 60	3	13	11	148	26 00	2 00	
20	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock	109	5		7		12			3			3	118	106 20		2	3	107	15 00		
23	Cass	Beardstown	Cass	116	12	1	2		15	2		1			3	128	115 20	1	9	9	109	75 00		
24	St. Clair	Belleville	St. Clair	122	9		2		11	3		1	3	1	8	125	112 50	3	8	9	113	10 00		
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	Madison	76	3	1	1		5	2		1			3	78	70 20		1	2	74			
27	Piasa	Alton	Madison	5	7		1		8			1	4		5	148	133 20	1	12	7	134			
29	Pekin	Pekin	Tazewell	96	6	1	1		8	2			2		4	100	90 00		10	4	95			
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	96	8		5		13	5		2	1		8	101	90 90	3	10	8	91			
33	Oriental	Chicago	Cook	402	41		3		44			4	8		12	434	390 60		45	44	376	312 00	50 00	
34	Barry	Barry	Pike	106	3	1	1		5			2	4		6	105	91 80		4	3	93	81 25		
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles	125	13		4		17			2	3		5	137	121 50	1	12	10	121	32 05		
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess	52	1		1		2			2	1		3	51	45 90		1	1	44	25 00		
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	Warren	137	11	3	5		19	1		5	3		9	147	129 60	6	10	10	126	149 00		
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Vermilion	299	21	3	6		30	4		5	6		15	314	271 80	20	18	22	268	143 00		
39	Herman	Quincy	Adams	57	12		2		14				1		1	70	63 00	1	14	14	59	95 50	5 00	
40	Occidental	Ottawa	LaSalle	189	12	3	4		19	4		4	4		12	196	176 40	6	9	12	181	30 25		20 00
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Will	307	31	1	2		34	1		4	2		7	334	295 20	4	27	28	290	211 80	20 00	
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	McLean	223	29	1	7		37			5	5		10	250	220 50	2	34	31	238	50 00	10 00	
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	Brown	89	4	1	1		6	3		3	2		8	87	78 30		3	3	77	61 00		
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Pike	62	2		1		3			2			2	63	56 70		1	1	50		2 21	
46	Temple	Peoria	Peoria	687	61		14		78	13		10	6		29	736	650 70	24	68	67	674	210 94		216 90
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Pulaski	28	3				3							31	27 90		2	3	30			

48	Unity	St. Charles	Kane	74	4	1	2		7			1	1		2	79	$ 71	10		4	4	75	$	$	$						
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Henry	72	7		2		9			1			1	80	70	20	1	7	7	71		65	00						
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Greene	125	4				4	1		1	1		3	126	113	40	1	7	6	115									
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	Montgom'y.	87	4		2		6	2		3	3		8	85	76	50		5	4	79									
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan	45	4		1		5				2		2	48	43	20		4	4	44									
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Shelby	104			1		1			3	5		8	97	87	30		1	1	90	224	55	4	50					
55	Washington	Nashville	Washingt'n	50	5		1		6			2			2	54	48	60	1	3	5	39									
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island	218	9	3	5		17	5		2	1		8	227	202	50	2	19	9	194	37	25							
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Piatt	88	7		2		9			4	1		5	92	82	80	4	9	7	87									
59	New Boston	New Boston	Mercer	69	10		1		11			1	2		3	77	69	30	3	10	11	70	5	00							
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Boone	242	9		4		13			5	4		9	246	221	40	3	10	12	224									
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall	58	3	1			4			1	2		3	59	53	10		3	3	42			4	50					
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	McHenry	86	9		1		10				1		1	95	85	50	1	5	9	85									
64	Benton	Benton	Franklin	95	4		2		6			3	2		5	96	86	40	3	5	4	89									
65	Euclid	Naperville	Du Page	83	3		3		6			3	3		6	83	74	70	1	1	1	77									
66	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox	58	2	1			3			1			1	60	54	00		3	2	53									
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle	108	17	1	1		19	3		2	1		6	121	108	90	3	14	16	155	55	50							
69	Eureka	Milan	Rock Island	51	3				3			1	1		2	52	46	80			2	46									
71	Central	Springfield	Sangamon	91	22		1		23			1			1	113	99	00	4	23	22	103	75	00	10	00					
72	Chester	Chester	Randolph	52	4				4							56	50	40	1	2	2	46	10	00							
74	Rockton	Rockton	Winnebago	64	5	1	2		8			3	1		4	68	61	20		3	5	59									
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Winnebago	44	4	2			6	1		3	1		5	45	40	50		2	2	37			2	00					
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Macoupin	87	4				4			2			2	89	79	20		6	4	83									
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar	304		1			1	2			6		8	297	267	30	1	1	1	255	158	75							
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake	259	15		5		20	7		3	6		16	263	236	70	3	13	13	231	25	00	36	00					
79	Scott	Carlyle	Clinton	29	3	1	1	2	7				1		1	35	31	50		2	2	32									
80	Whitehall	Whitehall	Greene	72	4		1		5	2		1			3	74	65	70	1	2	3	68	16	00							
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	Cook	70	4	1			5				4		4	71	63	90	1	3	3	66	170	00	10	00					
84	DeWitt	Clinton	DeWitt	148	5	2	3		10	1		4	1		6	152	136	80	3	4	4	136	142	90	14	10					
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Perry	78	5	1	1		7			3	5		8	77	69	30	3	7	5	70	168	28							
86	Kaskaskia	Evansville	Randolph	35								2			2	33	29	70		1		31	100	00							
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Logan	64	3	1			4			1	1		2	66	59	40		3	4	64									
88	Havana	Havana	Mason	86	9	1	3		13			2	3		5	94	84	60	6	10	9	91	25	00	1	80					
89	Fellowship	Marion	Williamson	84	8		6		14			2	3		5	93	83	70	4	14	12	92									
90	Jerusal'm Temple	Aurora	Kane	174	25	2	7		34			2	4		6	202	181	80	1	26	28	188	60	00							
91	Metropolis		Massac	82	14	1	2		17			1	2		3	96	86	40	5	14	14	87	83	55	5	00					
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry	129	3				3	1		2			3	129	116	10	2	2	4	124									
93	Toulon	Toulon	Stark	65	10		1		11			2	1		3	73	65	70	1	12	11	68									
95	Perry	Perry	Pike	54	1	2			3							57	51	30		2		53	4	00							
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle	45	3				3			1	3		4	44	37	80		10	4	38	104	30							
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Stephenson	280	19	1	3		23	2		7	2		11	292	262	80	3	19	20	248	80	00	4	50					
98	Taylor	Washington	Tazewell	77	2				2							79	71	10	1	3	2	74									
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Madison	89	10	2	1		13			2	3		5	97	87	30	6	9	8	89	6	00	13	50					
100	Astoria	Astoria	Fulton	57	3				3				1		1	59	53	10	1	2	2	57									
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago	283	11	3	4		18			2	5		7	294	264	60	2	16	15	281	14	00							
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam	55	4				4	1		1			2	57	51	30		2	4	55									
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Fulton	74	6		1		7				3		3	78	70	20	1	7	6	70	20	00							
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott	62	2			1	3	2		4	2		8	57	51	30		3	2	55									

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1904	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1905.	Dues 1905	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's. their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
					Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error		Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error										
106	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria	89	4	1	2		7	..		1			1	95	$85 50	2	2	2	89			
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown	63	3			.. .	3			1			1	65	58 50		3	3	62	$30 00		
109	Trenton	Trenton	Clinton	44	2				2			3			3	43	38 70		4	2	41		...	
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	St. Clair	43	4		1		5			2			2	46	41 40		5	4	42			
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union	62	8	1			9			1	1		2	69	62 10		7	8	63			
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau	68	4				4	1		2	1		4	68	61 20	1	7	4	61			
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer	49	6	1			7			1	2		3	53	47 70		7	8	38	40 42		
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams	49	3	1			4	..		1	3		4	49	44 10		6	3	44	109 50	50 00	25 00
115	Rising Sun	Gray's Lake	Lake	63	6		3		9			2	1		3	69	62 10	1	3	4	66			
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton	50	2				2	1		2	2		5	47	42 30	1	1	1	43			
117	Elgin	Elgin	Kane	243	9	3	2		14	7		2	2		11	246	221 40	8	5	7	219	95 45		
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan	73	3				3			1	1		2	74	66 60		6	4	65	122 50	1 00	
119	Henry	Henry	Marshall	64	12	1	1		14			1	2		3	75	66 60	2	14	14	66			
122	Mound	Taylorville	Christian	139	8	1	1		10			2	4	1	7	142	127 80	3	5	6	130	93 00		
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson	47	2				2			3			3	46	41 40		2	2	35			
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy	125	9	1	3		13			3	2		5	133	119 70	3	4	5	126	.		
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberl'nd	36	2		2		4	1	...	1	1		3	37	33 30	1	3	3	37	83 00		
126	Empire	Pekin	Tazewell	78	8		2		11		...	2	1		3	86	77 40		10	7	83			
127	Antioch	Milburn	Lake	56	3				3			1	1		2	57	51 30		7	3	53			5 00
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Saline	43	2		...		2				1		1	44	39 60		2	1	41	25 00		
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Greene	57	4				4			2	1		3	58	52 20		6	4	57	32 75	1 50	
130	Marion	Salem	Marion	73	11	1	1		13	3		1	2		6	80	72 00	2	12	11	74		9 00	
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope	51	6	2			8			2	2		4	55	49 50	1	5	4	53	51 00		
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Tazewell	44	2	2		.	4			2	3		5	43	36 00		2	2	43	5 00		
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark	72	2	1	2		5		.. .	3	4	1	8	69	62 10	1	4	3	61			
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	DeKalb	147	8	2	4	...	14			5	2		7	154	138 60	4	9	10	143	4 50		
135	Lima	Lima	Adams	43	2				2				1	1	2	43	37 80	1	1	1	41			
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Crawford	23			...	...				1	1		2	21	18 90	...			19	5 00		
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Hamilton	84	12		2		14	2		3	3		8	90	80 10	3	14	12	79	6 00		
138	Marengo	Marengo	McHenry	69	2		1		3			2	3		5	67	60 30	. ..	2	2	63			
139	Geneva	Geneva	Kane	71	11		1	1	13			2			2	82	73 80	.	3	5	59	50 00	5 00	
140	Olney	Olney	Richland	83	7	2	1		10	1		3	1		5	88	77 40		6	7	81	7 00		
141	Garden City	Chicago	Cook	957	105	4	15		124	6		7	10		23	1058	952 20	27	103	107	993	979 10	130 70	
142	Ames	Sheffield	Bureau	61	6				6				3		3	64	57 60	2	8	6	62	5 00		

143	Richmond	Richmond	McHenry	59	1		3		4			1			1	62	55	80		4	2	55	15	00			5	00	
144	DeKalb	De Kalb	De Kalb	143	14	1	2		17			4	1		5	155	139	50	4	15	14	140							
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	Winnebago	66	6				6	3		2	1		6	66	59	40		4	6	57	28	25					
146	Lee Center	Lee Center	Lee	42									1		1	41	36	90				35			29	00			
147	Clayton	Clayton	Adams	56		1	2		3				2		2	57	51	30				44							
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Edgar	122	3		2		5			1	2	4	7	120	108	00	2	3	3	108	120	00					
149	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham	62	8		1		9			1	2		3	68	61	20		7	7	61							
150	Vienna	Vienna	Johnson	65	4	1	1		6	2					2	69	62	10	2	3	3	66							
151	Bunker Hill	Macoupin	Macoupin	61	5		1	1	7			1	2		3	65	57	60	1	4	4	59	54	10					
152	Fidelity	Medora	Macoupin	42	1		2		3			1			1	44	38	70		2	1	42			1	50			
153	Clay	Ashley	Washington	39		4			4			1	1		2	41	33	90		1		33	13	75					
154	Russell	Georgetown	Vermilion	60	6		1		7			1	2		3	64	57	60	1	6	6	50	2	00			1	00	
155	Alpha	Galesburg	Knox	184	6	3	2		11	6		3	4		13	182	163	80	3	3	2	155	94	60	4	00	20	00	
156	Delavan	Delavan	Tazewell	67	8		2		10			2	1		3	74	66	60	1	9	9	69	9	00					
157	Urbana	Urbana	Champaign	241	16	1	3		20			1	1		3	259	233	10	10	12	14	222	142	15					
158	McHenry	McHenry	McHenry	53	9		2		11			4			4	60	54	00	1	6	9	53							
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Henry	158	16	1	3		20			2	2		4	174	156	60	7	17	14	161							
160	Waubansia	Chicago	Cook	272	29	5	1		35	3		34	6		43	264	237	60	1	34	32	238	56	70	81	20			
161	Virden	Virden	Macoupin	100	4	1	3		8			2	3		5	103	91	80		7	3	91	128	95					
162	Hope	Sparta	Randolph	73	6	2	2		10	1		2	3		6	77	69	30	3	6	6	71							
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	Lawrence	72	1	1	2		4			2	2		4	72	64	80		1	2	58							
165	Atlanta	Atlanta	Logan	66	4			1	5	2			2		4	67	60	30	2	6	5	62							
166	Star in the East	Rockford	Winnebago	267	17		8		25			5	4		9	283	254	70	6	16	16	257	156	25					
168	Milford	Milford	Iroquois	69	5		1		6			4	3		7	68	61	20	1	6	5	57	52	00					
169	Nunda	Nunda	McHenry	58	4	1			5				1		1	62	55	80	2	6	4	57							
170	Evergreen	Freeport	Stephenson	108	24		2		26			1	5		6	128	115	20	2	22	18	120	76	50	5	00			
171	Girard	Girard	Macoupin	76	8				8			4			4	80	72	00		4	6	75							
172	Wayne	Waynesville	DeWitt	51	3				3	1			1		2	52	46	80	1	2	2	49			5	00			
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Winnebago	62	3				3	1		2	1		4	61	54	90		1	1	50	15	00					
174	Lena	Lena	Stephenson	62	3	1			4				2		2	64	57	60		5	3	58							
175	Mattison	Joliet	Will	301	24	1	1		26	3		11	7		21	306	275	40	2	23	21	270	224	00					
176	Mendota	Mendota	La Salle	88	4		1	1	6			3			3	91	81	90		1	3	82							
177	Staunton	Staunton	Macoupin	75	10		4		14			2	2		4	88	76	50	5	6	8	78	35	65					
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	Lee	94	4	1	1	1	7				1	2	3	98	84	60	1	4	4	84	25	00	2	10			
179	Wabash	Etna	Coles	42	3	2			5				1		1	46	41	40	3	3	3	45							
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	Shelby	60								1			1	59	53	10	1	1		55							
182	Germania	Chicago	Cook	240	18	1			19			2	3		5	254	220	50	7	21	21	244	242	50	58	75			
183	Meridian	Earlville	La Salle	45	1		2		3				1		1	47	42	30		4	2	44							
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	Knox	81	3	1	3		7			6			6	82	73	80		5	5	71							
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Ogle	68	5				5	3		1	1		5	68	61	20		7	3	64			2	00			
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Carroll	77	2		1		3	3		5	2		10	70	63	00		3	1	66							
189	Fulton City	Fulton	Whiteside	67	7				7			4			4	70	63	00		7	8	61			34	50			
190	Dundee	Dundee	Kane	101	5		3		8	1		1	1		3	106	95	40	1	7	6	93	10	00					
192	Farmington	Farmington	Fulton	105	2				2			3			3	104	93	60		4	3	95							
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	Hancock	32	1				1			1	1		2	31	27	00		2		21	46	00					
194	Freedom	Freedom	La Salle	50	6				6			2	1		3	53	47	70		6	6	52							
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	Hancock	131	4	3	1		8	7		6	2		15	124	111	60		3	4	110							
196	Louisville	Louisville	Clay	72	3	1	1		5		1	2			3	74	63	90		2	3	71	65	00	20	00			

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1904	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1905.	Dues 1905	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
197	King Solomon's	Kane	Greene	55	2	...			2				3		3	54	48 60	1	2	2	48	25 00	2 00	
199	Homer	Homer	Champaign	85	3				3	3		4	2		9	79	71 10	4	7	6	74	200 00	20 00	
200	Sheba	Grayville	White	25	5	1			6							31	27 90	2	5	5	29	40 50	75	
201	Centralia	Centralia	Marion	161	7		1		8	1		1	3		5	164	143 10	1	5	5	136	59 90	5 40	
203	Lavely	Williamsville	Sangamon	61	4				4	2		1			3	62	55 80	3	3	4	61			
204	Flora	Flora	Clay	74	3	1	2		6	1		1	3		5	75	67 50		1	2	64	86 47		
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Lee	56	4	1			5			2			2	59	53 10		2	2	55	10 00		
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Wayne	85	4	1			5	2		1	1		4	86	77 40		3	4	77	64 63		
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Perry	44	4	1	1		6							50	45 00	1	3	5	45	162 00		. . .
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Will	80	2	1			3							83	74 70	2	3	3	70	25 00		
209	Wm. B. Warren	Chicago	Cook	398	38	3	3		44	2	...	3	8		13	429	386 10	9	40	39	382	843 40		
210	Logan	Lincoln	Logan	179	4		..		4			1	1		2	181	162 90	3	4	4	167			
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Cook	521	37	3	1		41			71	13		84	478	430 20	6	33	33	416	709 40	21 55	14 00
212	Shipman	Shipman	Macoupin	28	4		2		6			1			1	33	29 70	1		2	28			
213	Ipava	Ipava	Fulton	58	1				1				1		1	58	51 30				55	22 25		
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Macoupin	35	1	...	1		2							37	33 30		4	3	30			
216	Newton	Jasper	Jasper	74	5	3	3		11			1	1		2	83	74 70	1	9	7	78			
217	Mason	Mason	Effingham	28	8	1	3		12			3			3	37	33 30	2	5	8	36			
218	New Salem	New Salem	Pike	37						3		1	1		5	32	28 80				25			
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles	82	5			..	5	2		2	1		5	82	73 80		5	4	80			
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Champaign	36			1		1			4	1		5	32	28 80		4	1	30	20 00		
221	Leroy	Leroy	McLean	65	5	2	1		8			4	2		6	67	60 30		4	4	63			
222	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	Peoria	103	4		1		5			1		1	2	106	95 40	2	3	4	95			
226	Pana	Pana	Christian	168	14		3		17	1		2	1		4	181	162 90	2	13	12	168	15 00		
227	Columbus	Columbus	Adams	19	10	1			11	1		4			5	25	22 50		11	11	25			
228	Lovington	Lovington	Moultrie	88	5				5	4		1			5	88	79 20	1	4	5	77	25 00	8 50	
229	Manchester	Manchester	Scott	30	1				1	1		2			3	28	25 20	1			26		1 00	
230	New Haven	New Haven	Gallatin	63	3				3			2	2		4	62	55 80	3	7	4	55			
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	Bureau	43						2					2	41	36 90				35			
232	Farmers	Pellonia	Massac	46	2	1	4		7		1	4	1		6	47	42 30	...		2	44			
233	Blandinsville	Blandinsville	McDonough	97	4	1			5			1			1	101	90 90		8	4	92	35 00		
234	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	Perry	101	4	1	1	...	6	1		4			5	102	91 80	2	5	4	93	72 50		
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Hancock	54	6	1	2		9	1		1	1		3	60	54 00		4	5	54	2 00	2 00	
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	Montgom'y	87	3	. 1	1		5			7	2		9	83	73 80	2	1	1	69	125 00	1 25	

237	Cairo	Cairo	Alexander	139	16	1	2		18	1		6	3		10	147	132	30	5	15	15	113	54	50	2	00					
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Hancock	53	1				1	1		1	2		4	50	45	00		3	2	46									
239	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Wabash	117	6				6			2	3		5	118	106	20	3	4	4	106	237	72	3	50					
240	Western Star	Champaign	Champaign	230	15	1	8		24		1	2	1		4	250	225	00	1	16	15	236	25	00	5	80					
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	Jackson	90	8				8	8		1	3		12	86	77	40	6	8	6	78									
243	Galva	Galva	Henry	99	10		2		12			3			3	108	97	20	1	7	8	102	42	00							
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Ogle	95	10	1			11	4		6	1		11	95	85	50		8	11	87									
245	Greenville	Greenville	Bond	87	4	2	1		7	1		2			3	91	81	90	1	5	5	73	20	00							
246	El Paso	El Paso	Woodford	90	2	2			4	4		2	2		8	86	77	40		1	1	79									
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Woodford	58	5	1	1		7	3		1	1		5	60	54	00		1	2	49			4	50					
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	McDonough	63			2		2			4			4	61	54	90	2	1		53	15	80							
249	Hibbard	Brighton	Macoupin	39								2			2	37	33	30		1		32									
250	Robinson	Robinson	Crawford	66	4				4			3			3	67	60	30		4	5	58	20	00							
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	McLean	72	6				6	1		1	1		3	75	67	50		5	6	65	10	00							
252	Aledo	Aledo	Mercer	135	3		2		5	2		2	2		6	134	120	60	1	4	4	127									
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Fulton	38	7				7			1	1		2	43	38	70		4	4	43									
254	Aurora	Aurora	Kane	239	18	1	5		24	3	1	4	5		13	250	224	10	3	20	17	235									
255	Donnelson	Donnelson	Montgom'y	33	6	2			8			1			1	40	36	00		5	6	30	12	50	5	00					
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock	65	4		2		6			1			1	70	63	00	1	4	5	58	22	50							
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	Coles	214	21	2	3	1	27	1		3	4		8	233	201	60	1	24	22	202	30	00							
261	Amon	DeWitt	DeWitt	38	1				1				1		1	38	34	20		1	1	36									
262	Channahon	Channahon	Will	34	9	1	2		12			1	2		3	48	43	20		7	8	48									
263	Illinois	Peoria	Peoria	336	33	1	9		43	6		5	2		13	366	329	40	11	35	36	351	178	00							
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Lee	24		2	1		3			2			2	25	21	50		2	1	24									
265	Vermilion	Indianola	Vermilion	50	3				3			1	2		3	50	45	00		2	3	45	5	75							
266	Kingston	Fairweather	Adams	43	3				3			1			1	45	40	50		2	2	38									
267	La Prairie	Golden	Adams	41	2	1			3			1	1		2	42	37	80		2	2	37	33	00	6	59					
268	Paris	Paris	Edgar	169	9	1	1		11			3	3		6	174	155	70		7	6	146	63	00	3	13					
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	DuPage	94	1	1	3		5		1		1		2	97	87	30	5	1	1	85									
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Bureau	27									1		1	26	23	40		1		22									
271	Blaney	Chicago	Cook	163	5		1		6			1	3		4	165	148	50		2	1	128	241	60	16	30					
272	Carmi	Carmi	White	68	4		2		6	2		1	3		6	68	61	20	6	8	7	61									
273	Miners	Galena	Jo Daviess	121	8				8	1		1	1		3	126	113	40	4	7	6	109									
274	Byron	Byron	Ogle	46	1		1		2	1		2	1		4	44	39	60		2		42									
275	Milton	Milton	Pike	57	1				1	2		1	1		4	54	48	60		1	2	44			4	00					
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Hardin	21	1	1			2							23	20	70				23									
277	Accordia	Chicago	Cook	90	20	1			21				1		1	110	99	00	4	24	20	106	45	00	36	50	10	00			
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	Jo Daviess	108	10	1	2		13				1		1	120	108	00	1	10	10	106									
279	Neoga	Neoga	Cumberl'nd	64	16	3	3		22	1		2	1		4	82	73	80	5	18	17	71									
280	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar	49	7		1	1	9			3	3		6	52	46	80		7	6	45	5	00							
282	Brooklyn	Compton	Lee	64	3				3	1		1			2	65	58	50		4	4	61	25	00							
283	Meteor	Sandwich	DeKalb	91	2		1		3			1	3		4	90	81	00	2	1	2	85			5	00					
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermilion	105			1		1			1	1		2	104	93	60	1			100									
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Hancock	80	1				1	1					1	80	72	00	1	1	1	72									
287	De Soto	De Soto	Jackson	79	12	1	2		15				1		1	93	83	70	2	8	14	91									
288	Genoa	Genoa	DeKalb	90	6		2		8			1	2		3	95	85	50		5	5	88	50	00	10	00					
291	Wataga	Wataga	Knox	36	8				8							44	39	60		6	8	42	25	00							
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	McLean	76	4		2		6	3			1		4	78	70	20	1	6	4	72	6	00							

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1904.	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1905.	Dues 1905.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Whiteside	98	2				2		4		1	3	8	92	$89 80			2	86	$12 00	$2 00	
294	Pontiac	Livingston	Livingston	117	4		3		7				3		3	121	105 30		2	4	108	52 75		
295	Dills	West Point	Hancock	27	4		1		6			1	2		3	30	27 00	1		4	23			
296	Quincy	Quincy	Adams	163	17		5		22	1		6		1	7	178	160 20	1	3	15	142			
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Adams	86	2		2		4			1		1	2	88	82 80			10	82	43 15		
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	Lake	38	4		1		5			1			1	42	37 80		4	4	42			
301	Hinckley	DeKalb	DeKalb	50	6				6			4			4	52	46 80		5	3	49			
302	Durand	Winnebago	Winnebago	61	2		1		3			2			2	63	50 40		1	2	52	40 00	11 50	
303	Raven	Kendall	Kendall	35	2				4			2	1		3	37	32 40		3	2	36	10 00		
305	Onarga	Iroquois	Iroquois	66	7				7			2	1		3	70	61 00		7	5	66	5 00	2 00	
306	W. C. Hobbs	Eureka	Woodford	75	5	1			6		1	2	1		4	66	66 60		6	5	68	30 00		
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	McDonough	92	3	1			4			3		2	5	92	82 80			3	85			
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Cook	503	28	2	1		31		23			2	42	492	442 80	7	29	27	442	169 00	25 15	
309	Harvard	Harvard	McHenry	115	7	3			10			3			3	122	109 80		8	8	104	6 00		
310	Dearborn	Chicago	Cook	623	36	1	4		41		15	5	8		28	636	572 40		31	31	570	854 95	82 30	
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Cook	531	39				43		4	5	10		20	554	498 60	5	37	43	495	647 00	103 10	
312	Ionic	Chicago	Cook	205	34	1			43			2	7		9	239	215 10	11	46	36	223	75 75	1 95	
313	York	Decatur	Macon	50	4	1			5			2	1		3	49	44 10	5			42	7 00	5 00	
314	Palatine	York	Clark	75	2		2		4		3		1		4	75	67 50	1	3	3	69			
316	Abraham Jonas	Palatine	Cook	31	1		1		2			2			2	29	26 10		3	1	28			
317	J. L. Anderson	Loda	Iroquois	76	4	1	6		11		4	3			7	80	72 00		5	5	68	3 00		
319	Doric	Angusta	Hancock	213	8		9		17		5	1			6	91	81 90	4	12	12	202	80 00	2 60	
320	Creston	Moline	Rock Island	52		1			1		1				1	51	45 90				50			
321	Dunlap	Creston	Ogle	99	4				5		1		3		4	101	90 90		3		89			
322	Windsor	Morrison	Whiteside	70	1	1			2							72	65 70		1	1	68			
323	Orient	Shelby	Shelby	39	1		1		3			1			1	38	34 20		1	1	29			
325	Harrisburg	Lisbon	Kendall	116	5		1		6		1		1		2	119	107 10		5	5	113	32 00		
327	Industry	Harrisburg	Saline	60							1				1	59	52 20				56			
330	Altona	Industry	McDonough	46	8				8			1	1		2	52	46 80	2			42	2 80		
331	Mt. Erie	Altona	Knox	21	2				2			2			2	23	20 70				22			
332	Tuscola	Wayne	Wayne	96	10				12	6	1	2		3	11	97	87 30		4	10	89	15 00		
333	Tyrian	Tuscola	Douglas	9			2		11	2		2	2	2	8	201	181 80	2	11	5	140	50 00	12 50	
334	Sumner	Springfield	Sangamon	199	2		2		4			2	1		3	203	182 70		5	5	90	13 75		
335	Schiller	Sumner	Lawrence	100	5		2		7			1	3		4	103	92 70		5	5	90			
		Peoria	Peoria	128	9				9			1	3		4	133	119 70	1	7	9	122	18 00		

336	New Columbia	Ganntown	Johnson	54	4		2		6	1		5			6	54	48	60		4	4	52	50	00		5	00		
337	Oneida	Oneida	Knox	77	1		2		3			3	3		6	74	66	60	1	1	1	66							
339	Saline	Goreville	Johnson	19	2				2				3		3	18	16	20		1	1	18							
340	Kedron	Mt. Auburn	Christian	32	7				7			1	1		2	37	33	30	3	13	10	36							
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Jersey	57	4				4			2	1		3	58	52	20	1	3	3	50							
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	St. Clair	16									1		1	15	13	50		2		14							
344	Wenona	Wenona	Marshall	49	3	1	1		5			3			3	51	45	90		2	2	47			75				
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Carroll	75	2				2			3			3	74	66	60	1	2	2	66	37	50	2	10			
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Morgan	15	2				2			1			1	16	14	40		3	4	15							
347	Sidney	Sidney	Champaign	45	1				1				3		3	43	36	00		1	1	36	31	00					
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Crawford	33	1			1	2							35	31	50		1	2	31	5	00		2	00		
349	Sublette	Sublette	Lee	15	3		1		4							19	17	10		4	4	16							
350	Fairview	Fairview	Fulton	43			1		1			1	1		2	42	37	80				42							
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Livingston	116	4	1	4		9			3	1		4	121	108	90		5	4	97	20	00					
352	Groveland	Morton	Tazewell	25	3				3							28	25	20	1	4	5	27							
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Pike	33	2		2		4							37	33	30		2	3	34	1	50					
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	Sangamon	75	3		1		4	2		1	1		4	75	67	50	2	3	3	71	27	50					
355	Marine	Marine	Madison	46			1		1			1	1		2	45	40	50	1	1	1	35	3	00	11	00			
356	Hermitage	Albion	Edwards	66	5				5	5			1		6	65	58	50	1	4	4	57	15	00	2	00			
358	Orion	Union	McHenry	29	4		1		5			1			1	33	29	70	1	4	4	31	50	0					
359	Blackberry	Elburn	Kane	65	9		2		11			3	3		6	70	63	00		9	8	67							
360	Princeville	Princeville	Peoria	62						3		2			5	57	51	30		1		48							
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	St. Clair	34								2	1		3	31	27	90				27							
362	Noble	Noble	Richland	46	2				2			4			4	44	39	60		3	3	42							
363	Horeb	Elmwood	Peoria	78	4	1			5	1		4	1		6	77	67	50		2	2	71	31	50					
364	Tonica	Tonica	La Salle	58	5				5			3	1		4	59	53	10		6	5	52	18	25					
365	Bement	Bement	Piatt	85	6				6			2	2		4	87	76	50		3	4	84							
366	Arcola	Arcola	Douglas	99	11	1			12			1	1		2	109	98	10	1	11	11	1	80	00					
367	Oxford	New Windsor	Mercer	48	6	1			7			2	1		3	52	46	80	1	6	6	45							
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	Jefferson	20												20	18	00				18							
369	Newman	Newman	Douglas	82	8				8			1	2		3	87	78	30	3	7	8	80							
371	Livingston	Dwight	Livingston	80	7	1	1		9			3			3	86	77	40	2	8	7	7	98	09					
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Pike	23						1		2			3	20	18	00	1			18							
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	DeKalb	45												45	40	50		4	1	40							
378	Aroma	Waldron	Kankakee	15	4				4			1			1	18	16	20		4	4	17							
379	Payson	Payson	Adams	74	3		1		4			4	1		5	73	65	70		1	2	65	42	00					
380	Liberty	Liberty	Adams	29	1				1			1			1	29	25	20		4	2	28							
382	Gill	Lynnville	Morgan	25	4				4	3			1		4	25	22	50	1	4	4	24							
383	LaMoille	La Moille	Bureau	26	6		1		7			1			1	32	28	80		7	8	29							
384	Waltham	Utica	La Salle	61	1				1			1	1		2	60	54	00		1	2	54							
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Carroll	162	7				7	1		1	5		7	162	145	80	4	5	7	144	40	00					
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Lawrence	51	2				2							53	47	70		2	2	49							
388	El Dara	El Dara	Pike	39								1			1	38	34	20				30							
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee	175	16		7		23			2	2		4	192	172	80	15	17	15	171	28	00					
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles	49	3	1			4							53	47	70	3	3	2	47			10	00			
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign	64	5	1	3		9			1	1		2	71	63	90	1	7	5	69							
392	Oconee	Oconee	Shelby	35	7		1		8				3		3	40	36	00	1	7	7	36							
393	Blair	Chicago	Cook	357	28	7			35	3		8	13		24	368	331	20	4	33	33	337	673	80	45	70			

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1904.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1905.	Dues 1905.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Membership residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.										
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Jersey	90	1				1			4			4	87	$77 40		2	1	80	$.....	$.....	$.....
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles	36	5		1		6			1	1		2	40	36 00	1	8	6	36			
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle	39						2		2			4	35	31 50				34			
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	Marion	57	3	2	1	2	8			2			2	63	56 70		2	2	62			
399	Buda	Buda	Bureau	44	8		1		9				1		1	52	46 80		4	4	44	10 00	12 00	
401	Odell	Odell	Livingston	28	4				4				1		1	31	27 90		2	2	28	12 00		
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb	53	2	4			6			5			5	54	48 60	1			52	78 16		
403	Mason City	Mason City	Mason	95	1	4			5	5		3	3		11	89	80 10	2	1	1	79			
404	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	95	4				4			1	3	1	5	94	82 80	2	4	3	90	15 00		
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette	53	4	1	1		6			2			2	57	51 30		3	2	51			
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison	33						1					1	32	28 80	..	..		28			
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar	51	10		1		11				1		1	61	54 90		14	10	59	5 00		
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	Cook	229	42	1	1		44	2		1	2		5	268	241 20	8	43	44	253	199 60	52 90	35 00
410	Mithra	Chicago	Cook	129	7	1			8	1			3		4	133	119 70	4	7	7	130	94 00		
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Cook	530	45	6	1		52	9		5	12		26	556	500 40	5	54	44	479	977 07	43 0	
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside	33	2				2	3					3	32	28 80		1	1	32			
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson	55	3				3	4		2	..		6	52	46 80		3	2	39	16 00		
415	Lawn Ridge	Speer	Stark	41	3	1			4			2			2	43	38 70	1	3	4	39			
416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford	101	7	1	6		14			5	2		7	108	97 20	2	7	6	102			
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle	98	5		1		6			2	1		3	101	90 90	2	6	5	91	18 25	75	
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair	33	7	1	..		8							41	36 90	1	10	10	38			
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnell Hill	Johnson	34	2		..		2				1		1	35	31 50	1	2	2	30			
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle	129	10	1			11	3		2	1		6	134	120 60	3	7	13	128	22 50	10 00	
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford	44	6		1	..	7				1		1	50	45 00		6	4	48			
422	Landmark	Chicago	Cook	324	32	3	2		37	4		12	6		22	339	305 10	5	28	30	312	165 60	42 40	
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll	67	5				5	1		4			5	67	60 30		6	5	61	17 50		
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott	33				1	1	1		1	1		3	31	27 90				29			
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin	61	2				2	1		2	1		4	59	53 10		6	5	56			
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Randolph	28	4				4	2					2	30	27 00		2	2	24			
428	Sunbeam	Plano	Kendall	80	7		1		8			3	1		4	84	75 60	5	5	6	77			
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Iroquois	51	5		1		6							57	51 30	1	4	5	55	4 50		10 00
430	Kendrick	Mound	Brown	38								1			1	37	33 30	...			30			
431	Summit	Harristown	Macon	32	3				3			1			1	34	30 60		4	3	30			
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Morgan	24			1		1	1		1			2	23	20 70				22	3 75		

433	Annawan	Atkinson	Henry	52	7				7				1		1	58	52 20	3	9	7	56					
434	Makanda	Makanda	Jackson	67	2				2							69	62 10		2	2	67					
436	Philo	Port Byron	Rock Island	61	4	1	2		7	1		2	1		4	67	59 40	1	3	4	62					
437	Chicago	Chicago	Cook	408	45	3	3		51	2		2	5		9	450	405 00	12	56	47	418	300 00	76 65	5 00		
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas	61	1				1	2	1	1	1		5	57	51 30		1	1	50					
441	Sparland	Sparland	Marshall	47	5				5			1			1	51	45 90		6	4	46		10 00			
442	Casey	Casey	Clark	61	2		1		3		1	3	1		5	59	53 10	1	5	3	52	62 00				
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Kane	77	7		1		8			3	1		4	81	72 90	2	7	7	74					
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin	30						4			2		6	24	21 60				18	20 70	4 25	2 00		
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Macoupin	53	3				3	1			1		2	54	48 60	1	2	2	48	6 00				
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois	137	11		1		12	4		1	3		8	141	126 00		11	10	128					
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	Lawrence	21	3				3	2			1		3	21	18 90	2	3	3	21					
448	Yates City	Yates City	Knox	52	4		2		6	1			1		2	56	50 40	1	4	4	52	5 00				
449	Mendon	Mendon	Adams	53	10		1		11							64	57 60	1	6	9	55					
450	Loami	Loami	Sangamon	50	5		1		6	3	1		3		7	49	44 10	2	6	5	47	52 95				
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Christian	61	5		1		6				2		2	65	55 80		8	6	63	5 25				
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Pike	33	1		1		2							35	30 60		2	1	30	2 00				
454	Maroa	Maroa	Macon	98	8				8			4	1		5	101	90 90	1	10	8	88	12 50				
455	Irving	Irving	Montgom'y.	36	8	1	1		10			1			1	45	40 50		4	7	38	13 50				
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	Montgom'y.	61	3		1		4			1	1		2	63	55 80		1	2	56					
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Williamson	26								2			2	24	21 60				24	25 00				
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Wayne	37		1			1			1			1	37	33 30		1		34					
461	Plainview	Plainview	Macoupin	25	1		1		2							27	24 30				26					
462	Tremont	Tremont	Tazewell	38	6				6			2			2	42	37 80		3	5	41					
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	Macoupin	65	1		1		2			4	2		6	61	54 90	2	2	1	53	5 00				
464	Denver	Denver	Hancock	32	4		1		5	1		1	2		4	33	29 70		2	3	31	10 00				
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Schuyler	31	2				2			1	2		3	30	27 00		1	2	29	7 22				
466	Cobden	Cobden	Union	50	5	3	2		10			2	1		3	57	51 30		5	6	56					
467	South Macon	Macon	Macon	74	2		1		3	1		2			3	74	66 60		3	1	70					
468	Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	McLean	53	1	1			2				1		1	54	48 60		2	1	51					
469	McLean	McLean	McLean	94	2				2			2	2		4	92	82 80	1	5	2	88	26 00				
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Champaign	57	9	1	4		14			1	1		2	69	62 10		8	10	58	15 00				
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Kendall	75	5		1		6	2		1	1		4	77	66 60	1	5	5	73	35 00	3 75			
472	Amity	West Chicago	Du Page	92	5		2		7	3		2			5	94	84 60		6	8	85		7 00			
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Bond	28	5				5				1		1	32	28 80	1	5	5	28					
474	Columbia	Columbia	Monroe	38	3				3							41	36 90	1	4	3	38					
475	Walshville	Walshville	Montgom'y.	18	2				2				1		1	19	17 10		2	2	18		15 50			
476	Manito	Manito	Mason	31	3			1	4	5					5	30	27 00		4	3	28	7 75				
477	Rutland	Rutland	La Salle	42	5		2		6			2			2	47	42 30	3	6	6	40					
478	Pleiades	Chicago	Cook	537	39	4	3		46	7		12	3		22	561	504 90	14	52	42	497	286 70	10 00			
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark	97	2	1	1		4			3	2		5	96	86 40	4	3	2	86		7 40			
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee	98	3		3		6			4	5		9	95	85 50	1	8	4	88	62 33				
482	Lexington	Lexington	McLean	53	5	3	2		10	5		1			6	57	51 30		7	8	52					
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Effingham	40	2	1	1	1	5				1		1	44	38 70		3	2	40					
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay	25	1		1		2				1		1	26	23 40		3	1	24					
486	Bowen	Bowen	Hancock	52			2		2			2	1		3	51	45 90				49	50 00				
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	Williamson	22								1			1	21	18 90				19	20 00				
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay	67	2				2			3			3	65	58 50		2	2	63	16 00				

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1904	INCREASE.				Total Increase	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1905.	Dues 1905	Rejections.	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
					Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error		Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error										
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	Jasper	28	2	1			3				1		1	30	$27 00		2	2	30			
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll	49	1		1		2	1		2			3	48	43 20		1	1	41		$5 00	
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess	19									2		2	17	15 30		1	1	11			
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	Lake	110	12		3		15	1		1			2	123	110 70		10	11	113			
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Shelby	61	3	2			5	9		4	2		15	51	45 90		1	3	49	$50 00	5 00	
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Saline	71	2				2							73	65 70		3	5	69	10 00	19 75	
496	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough	94	3				3	6			1		7	90	81 00		1	2	76	51 00		
497	Alma	Steeleville	Randolph	35	6	1			7			3			3	39	35 10	5	8	6	38			
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Jackson	135	4	2	2		8	1		2	4		7	136	122 40		2	4	120	116 84	11 00	
500	St. Paul	Springfield	Sangamon	177	14		2		16			5	2		7	186	167 40	3	21	16	172	346 00	17 50	
501	Stark	LaFayette	Stark	41	5				5			1			1	45	40 50		5	4	40			
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry	45	1				1				2		2	44	39 60				43	5 00	2 00	
503	Odin	Odin	Marion	41	4		1		5			1	1		2	44	39 60	1	5	4	38			
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	St. Clair	207	22	2	7		32	1		5	2		8	230	207 00	5	25	22	210	468 60	85 78	
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle	82	11				11	1		2	1		4	89	80 10	3	9	10	87			
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois	71	10	1			11			4	2		6	76	68 40	2	9	10	71			
508	Home	Chicago	Cook	500	24	1	7		32	3		8	10	1	22	510	453 60	5	29	27	450	708 70	25 00	
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland	26	2				2							28	25 20		3	2	25			
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion	21	1		1		2							23	20 70		1	2	21	20 00	6 50	
512	Wade-Barney	Bloomington	McLean	167	25	1	10		36	3		1	3		7	196	176 40	5	25	26	181	33 00		
514	Bradford	Bradford	Stark	54	1				1	3		1	1		5	40	36 00		1	1	37			
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island	35	5				5			2			2	38	34 20	1	2	3	32			
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Montgom'y	45	4	1			5			1			1	49	44 10	3		3	44	92 00		
518	Abrah'm Lincoln	Kirkwood	Warren	38	1	2			3			2	1		3	38	34 20			1	36			
519	Roseville	Roseville	Warren	49	5				5			2	1		3	51	45 00		7	6	48	10 00	3 00	
520	Anna	Anna	Union	87	4		2		6			2	3		5	88	79 20	2	11	9	82			
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	Sangamon	68	1				1							69	62 10				66			
522	Monitor	Elgin	Kane	320	27	1	11		39			6	2		8	351	304 20	6	20	22	314	126 35		
523	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon	63	3		1		4							67	60 30		4	4	59			5 00
524	Evans	Evanston	Cook	308	35	4	9		48	4		9	3		16	340	306 00	14	28	32	315	3 50	34 80	10 00
525	Delia	Elliotstown	Effingham	21		1			1			1			1	21	18 90				18			
526	Covenant	Chicago	Cook	812	27	8	3		38	14		16	9		39	811	729 90	5	34	29	710	883 99	79 95	
527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermilion	109	11		1		12			2	2		4	117	105 30	4	10	12	105			
528	Minooka	Minooka	Grundy	45									1		1	44	39 60				40			

529	Adams	Plainville	Adams	45	2		1		3			2	1		3	45	38	70	1	3	3	37	5	00			
530	Maquon	Maquon	Knox	41	4				4	3		1			4	41	36	90		6	6	3					
531	Ashton	Ashton	Lee	49	6	1	3		10	2		2	1		5	54	48	60	3	7	7	51				5	00
532	Seneca	Seneca	La Salle	45	4				4				1		1	48	40	50	2	6	6	41	6	00			
533	Altamont	Altamont	Effingham	29	2	1	1		4			4	1		5	28	24	30				27	12	00	3	00	
534	Cuba	Cuba	Fulton	66		2	1		3			4	1	1	6	63	54	90		4	2	59					
535	Sherman	Orion	Henry	53	3		1		4			2	1		3	54	48	60		6	3	49					
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	Will	102	5				5			4	1		5	102	91	80		7	7	99					
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	Champaign	38	2	1			3			2	1		3	38	34	20		1	3	36					
538	Lockport	Lockport	Will	93	5		1		6			3	1		4	95	85	50	1	4	5	86					
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Livingston	25						2		2			4	21	18	90				19					
540	Oak Park	Oak Park	Cook	316	24	2	21		47			6	2		8	355	319	50	5	27	26	3	50	148	60		
541	Stewardson	Stewardson	Shelby	23	3	1			4	2		2			4	23	20	70		2	2	22					
542	Towanda	Towanda	McLean	18			1	1	2			1			1	19	17	10		2		18					
543	Cordova	Cordova	Rock Island	25	2		1		3	6					6	22	19	80		5	2	20					
544	Virginia	Virginia	Cass	60	6		2		8	3		3	1		7	61	54	90		6	6	59					
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Rock Island	50	2			1	3							53	47	70	2	5	3	48					
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Bureau	77	4				4				1		1	80	72	00	1	4	3	71	5	00			
552	Long Point	Long Point	Livingston	18	2				2	1					1	19	17	10	1	7	1	18					
554	Plum River	Stockton	Jo Daviess	115	3		2		5	3		4	3		10	110	99	00	2	4	4	89					
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	La Salle	101	2		1		3				1		1	106	95	40		1	1	96	25	00			
556	Dawson	Dawson	Sangamon	49	3		1		4	1			2		3	50	44	10		6	5	45					
557	Lessing	Chicago	Cook	153	12		2		14	1		2	3		6	161	144	90	2	12	11	152	51	95	15	30	
558	Leland	Leland	La Salle	31	6		1		7							38	34	20	2	6	6	35					
559	Thomson	Thomson	Carroll	43		1	1		2			1	3		4	41	36	90	1			35					
560	Madison	New Douglas	Madison	26	2				2							28	25	20		2	2	26					
562	Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski	63	8				8			3			3	68	61	20		10	10	58	50	00			
564	Winslow	Winslow	Stephenson	44	2				2			1			1	45	40	50	1		1	38					
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Pike	24	5				5				1		1	28	25	20		5	6	24					
566	Albany	Albany	Whiteside	74	2				2	1			3		4	72	64	80		3	3	60					
567	Frankfort	Frankfort	Franklin	36						6			1		7	29	26	10				26	42	00			
569	Time	Time	Pike	31	2				2	6		1			7	29	26	10			2	25					
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan	127	4		1	1	6	1		5	4		10	123	110	70	3	4		108			3	35	
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	McDonough	30	1				1			2			2	29	26	10		4	2	26	5	00			
573	Gardner	Gardner	Grundy	60	15		1		16				1		1	75	67	50	1	15	13	65	49	50	3	00	
574	Pera	Ludlow	Champaign	41	2		2		4			1			1	44	38	70			2	43			5	00	
575	Capron	Capron	Boone	61	4		1		5			1	1		2	64	57	60		2	4	58	12	00			
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	St. Clair	41	1		1		2	2					2	41	36	90		1	1	38					
577	Viola	Viola	Mercer	52	4		2		6			1			1	57	51	30		4	4	53					
578	Prairie City	Montrose	Effingham	36	2				2							38	34	20			1	33	7	50			
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Cumberl'nd	24	1		1		2				2		2	24	1	60		1	1	23					
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union	19	3		2		5			2	1		3	21	18	90		4	3	21	5	00			
582	Shirley	Shirley	McLean	41	1			1	2			2			2	41	36	90			1	38					
583	Highland	Highland	Madison	37	2				2							39	35	10	1	1	1	38					
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Knox	222	4				4	2	1	9	5		17	209	188	10	2	4	3	181	4	00			
585	Fisher	Grove City	Christian	33	2	1			3			2	2		4	32	28	80		3	2	32					
587	Princeton	Bureau	Bureau	127	6		4		10	3		1	1		5	132	117	90		9	8	117	89	33			
588	Troy	Troy	Madison	31	3		2		5			2	1		3	33	28	70		7	5	31					

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1904.	INCREASE. Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1905.	Dues 1905.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.	Contributed to those not Members.
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermilion	53	1				1			1			1	53	47 70		3	1	48	$	$21 25	$
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois	51	8		1		9			4	1		5	55	49 50	3	5	8	49			
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	Jersey	21	3		1		4							25	22 50	2	3	3	24	12 40		
595	Miles Hart	Gays	Moultrie	52		2			2				1		1	53	47 70				50			
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Piatt	77	4		2	1	7			1	2		3	81	72 90	3	9	8	72			
601	Farina	Farina	Fayette	58	2				2				1		1	59	53 10		2	2	57	25 00		
602	Watson	Watson	Effingham	30	2		1		3	1		1	1		3	30	27 00		1	2	30			
603	Clark	Martinsville	Clark	76	4				4			4	1		5	75	67 50		1	2	70	5 00	1 00	1 00
604	Hebron	Hebron	McHenry	49	2	1	1		4			1			1	52	46 80		5	3	49			
607	Streator	Streator	La Salle	184	14		4		18	1		1	2		4	198	178 20	1	10	12	177	7 50	5 50	
608	Piper	Piper City	Ford	71	1		2		3			1			1	73	65 70		3	3	68			
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois	75	4		1		5	3		1	2		6	74	64 80	1	4	5	70			
610	Union Park	Chicago	Cook	662	101	4	5		110	4		4	6		14	758	681 30	22	100	100	689	752 40	35 00	10 00
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	Cook	572	28	3			31	12		7	7		26	577	519 30	10	28	32	523	475 21	57 20	
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside	220	14		6	1	21	4		1	3		8	233	209 70	4	12	9	212	32 00	5 00	
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion	63	1	1			2	1		2	2		5	60	54 00		1	1	53	45 00		
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston	73	4		1		5			2	1		3	75	67 50		5	4	66	200 00		
616	Wadley	Franklin	Morgan	53	9	1	1		11	2		1	3		6	58	52 20	3	9	7	54	60 00		
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	McDonough	60	1	1			2			1			1	61	54 90	1	1	1	55	5 00		
618	Basco	Basco	Hancock	20			1		1							21	18 90				21			
620	New Hope	Livingston	Clark	19	3				3	1					1	21	18 90		3	3	18			
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Tazewell	59	2				2	1		1			2	59	52 10		2	2	55			
623	Locust	Owaneco	Christian	33		1			1				1		1	33	29 70			1	31	25 00		
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union	25	1				1							26	23 40			1	25			
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Hamilton	37	6		1		7			1			1	43	38 70	1	3	4	39			
631	Norton	Cabery	Ford	49	4		1		5	2		2	3		7	47	42 30		1	2	45			
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion	83	3				3	4		1	1		6	80	72 00	1	3	2	70			
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Winnebago	123	5	1	1		7	2		1	1		4	126	113 40		5	5	110	35 00	12 00	
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois	27			2		2			3			3	26	23 40				22			
635	Rochester	Rochester	Sangamon	32	2				2			1			1	33	29 70		1	2	29			
636	Peotone	Peotone	Will	44	12	1	1		14				1		3	55	49 50	2	13	12	52		3 75	
639	Keystone	Chicago	Cook	312	28	3	2		33			2	5		7	338	304 20	13	28	24	313	25 00	41 20	
641	Comet	Minier	Tazewell	49	3		2		5				1		1	53	47 70	1	3	3	50	3 50		
642	Apollo	Chicago	Cook	469	36	3	3		42	9	1	13	5		28	483	434 70	9	40	35	445	284 50	131 90	

643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	Cook	395	37	1	1	1	40			3	10		13	422	379 80	12	40	43	396	464 00	95 00		
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Crawford	52	2				2							54	48 60		2	2	43				
645	San Jose	San Jose	Mason	33	3				3			1	1		2	34	30 60		3	3	30				
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	De Kalb	84	5		2		7		1		1		2	89	80 10	1	6	4	76				
647	Blueville	Edinburg	Christian	50	1		1		2			3	1		4	48	43 20		2		47	35 00			
648	Camden	Camden	Schuyler	68	2		1		3			5			5	66	59 40	2	1	2	62	25 00			
651	Atwood	Atwood	Piatt	49	9	1	1		11			1			1	59	53 10		9	10	53				
653	Greenview	Greenview	Menard	60	3		2		5			2			2	63	56 70		2	2	61				
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside	79	10				10			2	1		3	86	77 40	1	11	11	82				
656	Mozart	Bloomington	McLean	82	3				3				2		2	83	71 10	1	6	3	78				
657	Lafayette	Grand Tower	Jackson	22	1	1			2	1		1			2	22	19 80		1	1	19				
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island	158	14		10		24	5		1	1		7	175	157 50	7	18	18	157	100 00			
659	Lambert	Quincy	Adams	195	22		12		34	2		5	1		8	221	198 90	2	23	22	197	42 50	55 00		
660	Grand Chain	New Gr'd Chain	Pulaski	33								1			1	32	28 80				25				
662	South Park	Chicago	Cook	176	23	1	3		27	4		1	2		7	196	175 50	8	22	22	183	153 60	27 60		
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Effingham	39	2				2	2		2	1		5	36	32 40	1		2	34				
665	Beecher City	Beecher City	Effingham	20	2	1			3	1		1			2	21	18 90		1	2	21		10 00		
666	Crawford	Eaton	Crawford	23	1				1							24	21 60		1	1	23				
667	Erie	Erie	Whiteside	58	2				2			2			2	58	52 20			2	57				
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	White	45		2			2			2	1		3	44	39 60	1			43				
669	Herder	Chicago	Cook	211	12	3			15			3	2		5	221	198 90	6	11	11	213		53 25		
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	Montgom'y	66	1	2			3			1	1		2	67	60 30		1	1	59	25 00			
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope	32		2			2			2	1		3	31	27 90		1		29	10 00			
673	Normal	Normal	McLean	79	4		1		5			3	1		4	80	72 00		5	5	71				
674	Waldeck	Chicago	Cook	210	6				6	5		2	5		12	204	183 60	5	5	6	192	25 00	27 75		
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	Sangamon	77	3		1		4			2	1		3	78	70 20		5	3	77				
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Lake	101	15		1		16			1			1	116	104 40		12	13	100				
677	Enfield	Enfield	White	51	3	1	1		5	2		1			3	53	47 70		3	1	50				
679	Illinois City	Illinois City	Rock Island	47	6				6			1			1	52	46 80		6	5	47				
680	Clement	Cleveland	Henry	46	10	1			11	4		1			5	52	46 80		9	8	45				
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	Christian	62	1				1			2	1		3	60	53 10	2	1	1	35				
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Macon	74	3				3							77	69 30	2	4	3	76	49 55			
683	Burnside	Burnside	Hancock	75	3	2	3		8			5			5	78	70 20		3	4	70				
684	Galatia	Galatia	Saline	41	3		1		4	4		1			5	40	36 00	2	4	3	40		2 00		
685	Rio	Rio	Knox	75	2	1	2		5				1		1	79	71 10	1	2	3	75				
686	Garfield	Chicago	Cook	569	55	1	10		66	4		11	1		16	619	552 60	6	52	58	574	621 19			
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Stephenson	46	2	1			3	2		3	1		6	43	38 70		2	2	36				
688	Clifton	Clifton	Iroquois	46	3				3			1			1	48	43 20		3	3	46				
690	Englewood	Chicago	Cook	664	81	4	10		95	20		9	5		34	725	647 10	13	91	87	668	124 29			
691	Iola	Iola	Clay	33	1		1		2			1	1		2	33	29 70		1	1	29				
692	Raymond	Raymond	Montgom'y	55	1	1	1		3			6			6	52	46 80	1	1		50		5 00		
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin	Williamson	49	9		7	2	18				1		1	66	59 40	1	12	10	64				
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	Jackson	41	3	2			5							46	41 40	1	2	3	26				
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	Jefferson	20		3			3			2	1		3	20	18 00		2	3	20				
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	Cook	365	29	2	1		32	9		7	6		22	375	337 50	6	32	29	337	261 00			
698	Hutton	Diona	Cumberl'nd	47	4				4				1	1	2	49	44 10				42				
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon	59	4				4			1			1	62	55 80		5	4	60				
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	Pope	22			1		1	1		1			2	21	18 90				21	39 00			

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing amount of Dues Number of Members, Increase, Decrease and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1904	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1905	Dues 1905	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.	Contributed to those not Mem bers	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren	61	4	1	1		6	1			2		3	64	55 80	2	3	3	61	100 00			
704	Braidwood	Will	Will	160	5	1	2	2	10			3	4		7	163	146 70	3	6	4	142	25 00			
705	Ewing	Ewing	Franklin	20	4		1		5	3					3	22	19 80		6	6	20				
706	Joppa	Cowden	Shelby	29	5	1	..		6						..	35	31 50		5	5	33	10 00			
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermilion	163	9		5		14			4			4	173	155 70	9	8	9	155				
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	DeWitt	95	2		1		3	1	.	2	1		4	94	84 60	4	2	3	87	50 00	10 00		
711	Providence	Chicago	Cook	114	21				21	6		2	1		9	126	113 40	3	20	21	122	112 00	8 00		
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Madison	55	12	2			14	1		1	1		3	66	59 40	1	13	11	55			25 00	
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Wayne	52	3	1	..		4			1	1	..	2	54	48 60	1	2	2	50				
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermilion	74	2	1			3	3		8	1		12	65	58 50		2	2	58	29 50			
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock	18			2	1	3	3		3			6	15	13 50				14				
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Cook	185	15		1		16			1	1	.	2	199	179 10	8	17	17	190				
717	Arcana	Chicago	Cook	331	40	4	1		45	4		1	9		14	362	325 80	6	39	38	334	184 84	50 00		
718	May	Norris City	White	27	1				1			1			1	27	24 30	2	1	1	26				
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Williamson	42						2	..				2	40	36 00				40	40 00			
721	Rome	Dix	Jefferson	41	3			2	5				1	..	1	45	40 50		5	4	42				
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau	75	8				8			1	1		2	81	72 90	3	8	9	79				
723	Omaha	Omaha	Gallatin	43	1	1			2			1	1		2	43	38 70		2	1	40	25 00	.		
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass	59						1		1	1		3	56	50 40		4	3	53				
725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermilion	63	2	1	2		5			3	2		5	63	56 70		5	2	59				
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Cook	661	67	7	3		77	8		10	4		22	716	644 40	13	63	70	698	675 90	82 00		
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson	34					..	2			3		5	29	26 10	2			28	4 00			
728	Waterman	Waterman	DeKalb	35	2				2		..		1		1	36	32 40	..			35				
729	Lake Creek	Johnston City	Williamson	47	4				4		2		1	..	3	48	43 20	3	7	5	46	36 75			
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	Saline	37	5	1	..	..	6	5		1			6	37	33 30		8	7	37		30 00		
731	Harbor	Chicago	Cook	298	22	2	2		26	4		4	3		11	313	281 70	4	22	21	271	11 50	...	5 00	
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson	31								2	2		4	27	24 30				26	..			
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Ford	84	4	1	3		8	1		1	1		3	89	80 10	2	3	4	84	9 00	4 74		
734	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	208	8	3	5	...	16			3	6	...	9	215	189 90	7	6	9	203				
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle	61	3				3			1	1		2	62	55 80	1	5	4	55				
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McLean	23			3		3							26	23 40		3	2	23				
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Livingston	61	3	1			4					1	1	64	57 60	1	8	5	55				7 75
739	Lakeside	Chicago	Cook	308	25	1	1		27	6	1	2	2		11	324	289 80	4	23	26	307	199 60	30 80		
741	New Holland	New Holland	Logan	16						1					1	15	13 50				15				

742	Danvers	Danvers	McLean	32	11		2		13							45	40	50	1	11	12	39					
743	Scott Land	Scotland	Edgar	33	1				1							34	30	60			1	29					
744	Goode	Brayfield	Franklin	43	1				1			1	1		2	42	37	80	2	3	1	42	80 00				
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago	37	6		2		8			1			1	44	39	60	2	5	6	42					
746	Weldon	Weldon	DeWitt	45	2				2			4	1	1	6	41	35	10	1	4	3	39					
747	Centennial	Philo	Champaign	40	1				1	1		4			5	36	32	40				31					
748	Alta	Alta	Peoria	54	3				3			3	1		4	53	47	70		4	6	50	10 00				
749	Akin	Thompsonville	Franklin	50	1				1							51	45	90		1	1	48	40 00				
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	Whiteside	50	4				4			2			2	52	46	80		4	5	45					
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	Cook	58	1	1			2							60	54	00		1	1	56					
752	Allendale	Allendale	Wabash	25	5	2			7							32	27	90	1	6	5	30					
754	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign	105	10				10	1		1	2		4	111	99	90	7	7	9	106					
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	Mercer	69	6				6	5		5			10	65	58	50	3	5	6	56	77 00				
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Crawford	25	2				2							27	24	30		3	2	25					
757	Verona	Verona	Grundy	51	4				4							55	49	50		6	5	47					
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	Cook	348	40	1	1		42	5		2	4		11	379	336	60	10	43	42	340	206 90				
759	Orel	Wayne City	Wayne	53	2		3		5	1					1	57	51	30	3	2	2	56	60 00				
761	Sibley	Sibley	Ford	23	5		1		6	2		3			5	24	21	60	1	7	6	20					
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	Sangamon	42	3				3			1			1	44	39	60	1	11	12	42					
763	Crete	Crete	Will	54	1	1	1		3			2	2		4	53	46	80	1	4	1	44	45 00				
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	Moultrie	108	12	1	1		14			2	1		3	119	107	10	3	8	10	116	50 00				
765	Palace	Chicago	Cook	256	9	1	3		13	2		3	1		6	263	236	70	2	10	11	232	103 00	10 00			
766	Littleton	Littleton	Schuyler	21	1				1				1		1	21	18	90		1	1	19					
767	Triluminar	Chicago	Cook	221	14		2		16			2	1		3	234	210	60	6	15	13	223					
768	Mizpah	Chicago	Cook	455	34	1			35	13		5	4		22	468	421	20	11	44	37	411	143 00	10 00	25 00		
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Fayette	65	10		2		12	5			1		6	71	63	90	4	13	12	62	25 00				
770	La Grange	La Grange	Cook	153	18	1	10		29	1		3	2	2	8	174	153	90	2	19	18	165	40 40				
771	Bay City	Hamletsburg	Pope	22		2			2		1	1			2	22	19	80				17					
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Johnson	25	6	1	1		8			2			2	31	27	90	1	4	5	27					
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	Piatt	40	6		1	1	8			2	1		3	45	40	50	1	1	1	43					
774	Lake View	Chicago	Cook	307	37	2	1		40			2	3		5	342	307	80	20	52	46	316	322 50	44 65			
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	Cook	199	48		5	2	55	3			2		5	249	224	10	10	45	44	227					
777	Ravenswood	Chicago	Cook	296	33	1	7		41	3		8	2		13	324	291	60	8	28	32	289	149 00	40 99			
778	Gurney	Allen Springs	Pope	37		2		1	3			1	1		2	38	34	20	3	1		36	10 00				
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago	Cook	273	55		4	1	60	2		1	1		4	329	296	10	31	63	58	316	147 35	17 00			
780	Siloam	Chicago	Cook	325	32	4	2		38	10		6	4		20	343	304	20	6	33	33	312	229 34	36 50			
782	Potomac	Potomac	Vermilion	42	4				4			1	1	2	2	44	39	60		5	4	44					
783	Constantia	Chicago	Cook	168	19	1	1		21				3		3	186	167	40	4	18	21	170					
784	Beacon Light	Norwood Park	Cook	85	10	1			11			3			3	93	83	70		10	8	86	32 00	4 25	5 00		
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	Sangamon	58	5	1	1		7				1		1	64	57	60		5	5	62					
787	Morris	Waterloo	Monroe	58	1				1				2		2	57	51	30	2	1	1	53					
788	Lerna	Lerna	Coles	36	5	1			6			3			3	39	35	10		6	4	35					
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	Cook	349	44	1	8		53			6			6	396	356	40	15	33	38	378	225 00	15 00	5 00		
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	100	1		2		3			2	2		4	99	89	10		4	3	90					
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	Champaign	51	1				1			1			1	51	45	90		2	1	49					
792	Calhoun	Hardin	Calhoun	34		1			1				1		1	34	30	60				34					
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	Knox	32	1				1			3			3	30	27	00		2	1	28					
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	Hardin	25	1				1	1		1			2	24	21	60				24	7 00				

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1904.	INCREASE. Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1905.	Dues 1905.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p Residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
795	Myrtle	Chicago	Cook	145	10	1	4		15							160	$144 00		15	12	150	$5 00	$12 25	$5 00
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	Greene	60			2		2							62	55 80	2		1	52			
797	Normal Park	Chicago	Cook	409	30		15		45	2		8	5		15	439	395 10	5	33	32	399			
798	Sidell	Sidell	Vermilion	37	1		1		2			1			1	38	33 30	1	1	1	37	6 90		
799	Colfax	Colfax	McLean	50	6		1		7	1		5			6	51	45 90	2	4	6	48			
800	Kenwood	Chicago	Cook	498	50	1	10		61	5		12	1		18	541	486 90	10	63	61	500	564 42		50 00
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Champaign	34	2		1		3	1		1	1		3	34	30 60		4	2	30			
802	Williamson	Carterville	Williamson	58	10		1		11			2	1		3	66	59 40	4	14	13	66			
803	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau	38	2				2							40	36 00		1	2	34			
804	Kensington	Chicago	Cook	190	12				12	1		2	2		5	197	177 30	6	12	9	178	70 00		
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Bureau	99	5		3		8			1	2		3	104	93 60	3	9	6	90			
806	Nebo	Nebo	Pike	40								1			1	39	35 10		1		33			
807	Royal	Macedonia	Hamilton	19	4				4							23	20 70	1	3	5	22			
808	Cornland	Cornland	Logan	34	7				7							41	36 90		10	11	37			
809	Gillham	Woburn	Bond	34	1		1	4	6							40	36 00		4	2	39	1 50		
810	Tracy	Chicago	Cook	103	11		2		13	1			1		2	114	102 60	4	18	13	104	50 00	28 00	10 00
811	Melvin	Melvin	Ford	37	2				2			3	1		4	35	31 50		2	3	33			
812	De Land	De Land	Piatt	29			1	1	2			1			1	30	27 00		2		26			
813	Humboldt Park	Chicago	Cook	254	51	1	3		55	3		5	1		9	300	270 00	18	54	52	273	747 81	60 40	10 00
814	Ohio	Ohio	Bureau	20	1				1			1	1		2	19	17 10				19			
815	Lawn	Chicago	Cook	98	15		4		19			1			1	116	104 40		16	14	112			
816	Ridgeway	Ridgeway	Gallatin	33	1		1		2			1			1	34	30 60		2		31			
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Williamson	32				1	1							33	29 70				31	18 00		
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	Cook	190	34		2		36	4		5	2		11	215	193 50	10	31	29	201	172 75		
819	Columbian	Chicago	Cook	199	39	1	5		45	3		3	2		8	236	212 40	10	35	38	222	319 40	27 65	
820	Henderson	Kenney	DeWitt	44	2		1	1	4			1			1	47	42 30	1	7	4	43			
821	New Canton	Pike	Pike	41	1				1							42	37 80			1	41			
822	Belknap	Belknap	Johnson	40	3		1		4				1	1	2	42	37 80		3		40	39 00		
823	Pearl	Pearl City	Stephenson	64	3	1			4			4	1	1	6	62	55 80		5	3	52			
824	Grove	Downers Grove	DuPage	91	6		1		7	4		6	1		11	87	78 30	3	8	6	81			
825	Arthur	Arthur	Douglas	44	4	1	1		6							50	45 00		6	6	44		101 85	
826	Mazon	Mazon	Grundy	60	3				3				1		1	62	55 80	1	3	3	56			
827	Sequoit	Antioch	Lake	57	12	2			14							71	63 90	3	9	12	65	40 00		
829	Edgar	Hume	Edgar	43	6		1		7			1	2		3	47	42 30		12	6	45			

830	Rockport	Rockport	Pike	48	1				1							49	44 10		1	1	36						
831	Findlay	Findlay	Shelby	73	2				2	1		2	1		4	71	63 90		1	3	68						
832	Magic City	Harvey	Cook	93	7		1		8			3	1		4	97	87 30	1	9	8	92						
833	Dean	Ava	Johnson	38	6	1			7	2		3			5	40	36 00	3	6	5	37						
834	Toledo	Toledo	Cumberl'nd	58	3		1		4			1	1		2	60	54 00	1	3	2	59	30 00					
835	Triple	Venice	Madison	56	10		1		11	1		17	4		22	45	40 50	1	13	14	32	70 35	69 80				
836	Windsor Park	Chicago	Cook	148	15	1	3	2	21			2	3		5	164	147 60		23	24	153		16 20				
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	Douglas	51	15	1			16			3	1		4	63	56 70	4	19	20	59						
838	Charity	Seaton	Mercer	36	2				2							38	34 20		4	3	31						
839	Berwyn	Berwyn	Cook	91	14		3		17			3	2		5	103	92 70		9	14	98	25 00	15 00	20 00			
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	Union	33	5				5			1			1	37	33 30		4	5	34						
841	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	Cook	249	51	1	14		66	3		9	4		16	299	269 10	2	52	52	278	138 00					
842	Fides	Chicago	Cook	130	16				16	6		4	1		11	135	121 50	7	14	16	114	480 04	15 60				
843	Park	Chicago	Cook	286	19	2	13		34	2		14	1		17	303	272 70	1	20	18	280						
844	Hopewell	Hope	Vermilion	37	2				2			4			4	35	31 50		3	3	30						
845	Martinton	Martinton	Iroquois	32	3				3							35	31 50		3	3	30	25 00					
846	Bluffs	Bluffs	Scott	33	1		1		2			5			5	30	27 00		2	2	27						
847	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	Henderson	29	5	1	2		8							37	32 40	1	3	3	34	7 00					
848	London	London Mills	Fulton	28	2				2			1	1		2	28	25 20		3	2	27	12 00					
849	Palestine	Palestine	Crawford	28	1				1							29	26 10		3	2	28	7 50					
850	Austin	Chicago	Cook	280	26		12		38	4		8	2		14	304	273 60	3	38	33	286	28 50	79 65				
851	Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	Cook	101	4		1		5	5		3			8	98	88 20	3	5	6	86						
852	Gothic	East St. Louis	St. Clair	103	28	1	4		33		1	2			3	133	119 70	4	27	30	120	20 00	8 00				
853	Latham	Latham	Logan	39	8				8			1			1	46	41 40		7	8	45						
854	Brighton Park	Chicago	Cook	112	18		2		20			2			2	130	117 00	6	15	20	130	60 00	10 00				
855	King Oscar	Chicago	Cook	201	36				36							237	213 30		43	43	229	25 00	5 00	10 00			
856	West Gate	Hamburg	Calhoun	36	3	1			4	2					2	38	34 20		2	3	35						
857	Boy D	Kirkland	DeKalb	47	4		1		5							52	46 80	1	2	5	50						
858	Utica	Utica	LaSalle	31												31	27 90				30						
859	Apple River	Apple River	JoDaviess	25	3				3							28	25 20		4	3	28						
860	Metropolitan	Chicago	Cook	127	36		1		37	1		2			3	161	144 90	7	41	43	157	50 00	12 70	10 00			
861	Sorento	Sorento	Bond	21						1			1		2	19	17 10				19						
862	Riverside	Riverside	Cook	39	8		2		10							49	44 10		6	5	47						
863	St. Andrews	Chicago	Cook	119	31		3		34	1		3	2		6	147	132 30	5	29	32	135	45 00	5 00				
864	Olympia	Chicago	Cook	175	45		3		48			5	2		7	216	194 40	4	52	49	208	259 00	17 50				
865	St. Cecilia	Chicago	Cook	100	18		4		22	2					2	120	108 00	6	24	24	115	71 00	20 00				
866	West Salem	West Salem	Edwards	31	3		1		4			1	1		2	33	29 70		3	3	29						
867	Chadwick	Chadwick	Carroll	39	3				3							42	37 80	2	1	1	38						
868	Cornell	Cornell	Livingston	19	4				4							23	20 70	1	4	4	22						
869	Maywood	Maywood	Cook	57	17		4		21			1	1		2	76	68 40	4	13	16	71	205 91					
870	Lostant	Lostant	LaSalle	33	5				5							38	34 20	1	5	6	37						
871	Argenta	Argenta	Macon	41	1		1		13							54	48 60	1	12	12	53						
872	Free Will	Oakwood	Vermilion	18	1				1							19	17 10	1	2	1	18						
873	Standard	Chicago	Cook	64	30		1		31			1			1	94	84 60		48	44	93		4 00				
874	Nifong	Modesta	Macoupin	25	1				1							26	23 40	1	1	1	25						
875	Corner-Stone	Chicago	Cook	112	25		4		29			3			3	138	124 20	7	25	25	138	135 00	25 00				
876	Wm. McKinley	Chicago	Cook	57	22		1		23			2			2	78	70 20	2	25	23	75		5 00				
877	Granite City	Granite City	Madison	47	8		3		11							58	52 20	8	14	8	53						

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1904	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1905	Dues 1905	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans	Contributed to those not Members	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
UD	Wheeler	Wheeler	Jasper	...	5	...	14	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	5	5	19			
UD	Equity	Chicago	Cook	...	41	...	31	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	7	45	41	72			
UD	Composite	Chicago	Cook	...	40	...	24	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	13	42	40	64			
UD	John B. Sherman	Chicago	Cook	...	25	...	39	...	64	...	...	...	1	...	1	63	...	11	30	26	63			
UD	Bethany	Bethany	Moultrie	...	6	...	12	...	18	...	...	...	...	1	1	17	...	...	14	8	17			
UD	Villa Grove	Villa Grove	Douglas	...	8	...	15	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	10	9	23			
UD	Marissa	Marissa	St. Clair	...	2	...	11	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	10	2	13			
UD	Hooppole	Hooppole	Henry	...	6	...	8	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	6	6	14			
UD	Boulevard	Chicago	Cook	...	5	...	68	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	2	20	5	73			

APPENDIX.

PART III.

GRAND LODGE BY-LAWS.

ADOPTED OCT. 4, 1905.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

Most Worshipful Grand Lodge

Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Adopted October 6, 1874. *Revised to October 5, 1905.*

PART 1.

RELATIVE TO THE GRAND LODGE.

ARTICLE 1.

CONVENING AND COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. An annual communication of the Grand Lodge shall be held in the city of Chicago on the first Tuesday in October in each year, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., when if the requirements of Article 4 and Section 1. Article 9, of the constitution are complied with, the Grand Lodge may proceed to exercise the powers defined in the constitution, and transact such business and perform such duties, conformable to these by-laws, as may properly come before it: *Provided,* that a report from the Committee on Credentials showing a constitutional number of lodges represented shall precede any legislative action.

SEC. 2. At each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, as soon as practicable after it shall be convened, the Grand Master shall announce the names of the brethren appointed to serve, during the session, on the following committees, viz.:

1. A Committee on Credentials.
2. A Committee on Petitions.
3. A Committee on Obituaries.
4. A Committee on Grand Master's Annual Report.

Each of which shall consist of three members.

SEC. 3. Before the close of each annual communication of the Grand Lodge the Grand Master shall appoint the following standing committees, to serve for the ensuing Masonic year, viz.:

1. A Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.
2. A Committee on Appeals and Grievances.
3. A Committee on Returns and Work of Chartered Lodges.
4. A Committee on Returns and Work of Lodges Under Dispensation.

Each of which shall consist of five members.

5. A Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.
6. A Committee on Finance.

Each of which shall consist of three members.

7. A Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

To consist of one member.

8. Members of the Board of Trustees of Masonic Homes, as provided in Section 1, Article 15, Part 1 of these by-laws.

SEC. 4. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Secretary shall be *ex officio* a Committee on Charity; and the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Secretary shall be *ex officio* a Committee on Printing.

The Grand Secretary shall be *ex officio* Grand Librarian.

ARTICLE 2.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The annual election shall be held at the time and in the manner prescribed by Article 8 of the constitution of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. In case of the death or other permanent disability of any of the grand officers during recess of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master shall appoint some qualified and competent brother to fill the vacancy until the next regular election and installation of officers.

ARTICLE 3.

GRAND MASTER.

SECTION 1. The Grand Master shall present, at each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, a written report, setting forth such of his official acts and decisions during the year as he may deem proper; also, reporting the general condition of Masonry within the jurisdiction, and recommending such legislation as he may deem necessary or expedient for the welfare of the fraternity.

SEC. 2. He may establish such rules of order during each session of the Grand Lodge (not otherwise provided for) as in his judgment may facilitate the dispatch of business, and may abrogate or suspend the same as occasion may require.

SEC. 3. The Grand Master may appoint such number as he may deem expedient of competent brethren as Grand Lecturers, and constitute them a Board of Examiners for the purposes referred to in Article 15 of the constitution, who shall perform the duties prescribed in Sections 17 and 19, Article 9, Part 1, of these by-laws.

SEC. 4. The salary of the Grand Master shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable in monthly installments, which sum shall be in full compensation for the performance of the duties of his office, including clerk hire: *Provided,* that for such sums as he may expend for postage and stationery and incidental office expenses the Grand Lodge may make appropriations, upon presentation of itemized bills, approved by the Committee on Finance.

ARTICLE 4.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER AND GRAND WARDENS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Wardens to assist the Grand Master in the discharge of his duties, as he may direct, and to exercise the powers incident to the contingencies provided for in Section 1, Article 9, of the constitution.

ARTICLE 5.

GRAND TREASURER.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Grand Treasurer—

1. To be present at the Grand Lodge at all its communications, and to attend upon the Grand Master when required, with the books and necessary papers appertaining to his office; and also, if required by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, to attend with such books and papers upon any committee which may be appointed to act in relation to the fiscal concerns of the Grand Lodge.

2. To receive all moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge from the Grand Secretary, to give him receipts therefor, and to keep, in suitable books, a just and accurate record thereof.

3. To have in charge all securities, bonds, vouchers, and other fiscal property belonging to the Grand Lodge.

4. To keep separate accounts, in detail, with each fund provided for in Article 12, Part 1, of these by-laws.

5. To invest all moneys of the Grand Lodge, which are in excess of current obligations, and which belong to the respective funds in United States, State, County or Municipal securities, in the name of the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of the State of Illinois; such investment to be made within thirty days after the funds shall have been received, and

remain so invested until otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge; the interest accruing upon such moneys he shall credit to the respective funds to which they belong.

6. To pay all orders from the several funds of the Grand Lodge only when signed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

7. To report at each annual communication a detailed account of his official receipts and disbursements, with proper vouchers for the latter, and to present a statement of the existing condition of the several funds and of the finances generally of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. The Grand Treasurer shall execute and file with the Grand Master, before his installation, an official bond, in such penal sum as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge, and in such surety company as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed in these by-laws, and at the end of his term, or sooner, if lawfully required so to do, pay over and transfer to his successor in office all funds, securities, books, records, vouchers, or property belonging to the Grand Lodge which shall have come into his keeping; the expense of such bond to be paid by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 3. The salary of the Grand Treasurer shall be four hundred dollars per annum, which shall be in full compensation for all his official services.

ARTICLE 6.

GRAND SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary—

1. To attend the Grand Lodge at all its communications, and the Grand Master, or any committee of the Grand Lodge, when required by the Grand Master, with the books and necessary papers appertaining to his office, and place in the hands of appropriate committees all papers relative to matters of which they shall have jurisdiction.

2. To keep a record of the returns made by all lodges in this jurisdiction; to receive and preserve all petitions, applications, appeals, and other documents addressed or belonging to the Grand Lodge; to record all transactions of the Grand Lodge which are proper to be written, and to present such unfinished or other business as may require its action at each communication thereof.

3. To receive all moneys due to the Grand Lodge, keep a correct detailed account thereof in suitable books, and pay such moneys monthly to the Grand Treasurer.

4. To notify all persons to whom the Grand Lodge may be justly indebted for supplies or for any service whatsoever to present their respective claims on or before the day of meeting of the Finance Committee, if

during vacation, or the same committee, if during the session of the Grand Lodge .

5. To report to the Grand Lodge, at each annual communication, a detailed account of all moneys received by him during the preceding Masonic year, with a specified statement of the sources whence they were derived, and to present therewith the receipts of the Treasurer therefor.

6. To keep the seal of the Grand Lodge and affix the same with his attestation to all instruments emanating from that body, and to all official documents and writings of the Grand Master, as he may direct; also to affix said seal to, and officially attest, any Masonic certificate, diploma, or other proper document for the use of an individual brother, when requested by a lodge in this jurisdiction of which said brother may be a member.

7. To conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge, under the direction of the Grand Master, and, if required, submit copies thereof at each annual communication for inspection.

8. To issue notices of any special communication ordered by the Grand Master to each grand officer and lodge within the jurisdiction.

9. To furnish, at least ninety days previous to each annual communication, each lodge in this jurisdiction with duplicate blank forms upon which to make returns of work, etc., and furnish such instructions in regard to them as the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge may require.

10. To examine, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, the proceedings and work of all the chartered lodges, as shown in the returns made to the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication, and to compare the same with those of the preceding year, recording all errors discovered, and report the same at the next session of the Grand Lodge; also to report all lodges in arrears for dues or which have neglected or refused to comply with any requirements of the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

11. To transmit to each lodge in this jurisdiction, once in each quarter, a list of all rejections of petitions for degrees, suspensions, expulsions, restorations, and reinstatements of which he shall have been notified by the several lodges: *Provided*, that no notice of rejection shall be so transmitted until after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof; nor shall any publicity be given, by circular or otherwise, to any suspension or expulsion pending an appeal, nor until the time for such appeal has expired; nor shall the names of brethren who have been rejected for membership or advancement be published at any time or in any manner.

12. To embody in a circular all propositions to amend the constitution of the Grand Lodge, or any other matter upon which it is necessary for the several lodges to act, and transmit the same, with necessary instructions, to each lodge in time for its action.

13. To cause the journal of the proceedings of each annual communication to be printed (unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge) with all convenient dispatch, together with the names, titles, and places of address of the grand officers; the names of such grand officers as are *ex officio* permanent members; and such tabulated Masonic statistics as may be deemed proper: *Provided,* that none of the details of Masonic trials emanating from Committee on Appeals and Grievances, whereby the name of the accused or the offense charged, shall be published in the printed proceedings, but that the Grand Secretary shall number such cases, giving name and number of lodge, and the final action of the Grand Lodge had thereon.

14. To furnish every grand officer, elected or appointed with a certificate, under seal, of his election or appointment.

15. To forward three copies of the proceedings (one of which shall be a bound copy having the name and number of the lodge printed thereon) to each lodge in this jurisdiction; ten copies to the Grand Master; two copies to each Past Grand Master who shall be a member of some lodge in this jurisdiction; and one copy to each grand officer enumerated in Article 5 of the constitution; one copy to each representative of this Grand Lodge near other Grand Lodges; one copy to each Grand Master, and two copies to each Grand Lodge in the United States and elsewhere that may be in fraternal communication with this Grand Lodge.

16. To compare and correct carefully with the original manuscript five bound copies of the proceedings, approved by the Grand Lodge, of each annual communication; certify to the same, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, as true and correct copies, and file them among the archives thereof, with said manuscript copy.

17. To furnish to the Committee on Masonic Correspondence the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, and all documents relating thereto, received during recess, and which, when returned to him, shall be filed with the archives of the Grand Lodge.

18. To record the substance of every charter issued by the Grand Lodge, the names of the Grand Officers signed thereto, and the names of the charter members of the lodge.

19. To issue specifications and invite, by circular or public advertisement, at least ninety days before each annual communication, sealed proposals for the printing of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year; and, upon an award, to represent the Grand Lodge in executing a contract for said work.

20. To act as Grand Librarian, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 2. He may recommend to the Grand Master, for appointment, a Deputy Grand Secretary, for whose official acts he shall be responsible.

SEC. 3. He shall execute and file with the Grand Master, before his installation, an official bond in such penal sum as may be prescribed by the Grand Lolge, and in such surety company as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed by these by-laws: the expense of such bond to be paid by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 4. For the due performance of the duties hereinbefore prescribed, and for his deputy, and all necessary clerk hire and office rent, the Grand Secretary shall receive, as full compensation, the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, payable in monthly installments: *Provided,* that for payment of sums actually expended for postage, express charges, and incidental official expenses the Grand Lodge may make appropriations, upon presentation of itemized bills, approved by the Finance Committee.

ARTICLE 7.

THE APPOINTED GRAND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Grand Chaplain, Grand Orator, Deputy Grand Secretary, Grand Pursuivant, Grand Marshal, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, Senior Grand Deacon, Junior Grand Deacon, and the Grand Stewards to perform such services incident to their respective stations as the traditions and usages of the craft prescribe, and such as the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master may direct.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Grand Tyler—

1. To guard the entrance of the Grand Lodge; report all applicants for admission to the Grand Pursuivant; announce their names and Masonic addresses, and see that all who enter are duly qualified and properly clothed.

2. To make suitable preparations for the accommodation of the Grand Lodge at all its communications, and see that its halls and rooms are kept in a proper condition during the session.

3. To take charge of and safely keep the jewels, furniture, clothing, and paraphernalia of the Grand Lodge, during its communications and during recess, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

4. To carry all notices and all summonses, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

SEC. 3. The Grand Tyler shall receive for his services such compensation as the Grand Lodge may direct.

SEC. 4. The foregoing officers shall be appointed as provided in Section 1 of Article 8 of the constitution.

SEC. 5. No person shall hold more than one office in this Grand Lodge at the same time.

ARTICLE 8.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

SECTION 1. Each District Deputy Grand Master, when duly commissioned, as such, shall, during his official term, succeed to all the rights and privileges provided in Articles 2 and 5 of the constitution: *Provided, however,* that nothing therein shall be construed to exempt any District Deputy Grand Master from the disciplinary jurisdiction of the lodge of which he is a member, except that for his official acts he is responsible alone to the Grand Lodge or to the Grand Master.

SEC. 2. Each District Deputy Grand Master shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as are required by law or which may from time to time be delegated to him by the Grand Master.

SEC. 3. Each District Deputy Grand Master shall make an annual report to the Grand Master thirty days prior to the meeting of the Grand Lodge, setting forth his official acts during the year, the state of Masonry within his jurisdiction, the condition of the lodges in his district, and suggesting such measures as to him may appear conducive to the general good of the fraternity; which report shall be laid before the Grand Lodge and published with the proceedings.

ARTICLE 9.

COMMITTEES.

ON CREDENTIALS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Credentials, at each annual communication—

1. To examine with care the credentials of all Masons claiming the right of membership in the Grand Lodge.

2. To list properly the names of all grand officers and members; also, the name of every representative, with the name and number of his lodge, and his official position therein.

3. To require from each brother presenting himself as a proxy a written commission, signed by the Master or Warden of his lodge whom he represents.

4. To have a report prepared upon the matters herein prescribed and present the same to the Grand Lodge immediately after its opening.

ON FINANCE.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Finance—

1. To examine and compare the books, papers, vouchers, and accounts of the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Secretary, and make

separate detailed reports thereon, and submit the same to the Grand Lodge before the close of each annual session.

2. To examine and report upon all accounts and financial matters to them referred, during each session, and also to report the financial condition of the Grand Lodge.

3. To present, before the close of each annual communication, an estimate of the probable expenses of the ensuing year (giving each class of expenditures under its proper head), and recommend such amount as they may deem necessary therefor.

4. To destroy all Grand Lodge orders surrendered to them by the Grand Treasurer, after being satisfied that the same have been paid, canceled, and properly listed, and a report on the same has been duly approved by the Grand Lodge.

5. To convene, at such place as the chairman thereof may determine, on or about the 15th day of December, March, June, and September, respectively, of each year and investigate all bills or other demands against the Grand Lodge which may be presented to them. If, for any reason, said committee shall fail to meet at the time herein specified, the chairman thereof may call a meeting at such time and place as the interests of the Grand Lodge may require.

6. To audit no bill or other demand not fully authorized by the Grand Lodge, or provided for in these by-laws; and when any valid claim shall be found correct, it shall be approved by the committee, or a majority of them, and returned to the Grand Secretary, who shall draw a warrant on the Grand Treasurer for the amount.

7. The Finance Committee shall make a full, detailed report of its doings during the year, and submit the same to the Grand Lodge for approval.

ON PETITIONS.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Petitions, at each annual communication—

1. To report upon all petitions for change of location, or change of name, of any chartered lodge.

2. To report upon all petitions to the Grand Lodge for the restoration of expelled Masons, and those suspended by the Grand Lodge: *Provided*, that such petitions shall be made as required by law; *provided further*, that no such petition shall contain anything that can be construed as an appeal from the action of any lodge or the Master thereof.

3. To report upon all other matters which may be referred to them by the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

ON OBITUARIES.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Obituaries to make such report relative to desceased brethren as they deem fitting.

ON GRAND MASTER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Grand Master's Annual Report to subdivide the same and refer the several matters therein contained to the appropriate committees, and to consider and report upon all special matters therein not otherwise referable.

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to consider and report to the Grand Lodge concerning such questions, documents, papers, and decisions of Masonic law and usage as may be referred to them.

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances to report, with such recommendations as they may deem proper, upon all appeals from the proceedings or decisions of any lodge, or the Master therof, and upon all papers and documents relating to any matters of complaint or grievance, appertaining to Masonic discipline, which may be referred to them.

ON RETURNS AND WORK OF CHARTERED LODGES.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Returns and Work of Chartered Lodges—

1. To examine the returns of the proceedings and work of all chartered lodges for the preceding year.

2. To make a tabulated report, showing the number of resident and non-resident members; the number admitted, initiated, passed, raised, dimitted, deceased, rejected, reinstated, suspended and expelled; also, showing the net increase and decrease of the membership of each lodge for the year; also the proper amount of dues due the Grand Lodge.

3. To give such additional information as may be deemed necessary: *Provided*, that an examination and comparison of the returns shall not be made with those of lodges made in any previous year; the same being provided for in Clause 10, Section 1, Article 6, Part 1, of these by-laws.

ON RETURNS AND WORK OF LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Returns and Work of Lodges Under Dispensation—

1. To examine the returns of work, the records of proceedings, and the by-laws of lodges under dispensation.

2. To make a tabulated report showing the regularity of the work and proceedings; the correctness of the records and by-laws; the number admitted, initiated, passed, raised, rejected, and deceased; the number of

brethren acting as members, together with the name and number of lodges, and the locality in which they may be established.

3. To report such other information and make such recommendations to the Grand Lodge as they may deem necessary

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem—

1. To ascertain the distance necessarily traveled by each officer, member of, or representative to the Grand Lodge who may be entitled to mileage and per diem.

2. To record the same in tabular form, showing the name and title of the officer, member, or representative; the name and number of their respective lodges; the actual number of miles necessarily traveled from the location of his lodge by each respectively; the actual number of days service; the amount due therefor respectively (as provided in Section 6, Article 13, Part 1, of these by-laws), and enter the same upon the certificate of enrollment issued by the Committee on Credentials.

3. To refuse to enter upon the certificate of enrollment, or to include in their report as entitled to mileage or per diem, the name of any representative who fails to produce the receipt of the Grand Secretary, showing that the dues of his lodge were paid on or before the fifteenth day of August.

4. To record the number of days service actually performed by each member of all committees, and report the same to the Grand Lodge.

ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence—

1. To examine all the printed or written proceedings or other documents emanating from other grand lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and report at each annual communication whatever may seem of sufficient importance and interest to the craft.

2. To prepare a report in time to have the same printed at least ten days prior to the meeting under the regulations prescribed in Section 15 of this Article for the use of the members at the next annual session of the Grand Lodge.

3. To return to the Grand Secretary, after such report is complete, all the proceedings and other documents received from other jurisdictions and belonging to this Grand Lodge.

ON PRINTING.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Printing to meet at the office of the Grand Secretary, at least ninety days before each an-

nual session of the Grand Lodge, and there open and compute all bids for printing for this Grand Lodge, and award contracts therefor to the lowest and best bidders.

ON CHARITY.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Charity to investigate all applications for assistance from the charity fund of this Grand Lodge, and to draw upon the same through the Grand Treasurer for such amounts as, in their judgment, are necessary: *Provided,* that not more than one hundred dollars shall be donated upon any one application, unless by special order of the Grand Lodge; and, *provided, also,* that all donations shall be concurred in by vote of the Grand Lodge when in session.

LIBRARIAN.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the Librarian—

1. To take charge of the library, and have such volumes present, at any session of the Grand Lodge, as may be required for the use of the grand officers, committees, or members.

2. To take a receipt for every volume delivered, and in case of failure to duly return the same to require of the lodge of which the delinquent is a member payment in double the amount of the value of such volume, to be collected with the annual dues of such lodge.

3. To select, and with the consent and approval of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and Grand Treasurer, purchase such books, charts, magazines, and other documents as may be deemed necessary and proper and procure the binding of such volumes and documents as may be deemed expedient: *Provided,* the expense of such purchase and binding shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars in any one year, unless special appropriation shall be made therefor by the Grand Lodge.

4. To appoint, when necessary, a Deputy Librarian, to serve during the annual session only.

SEC. 15. The foregoing named committees shall assemble at such time and place as the Grand Master may direct, and shall submit their respective reports at such time as the Grand Lodge or Grand Master may order.

SEC. 16. The committees herein provided for, except those on Charity and Library, shall be considered standing committees, within the meaning of Clause 9, Article 11, of the constitution.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the Grand Lecturers and Examiners who may be appointed by the Grand Master to examine without fee all

applicants for commission as Grand Lecturers, who may present themselves for that purpose, and report to the Grand Master upon the qualifications of such applicants; and said Grand Examiners may hold Schools of Instruction, at such time and place as the Grand Master may order, and perform such other duties incident to their position as he may direct: *Provided,* that no brother shall be recommended for a commission unless at least two of the Grand Examiners have personal knowledge of his proficiency and have satisfied themselves of his fitness and qualifications in other respects.

SEC. 18. The commissions of the Grand Examiners and of the Grand Lecturers shall expire at the close of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, unless sooner revoked by the Grand Master.

SEC. 19. The Grand Examiners, upon an order from the Grand Master, shall attend the annual meetings of the Grand Lodge, and when so ordered shall act as a committee to examine visiting brethren, and shall be entitled to the mileage and per diem provided for representatives. (See Section 6, Article 13, Part 1, of these by-laws.)

ARTICLE 10.

ELIGIBILITY.

SECTION 1. No brother shall be eligible to hold office in, or serve upon any committee of, this Grand Lodge, unless qualified as provided in Article 7 of the constitution.

SEC. 2. Any brother Master Mason in good standing subject to the restrictions of Sections 1 and 2, Article 26, Part 2, of these by-laws shall be eligible to represent his lodge in Grand Lodge, during the annual session thereof, in the manner provided in Section 3 of Article 8 of the constitution.

SEC. 3. No brother, after taking his seat as a member, shall be allowed to retire without permission of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

SEC. 4. No brother not a member of, or representative to the Grand Lodge, shall be admitted to the floor thereof; nor permitted to speak on any matter before the body, without leave of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master: *Provided, however,* that any Master Mason in good standing, upon being properly vouched for, may occupy a seat provided for visitors.

SEC. 5. Electioneering in any way for one's self for office in the Grand Lodge is prohibited as un-Masonic, and any member found guilty of the offense shall be ineligible to office; and, if already in office, shall forfeit the office held by him.

Article 11.

REVENUE.

Section 1. The revenue of the Grand Lodge shall be derived from the following sources, to-wit:

1. For every dispensation to form a new lodge, one hundred dollars, which amount shall include the fee for a charter, in case the Grand Lodge shall subsequently issue the same.

2. For every dispensation issued to ballot upon a petition for, or to authorize conferring the degree of, Entered Apprentice in less than lawful time, twenty dollars for each petitioner so acted upon, which sum must be paid before the dispensation is issued.

3. For every dispensation to ballot upon an application for advancement, or to authorize conferring the degree of Fellow Craft or Master Mason, in less than lawful time, five dollars, said sum to be paid for each degree for every candidate passed or raised.

4. For every dispensation issued for any other purpose, two dollars.

5. For each member of every chartered lodge under this jurisdiction ninety cents annually.

6. For every Master Mason, acting as a member, or whose name may be upon the roll of any lodge under dispensation, and who is not a member of some chartered lodge in this jurisdiction ninety cents annually, the same to be paid by such lodge under dispensation.

Sec. 2. The foregoing fees and dues shall be paid into the treasury of the Grand Lodge within thirty days after the same are received.

Article 12.

FUNDS.

Section 1. The Masonic fiscal year shall commence on the first day of July and end on the thirtieth day of June in each year.

Sec. 2. There shall be five funds, viz.: The General Fund, the Charity Fund, the Illinois Masonic Home Fund, the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home Fund, and the Home for the Aged Fund.

Sec. 3. The General Fund shall consist of all moneys paid into the Grand Lodge, except those belonging to or especially designated for some one of the other funds.

Sec. 4. The necessary funds for the ordinary expenses of the Grand Lodge shall be appropriated annually from the General Fund, and shall be of such amount as may be necessary to meet the current expenses during the recess of the Grand Lodge; such appropriations to be determined

as provided in Clause 3, of Section 2, Article 9, Part 1, of these by-laws, and be approved by a vote of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 5. The Charity Fund shall consist of all moneys especially donated or set apart therefor, and such as may accrue by virtue of the provisions of Section 5, Article 27, Part 2, of these by-laws.

Sec. 6. The Illinois Masonic Home Fund shall consist of the income derived from the property at Sullivan and such sums as may be collected or appropriated by the Grand Lodge for the Home at that place, together with all donations or bequests that may be made therefor and any interest accruing thereon.

Sec. 7. The Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home Fund shall consist of the moneys and securities received and held in trust by the Grand Lodge from the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home at Chicago, together with such sums as may be collected or specifically appropriated therefor from time to time by the Grand Lodge, and the accretion thereto from interest, donations, or bequests.

Sec. 8. The Home for the Aged Fund shall consist of the moneys and securities received and held in trust by the Grand Lodge from the Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged, and the accretion thereto from interest, donations or bequests.

Sec. 9. The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer shall keep a separate account with each of the foregoing funds showing in detail all receipts and expenditures.

Sec. 10. The unexpended balance of all appropriations at the commencement of each annual communication shall be transferred by the Grand Treasurer to the respective funds from which the appropriations were made.

Article 13.

EXPENDITURES.

Section 1. No proposition contemplating the appropriation or expenditure of any money from the general fund shall be put upon its final passage until it shall have been considered and reported upon by some committee of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 2. No money shall be paid from the amount appropriated for the expenses of the Grand Lodge except in the manner provided in Clause 6 of Section 2, Article 9, Part 1 of these by-laws.

Sec. 3. No money shall be paid from the charity fund except as prescribed in Section 13, Article 9, Part 1, of these by-laws, unless regularly appropriated by vote of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 4. No money shall be paid to Grand Officers, members, or representatives, for mileage or per diem, until the close of each annual communication, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 5. Every account against the Grand Lodge shall be in detail, and show upon its face each item composing the whole claim.

SEC. 6. The grand officers designated in Article 5 of the constitution, such Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Wardens as shall be present and shall be members of constituent lodges in Illinois, (*provided*, that if any such permanent member in attendance on the sessions of the Grand Lodge, be at the time a sojourner outside of Illinois his mileage shall be computed from the location of his lodge,) each member of a standing committee, and one representative (the highest in rank) from each lodge under this jurisdiction shall be allowed five cents per mile going and returning, for every mile traveled from the location of his lodge, to be computed by the necessarily traveled route, and (except the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary) two dollars per day for each day's actual attendance on the Grand Lodge or its committees: *Provided*, that no one shall receive mileage or per diem in more than one capacity.

SEC. 7. Every Grand Officer shall be entitled to be reimbursed for any moneys actually expended in the necessary discharge of his official duties, but in all cases the claims for such reimbursement shall be subject to the requirements of Section 1 of this article.

ARTICLE 14.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

SECTION 1. Special communications of the Grand Lodge may be called as provided in the first clause of Article 12 of the constitution; but no business shall be transacted except such as shall have been previously stated in the call for such special communication.

SEC. 2. Occasional communications of the Grand Lodge may be convened by the Grand Master, or by the deputy specially appointed, for the purpose of constituting lodges, dedicating halls, laying corner-stones, or other ceremonies requiring the aid of a Grand Lodge.

SEC. 3. The "Previous Question" is un-Masonic; and the making or entertaining such motion in this Grand Lodge, or in any constituent lodge in this jurisdiction, is irregular and unlawful. The same rule shall apply to a motion to "lay upon the table," except for a specified limited time, within the probable duration of the current session of the Grand Lodge or a constituent lodge.

SEC. 4. General parliamentary usage shall be in order in the Grand Lodge, or any constituent lodge in this jurisdiction, so far as it may be consistent with the principles of Masonry, and in conformity with the laws, rules, and regulations of this Grand Lodge and the by-laws and rules of the constituent lodge.

SEC. 5. Every member of the Grand Lodge making a motion, or speaking to a question, shall announce his name and the number of the lodge he represents.

SEC. 6. Every member entitled to vote shall, unless excused by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, vote on all questions coming before the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 7. Any Grand Officer, representative, or member of a committee, who shall be absent during two successive sittings of the Grand Lodge, except for sickness or other good cause (of the sufficiency of which the Grand Lodge shall be the judge), or by the authority of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, shall forfeit all claim to mileage and per diem.

ARTICLE 15.

MASONIC HOMES.

SECTION 1. The supervision and management of the Masonic Homes established or controlled by the Grand Lodge shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of five *ex officio* and three appointive members, each of whom shall be a member of some constituent lodge in Illinois. The terms of office of the three appointive members shall be for three years, or until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified. The Grand Master is empowered to appoint as members of this Board one Trustee each year, immediately after his election and installation to office, and the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and Grand Secretary shall be *ex officio* members of the Board. The Board may effect its own organization, and administer its affairs by such sub-committees, and by the adoption of such rules and regulations as are not inconsistent with Grand Lodge By-Laws, subject at all times to the approval of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. The Board shall submit a report annually to the Grand Lodge exhibiting in detail all its transactions during the preceding year, including all receipts and expenditures, and the reception, maintenance and discharge of members of the Homes under their charge, together with such recommendations for consideration of the Grand Lodge in reference to the Homes as they may deem proper; all of which shall be published in the annual proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 3. The Board is authorized and empowered to employ such assistants for the clerical and administrative work of maintaining the Homes, as in its judgment the conditions demand, but always within the limits of the appropriation or recources at their command, being expressly prohibited from incurring any liability not provided for in advance by said appropriations or other resources.

SEC. 4. The members of the Board of Trustees shall be entitled to receive from the appropriations made for the Homes, their actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred in attending the meetings of the Board, not to exceed four in each year; *provided,* however, that the officers of the Board or members of sub-committees shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary traveling expenses which they incur in the discharge of duties regularly assigned to them by the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 5. No money appropriated for the maintenance and management of the respective Masonic Homes shall be paid out by the Board of Trustees thereof except upon the warrant of the President of the Board duly attested by its Secretary.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

Most Worshipful Grand Lodge

of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

PART 2.

RELATIVE TO CONSTITUENT LODGES.

ARTICLE 1.

THE COMPOSITION AND ORGANIZATION OF A LODGE.

SECTION 1. Every lodge shall consist of a Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Treasurer, Secretary, Senior Deacon, Junior Deacon, Tyler and such other officers as its by-laws may provide for, and of as many members as it may find convenient.

SEC. 2. No lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons can legally assemble in this state unless authorized so to do by a dispensation from the Grand Master or a charter from the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE 2.

THE INHERENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS OF A CONSTITUENT LODGE.

SECTION 1. The powers of a lodge are such as are prescribed in its charter or letter of dispensation; by the constitution, by-laws, and regulations of this Grand Lodge; the landmarks and general regulations of Masonry; and, when not in conflict therewith, its own by-laws; and are defined as follows:

1. *The Executive,* which relates to the direction and performance of its work, under the control of the Master, who is the superior executive officer of the lodge.

2. *The Legislative,* which embraces all matters of legislation relative to the internal concerns of the lodge which are not in violation of its own by-laws, the general regulations of Masonry, the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge, and the orders and edicts of the Grand Master.

3. *The Judicial,* which embraces the exercise of discipline over, and the settlement of difficulties between, all its own members (except the Master), and all Masons and non-affiliated brethren within its jurisdiction, subject always to a review by the Grand Lodge upon appeal.

SEC. 2. All lodges should be designated Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. The proper initials are A. F. and A. M.

ARTICLE 3.

DUTIES OF A LODGE.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of a lodge—

1. To hold at least one stated communication in each month, and to annually elect and install its officers.

2. To provide for its meetings a safe and suitable room.

3. To keep a full and proper record of its transactions.

4. To make a full report thereof annually to the Grand Lodge.

5. To pay its annual dues to the Grand Lodge, punctually.

6. To have a code of by-laws which shall conform to the constitution, laws, and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and not violate the ancient landmarks.

7. To have a suitable seal, and file an impression thereof with the Grand Secretary.

SEC. 2. No lodge can amend its by-laws by less than a two-thirds vote, nor unless the proposed amendment shall have been offered in writing at a previous stated meeting and all resident members notified of the proposed change and the time of action thereon.

SEC. 3. No lodge shall remove its place of meeting from the city, town, or village named in its charter or dispensation, except by special authority of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, granted upon a written petition, concurred in by a vote of three-fourths of the members of the lodge present at a stated meeting; of which meeting, and the proposition for such removal, all the resident members of the lodge shall have previous notice; and such removal shall be consented to by the lodge or lodges whose jurisdiction may be affected thereby.

Sec. 4. The annual dues assessed by a lodge shall be uniform, each member paying the same amount, and no lodge shall levy a special tax or assessment upon its members other than the dues or other tax prescribed by its by-laws.

Sec. 5. The discussion of political, sectarian, or other subjects not of a strictly Masonic character is prohibited in every lodge in this jurisdiction.

Sec. 6. No lodge, officer, or member thereof shall grant a certificate or recommendation whereby any Mason may in an itinerant manner apply to lodges or members thereof for relief.

Sec. 7. Every lodge shall have all official communications from the Grand Master or Grand Secretary read in open lodge at the stated meeting next following their receipt.

Sec. 8. A lodge cannot append standing resolutions to their by-laws to compel their members to wait upon sick brethren, or care for and nurse their families in case of sickness, or furnish a substitute, and in case of refusal or neglect, assess a sum of money equivalent to such service.

Sec. 9. Appeals for aid are by Masonic usage confined to the assistance of a needy worthy brother, his widow and orphans. No Mason's obligation enjoins him to contribute to assist even his own lodge, much less others, in erecting buildings.

Sec. 10. The care of a sick and destitute sojourning brother is a legitimate burden of Masonry, to be borne to the extent of their ability by the Masons among whom his lot may be cast, without the expectation of pecuniary reward; and so also is the burial of the dead; a duty, the performance of which, in either case, affords no ground for a claim to reimbursement by the lodge to which a sick or dying brother may belong.

Article 4.

Meetings of a lodge.

Section 1. The meetings of a lodge are stated and special.

Sec. 2. Stated meetings are those held at the time prescribed by the by-laws; and at such meetings all general business, such as balloting for candidates for the degrees, or for membership, election of officers, and the discussion of questions relative to the interests of the fraternity shall be transacted in a lodge of Master Masons.

Sec. 3. Special meetings may be called, in the discretion of the Master, by giving due notice to the resident members; but no business except trials, conferring degrees, or ceremonial observances (*including the*

necessary examination of candidates for advancement) shall be transacted; nor shall any lodge be convened on Sunday, except for funeral purposes.

SEC. 4. Nothing shall be done in any lodge while open on first or second degree except what appertains to the work and lectures of those degrees, or the taking of testimony upon charges preferred against an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft.

SEC. 5. No lodge shall remain closed beyond the time prescribed in its by-laws for holding stated meetings, except by dispensation of the Grand Master.

SEC. 6. The Master can not authorize any one to open the lodge or preside in his absence, to the exclusion of a Warden present; and in the absence of the Master and both the Wardens a lodge can not be opened for any purpose, nor can its business or work be carried on, except by the Grand Master or his *special* deputy.

SEC. 7. No lodge shall be opened on any degree unless there be present at least *seven Master Masons;* nor shall any balloting or other business be done (except conferring degrees) unless there be present at least *seven members of the lodge,* of whom, the tyler if a member of the lodge may be one.

SEC. 8. The records of the proceedings of a lodge, after having been regularly approved by the lodge, shall not be altered or any part thereof expunged at any subsequent meeting, except by dispensation of the Grand Master.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Master of any lodge, when notified of the intended official visit of the Grand Master or District Deputy Grand Master, to convene his lodge, extend to him the appropriate courtesies, and, when called upon, to submit for his inspection the by-laws and records, and furnish such facilities as may be necessary for a proper discharge of his duties.

SEC. 10. It is irregular and unlawful for a lodge to hold communications for work in two separate halls at the same time.

SEC. 11. All notices emanating from lodges or their officers shall be sent to members under sealed cover: *Provided,* that the bare notice of time and place of meeting may be published or be sent by postal card, but no details of work to be done or business transacted shall be made public.

SEC. 12. A lodge shall not transact any business involving final action by vote of the lodge at any communication after the work of conferring degrees has begun.

SEC. 13. The conferring of more than seven degrees by any lodge during any one day is prohibited.

SEC. 14. A lodge may be called from labor to refreshment for a specified time, but not beyond the limits of the current day.

SEC. 15. When a lodge has been regularly opened on the first, second and third degrees for a special meeting on the date of a stated meeting but earlier than the hour named in the by-laws for stated meetings, the special may be changed to a stated without going through the ceremonies of closing and again opening, but in the following manner only, viz.: At a time not less than fifteen nor more than forty-five minutes after the hour named in the by-laws for the stated meetings, the Master shall announce in open lodge that the hour for the stated meeting having arrived and the lodge having been opened on the first, second and third degrees in form, further work in the special meeting will be dispensed with and the business of the stated taken up. The records shall show that above declaration was made by the Master, and give the names of the officers and members present. At the proper time the meeting shall be closed on third, second and first degrees in form.

ARTICLE 5.

ELECTION, APPOINTMENTS, AND INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. Every lodge shall elect, appoint, and install its officers annually, at such times and in the manner prescribed by its by-laws. The Master, Wardens, Treasurer and Secretary must be chosen by ballot, the other officers may be elected by ballot, or appointed by the Master as the by-laws may provide. There must be a ballot for each elective office, at which each member present shall have the opportunity to vote, and a majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be necessary to a choice. Blank pieces of paper are neither ballots nor votes and should not be counted as such, or have any effect upon the result. The installation ceremonies shall be held as soon after election as convenient, and must occur at the lodge hall or in the near vicinity thereof and within the jurisdiction of the lodge.

SEC. 2. Every lodge shall, within thirty days after the annual installation, transmit to the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary and the District Deputy Grand Master, a duly certified list of the names of the newly installed officers, with the dates of their election and installation, and the name and title of the installing officer.

SEC. 3. Removal from the territorial jurisdiction of a lodge does not affect the right of an officer-elect to be installed therein.

SEC. 4. The refusal of an officer-elect to give bond as required by the by-laws of his lodge is a refusal to qualify for installation, and should be so treated.

Sec. 5. In the absence of the Master elect, the officers of a lodge can not be installed. The ceremonies must begin with that officer.

Sec. 6. The Master having been legally installed it becomes his right, as well as his privilege, to install the other officers elected and appointed, at same communication or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Sec. 7. In case any lodge shall fail to elect its officers at the time prescribed by its by-laws, it shall forthwith lay the matter before the Grand Master, who, for good cause shown, may grant a dispensation to hold an election as soon thereafter as may be practicable; such dispensation shall be entered at length upon the records of the lodge. But in no case shall an election be held prior to the time specified in the by-laws.

Sec. 8. Neither the Master, Senior Warden, nor Junior Warden of a chartered lodge shall resign, dimit or take part in the formation of a lodge under dispensation during his official term: *Provided,* that in case a Master or Warden becomes physically or mentally disqualified to perform the duties of his office or has permanently removed from its jurisdiction, the lodge may certify the fact to the Grand Master who in his discretion may declare a vacancy or grant a dispensation authorizing resignation or dimit and order an election to fill vacancy. The resignation of any other *elected* officer may be accepted by the lodge. The vacancy shall be filled by special election, held under authority of a dispensation from the Grand Master.

Sec. 9. Resignations of appointed officers may, for good reasons, be received, and the vacancies filled by the Master.

Sec. 10. A brother having been elected Master or Warden, but not installed, is not debarred a dimit.

Sec. 11. The duly elected and installed Master, Senior Warden and Junior Warden of the lodge, by virtue of their office and the powers and prerogatives appertaining thereto, are the only members qualified to represent the lodge in its corporate capacity and to be designated as Trustees.

Article 6.

ELIGIBILITY.

Section 1. No brother shall be eligible to the office of Master in any chartered lodge unless he is an actual member thereof, nor unless he has been duly elected and regularly installed as a Warden of some legally chartered lodge: *Provided,* that in case of an emergency the lodge may elect any member not so qualified; but no brother so elected can be installed except by dispensation, applied for by written petition of the lodge, signed by the present Master and Wardens, and resident Past Masters and Wardens; *provided, further,* that this section shall not apply to

the Master of a lodge under dispensation. Acting as Warden of a lodge U. D. does not make a brother eligible to the office of Master in a chartered lodge, but a member nominated in charter as Warden of a lodge and regularly installed thereby becomes eligible to office of Master. The fact that charges have been preferred against a brother does not affect his eligibility for office.

SEC. 2. Any member of a lodge qualified to vote in the election of officers shall be eligible to any office in the lodge except that of Master: *Provided,* that no member shall hold more than one office in the lodge at the same time.

SEC. 3. Officers of a chartered lodge must be installed as often as re-elected or appointed.

SEC. 4. No officer of a lodge can be legally installed by proxy.

SEC. 5. No brother is Masonically qualified to install the officers of a lodge except one who has been duly elected and regularly installed as Master of a chartered lodge working under the jurisdiction of some recognized Grand Lodge, and who is, at the time of exercising such official authority, an actual member, in good standing, of some regular lodge: *Provided,* that this shall not be construed to affect the Grand Master or his proxy, and non-affiliation cannot be accepted under Article 9 of the constitution as constituting disability of the Grand Master.

ARTICLE 7.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE MASTER.

SECTION 1. The Master shall have power—

1. To convene his lodge in special communication whenever he may deem proper.
2. To preside at all meetings of his lodge.
3. To cause to be issued all notices and summonses which may be required.
4. To appoint all the officers of the lodge whose election is not provided for in the by-laws.
5. To appoint all committees.
6. To fill a vacancy in any office for the term of any meeting of the lodge.
7. To discharge all the executive functions of his lodge.
8. To represent his lodge in Grand Lodge, even though not residing in this state.
9. To require every member of the lodge present to vote upon all questions of a business character coming before the lodge, unless excused by the Master or by vote of the majority of the members present.

10. To perform such other acts as by ancient usage pertain to his office, which shall not contravene any of the provisions of the constitution, laws, and regulations of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Master—

1. To convene his lodge in regular communication at the time prescribed by its by-laws.

2. To superintend the official acts of the officers of his lodge, and see that their respective duties are properly performed.

3. To guard carefully against any infraction of the by-laws of his lodge, the written laws of the Grand Lodge, or the general regulations of Masonry, and suffer no departure therefrom upon the plea of convenience or expediency, except in cases of emergency, and then only by dispensation of the Grand Master.

4. To see that proper returns of work, etc., are annually transmitted to the Grand Secretary, and that the Grand Lodge dues are promptly paid.

5. To cause summonses to issue only when the welfare of Masonry, the interest of the lodge, or the rights of a brother demand, and to take special care that disobedience of a duly served summons be promptly followed to discipline, unless the offender render excuse for the offense satisfactory to the lodge.

6. To cause all necessary notices to be issued in the prescribed manner and form.

7. To permit no appeal from his decision to be made to the lodge.

8. To make the work and ritual practiced in his lodge conform to the standard adopted by the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE 8.

WARDENS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the wardens to assist the Master in the discharge of his duties, and to perform such other acts as Masonic usage has assigned to their respective stations.

SEC. 2. In the absence of the Master the duties of his office shall be fulfilled by the Senior Warden, and if the Master and Senior Warden both be absent, the Junior Warden shall fulfill the duties of the Master.

SEC. 3. No Warden can call a special meeting of the lodge while his official superior is within the territorial jurisdiction thereof and able to authorize a call, but a Warden presiding in the Master's absence may while thus acting perform any act which the Master might do were he present.

Article 9.

OTHER OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. The Treasurer of a lodge is the proper custodian of all its money, securities, bonds, and other fiscal property, and they cannot be taken from his control and be placed in the hands of Trustees. He should keep the funds and accounts of the lodge entirely distinct from all others and in case he has a bank account the funds of the lodge should be deposited to his credit as Treasurer.

Sec. 2. The Secretary in addition to performing the duties prescribed by the ritual shall record the time when the lodge is opened and closed and the names of officers, members and visitors present at each meeting: *Provided,* that he may have a separate book especially prepared for keeping the official record of members in attendance and that this book may be placed in the Tyler's room at each meeting, it being the duty of every member to record his name therein before entering the lodge. He shall promptly transmit to the Grand Secretary notice of all rejections for degrees, expulsions, suspensions and re-instatements with the date of same, and shall perform such other services pertaining to his office as are required by the Master or the customs of the fraternity or as are designated by the by-laws of the lodge or the Grand Lodge. He may receive such compensation for his services as the lodge shall direct.

Sec. 3. All other officers of a lodge shall perform such duties therein as may be directed by the Master and Wardens, not conflicting with the by-laws of the lodge, the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and the usages and general regulations of Masonry.

Article 10.

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Membership in a lodge may be acquired—

1. By having been named in a charter issued to a lodge under dispensation.

2. By having regularly received the degree of Master Mason therein, and signing the by-laws thereof in person or by proxy appointed in writing.

3. By a Master Mason petitioning a lodge for affiliation, and upon due election to membership, and signing the by-laws of the lodge, in person or by duly appointed proxy.

Sec. 2. Every petition for degrees or membership contemplates membership. The by-laws of the lodge should always be present when candidates are raised or elected to membership and a refusal to sign them deprives the petitioner of the rights of membership. If he exercises the

privileges of membership he cannot thereafter deny the responsibilities thereof, and he would then be subject to discipline for refusing to sign the by-laws.

SEC. 3. Members of a chartered lodge who are also members of a lodge U. D. may vote and hold office in both lodges, except as provided in Section 8, Article 5, Part 2, of these by-laws.

SEC. 4. No Mason shall be an actual member of more than one chartered lodge at the same time: *Provided,* that a lodge may by unanimous ballot confer the title of honorary membership upon any Master Mason who is a member in good standing of some other regular lodge, his name having been proposed at a previous stated meeting; but such honorary membership shall not confer any of the rights of regular membership. Honorary membership may be terminated by a three-fourths ballot at a stated meeting, notice having been given in open lodge at the preceding stated meeting of such proposed action.

SEC. 5. The status of a brother in his lodge cannot be changed after his death. One who is in good standing at the time of his death is entitled to Masonic burial, if he made such request or it is made by his family.

SEC. 6. Membership in a chartered lodge can be terminated only—

1. By dissolution of the lodge.
2. By voluntary, formal dimission therefrom.
3. By becoming a charter member of a new lodge.
4. By death, suspension, or expulsion.

SEC. 7. It is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of some lodge.

ARTICLE II.

LODGE JURISDICTION.

SECTION 1. Every chartered lodge shall have certain personal and territorial jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. The personal jurisdiction of a lodge shall extend over all its members (except its Master, or the Grand Master if a member thereof) wherever they may reside; and over its unfinished work and rejected material, wherever they may be dispersed.

SEC. 3. The territorial jurisdiction of a lodge shall extend in all directions half way on straight lines between the actual location of the lodge rooms of neighboring lodges, without regard to county or other geographical divisions; and includes the exclusive right, on the part of the lodge, to accept or reject all original petitions for the degrees from persons residing within its territory; and the exercise of penal powers over all Masons, unaffiliated, as well as affiliated, residing permanently or temporarily

within its territorial jurisdiction, for any violation of moral or Masonic law: *Provided,* that in any town or city where two or more lodges are located *territorial* jurisdiction shall be concurrent.

Sec. 4. Lodges within the corporate limits of a city or town have concurrent jurisdiction, but over such territory and candidates only as are nearer to one of said lodges than to a lodge outside of said limits. Corporation lines are ignored except to determine which lodges have a part in the concurrent jurisdiction.

Article 12.

THE QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

Section 1. Every candidate applying for the degrees in Masonry must have the senses of a man, especially those of hearing, seeing, and feeling; be a believer in God; capable of reading and writing, and possessing no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of conforming *literally* to what the several degrees respectively require of him. No provision of this section shall be set aside, suspended, or dispensed with by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 2. The landmark respecting physical qualifications—of which the next preceding section is substantially a repetition—manifestly refers only to the time of making; hence a brother maimed after initiation may be advanced.

Sec. 3. Masonry knows no distinction of race or color. It is the mental, moral, and physical qualifications of the man that are to be considered.

Sec. 4. A candidate who is unable or unwilling to express a belief in the existence of God lacks an essential qualification for the degrees in Masonry. In such cases the fee shall be returned with the information that he cannot become a Mason.

Sec. 5. No lodge shall knowingly receive a petition from, or initiate, a candidate who is less than twenty-one years old, or who has not been an actual resident of the State of Illinois at least twelve months and of the jurisdiction of the lodge at least six months next preceding the date of such petition; and if any such qualified petitioner shall have been rejected by any regular lodge in this jurisdiction, the requirements of Sections 6 and 8, Article 13, Part 2, of these by-laws, shall be complied with.

Sec. 6. By the Masonic residence of an applicant is meant a permanent, settled domicile, or fixed abode, from choice; and, as a rule, is identical with his legal residence.

Sec. 7. A man who has no fixed abode or legal residence cannot petition any lodge in Illinois.

Sec. 8. If it shall be ascertained after the election of an applicant that he is disqualified by lack of residence, the petition, with the fee, shall be returned without further action.

Sec. 9. To be naturalized is not a prerequisite qualification of a candidate, either for initiation or affiliation.

Sec. 10. In case any petition for the degrees shall have been rejected by a lodge in any other grand jurisdiction, within convenient reach by correspondence, the regulations specified in Section 6 of the succeeding article (13) shall apply: *Provided, however,* that if, after due diligence to communicate with such lodge has been exercised, no reply be received to the request for permission after the period of ninety days from making such request, a lodge may proceed to take action upon such petition without such permission.

Article 13.

petitions.

Section 1. All petitions for the degrees or for membership shall be made in writing, and signed by the applicant with his full name; shall state his age, occupation, and place of residence, and, in case of a petitioner for the degrees, whether he has previously made application to any lodge; and shall be accompanied by the fee which the by-laws of the lodge require with the petition. Every petition shall be recommended in writing by three members of the lodge, and be read at a stated meeting, and entered in substance upon the records. After it has been read it is received by the voice of the lodge, either tacitly or formally given; or, at its pleasure, the lodge may refuse to receive it.

Sec. 2. Every petition for the degrees or membership after it is received shall be referred to a committee of three memebrs of the lodge, whose names shall be announced in open lodge at the meeting when petition is received, who shall diligently inquire into the moral, mental, and physical qualifications of the applicant, and whether he has been a citizen of the state as provided in Section 5, of Article 12, Part 2, of these by-laws, and make such report thereon to the Master as they may deem proper: *Provided,* that the report shall be verbal, and the nature thereof, whether favorable on unfavorable, shall *not* be entered of record. Each member of said committee shall respectively make private verbal report to the Worshipful Master, who, at the proper time, shall announce to the lodge only the degree of unanimity of the committee and the nature of the report. A majority of the committee to investigate the character and qualifications of a petitioner is not sufficient. All must report, the lodge being entitled to the information derived from three sources of inquiry.

Sec. 3. The Master may grant a committee appointed on petition for degrees or membership more time, and in case any of the committee fails to report the Master may remove him and in open lodge appoint another brother in his place, but the ballot shall not be taken before the next stated meeting after a new member has been appointed.

Sec. 4. All petitions for membership shall state the name, number, and location of the lodge of which the applicant was last a member, and the name of the lodge in which he was made a Master Mason, and the name of the grand lodge under which such lodge is or was working; such petition shall be accompanied by a dimit or other satisfactory evidence that the petitioner has lawfully withdrawn from the lodge of which he was last a member or has declared his intention to withdraw therefrom in the manner prescribed by the law of the grand jurisdiction in which he is affiliated; or, if such membership has been lost in any other manner, he must submit proof of his standing in the fraternity. Every such petition shall be recommended by three members of the lodge who vouch for the petitioner as a Master Mason, and shall be read, received and referred in the same manner as petitions for degrees. If the petitioner is elected, the documentary evidence shall be canceled and filed among the records of the lodge; if rejected, the same shall be promptly returned to the brother.

Sec. 5. Master Masons applying for membership shall not be required to state whether they have or have not applied to any other lodge; nor shall the regulations of these by-laws concerning physical qualifications or jurisdictional residence whether residing in this state or elsewhere, apply to such applicants; nor shall any of the requirements of the preceding sections (1 and 2) apply to Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts seeking advancement in the lodge in which they were initiated or passed; but the requirements of said Sections 1, 2, and 3, Section 1 of Article 14, and Section 2, of Article 15, shall apply to the petitions of Entered Apprentices or Fellow Craft seeking advancement in any lodge other than the one in which they may have been initiated or passed. An applicant having received the degree of Entered Apprentice or the degrees of Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft in a lodge not having territorial jurisdiction, said applicant petitioning the lodge having jurisdiction, must again pass the ordeal of the ballot. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, after moving into the jurisdiction of Illinois, may petition the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, for advancement, at any time: *Provided,* that the lodge that conferred the degree or degrees upon him waive jurisdiction in favor of the lodge petitioned. The petitions being governed by same rules that apply in case of petition for degrees.

Sec. 6. No lodge shall knowingly receive a petition for the degrees from an applicant who has been rejected by, or who resides nearer to, an-

other lodge, without first obtaining the consent of such other lodge in writing, unanimously granted by ballot at a stated meeting thereof and certified under seal; the substance of which certificate shall be entered of record, but a lodge may receive the petition of an applicant who has been rejected by a lodge not having jurisdiction, without obtaining the consent of the rejecting lodge.

Sec. 7. No lodge can receive a petition for membership from a Mason holding a dimit from a lodge working under the jurisdiction of any Grand Orient or Grand Lodge to which this Grand Lodge has refused recognition nor can a petition for degrees or membership be transmitted by telegraph or telephone.

Sec. 8. Whenever a lodge shall grant permission to any other lodge to receive the petition of a person residing within its jurisdiction, or of a rejected candidate, or an Entered Apprentice, or Fellow Craft, over whom it may have lawful jurisdiction, it shall thereby be held to have permanently relinquished the same, and the lodge receiving such permission shall thereby acquire lawful jurisdiction: *Provided,* that all such petitions shall be subject to the laws governing original petitions for the degrees, as defined in this and in the following article (14.)

Sec. 9. All requests for a waiver of jurisdiction must come from a lodge which the applicant has petitioned, and jurisdiction is transferred to said lodge if request is granted. All applications for waivers of jurisdiction whether over original petitions for degrees, rejected candidates, Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts shall be read at a stated meeting and lie over till the next stated meeting before being voted upon and in all such cases except of rejected candidates the Master may appoint a committee of investigation if he deems it for the best interests of Masonry.

In all cases of waiver over original petitions or rejected candidates the vote shall be by ballot and be unanimous—but in cases of waiver over Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, the vote may be by show of hands and a majority vote is sufficient. If a waiver is granted in case of a rejected candidate it does not confer upon him the right to petition another lodge in less than one year from the date of his rejection.

Sec. 10. If the request for a waiver of jurisdiction is refused, it may in cases of original petitioners be renewed after the lapse of six months. In other cases it may be renewed at pleasure, though not oftener than three times in any one year.

Sec. 11. If a lodge grants permission to another lodge to complete unfinished work, (that is, waives jurisdiction,) it thereby relinquishes its claim upon the candidate and upon being regularly elected, receiving the degrees and signing the by-laws he becomes a member of the lodge doing the work. But if a lodge merely requests another to do work for it, and

the work is done, the applicant, becomes a member of the first lodge, upon signing its by-laws in person or by proxy appointed in writing.

SEC. 12. A lodge may refuse to waive jurisdiction over an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, but, waiving jurisdiction, it cannot make conditions, pecuniary or otherwise, as to its assumption by another lodge.

SEC. 13. Action of a lodge requesting, or consenting to, the conferring of degrees on its material by another lodge may be rescinded by vote of lodge before work is done. Action waiving jurisdiction cannot be rescinded.

SEC. 14. When a lodge waives jurisdiction over an Entered Apprentice, or a Fellow Craft, who has paid in advance the fees for all the degrees, it should refund that portion of the fees for which it has not given an equivalent in degrees.

SEC. 15. When a candidate after being rejected by one lodge removes into the jurisdiction of another, neither lodge can receive his petition without first obtaining the consent of the other, granted by unanimous ballot.

SEC. 16. When an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft removes from the jurisdiction of his lodge and it surrenders or loses its charter he cannot become a member of another lodge without election therein nor be advanced without the consent of the lodge that acquires jurisdiction over the territory of the defunct lodge.

SEC. 17. Waiver of Jurisdiction over material residing in territory possessed in common by two or more lodges may be granted only by the lodge located nearest to the home or residence of the petitioner, and when several lodges are equally near then the petition shall be filed with the oldest of said lodges. Request for such waiver shall be referred to an investigating committee and duly notified to all other lodges holding concurrent jurisdiction and a vote taken at the next or some subsequent stated communication.

SEC. 18. No petition for the degrees shall be withdrawn or returned, after having been received by a lodge, unless the same shall be balloted upon and rejected. in which case the fee accompanying the same shall be returned to the applicant: *Provided,* that where a lodge has by mistake received and referred a petition of an applicant who resides within the jurisdiction of any other lodge, or from one disqualified by lack of residence or otherwise, the petition with the fee shall be returned without balloting, unless preceding Section 6, and other requirements of these by-laws when applicable, shall be complied with.

SEC. 19. The petition and the fee of a brother Master Mason applying for membership may be withdrawn or returned upon written application therefor, and the concurrence of a majority of the members present at a stated meeting of the lodge.

Article 14.

BALLOTING.

Section 1. No ballot shall be taken upon a petition for any degree or for membership at any other than a stated communication, nor in less than four weeks from the time the petition was received and referred, except by dispensation from the Grand Master, nor unless there be present at such stated communication at least seven members of the lodge. One clear ballot entitles the petitioner to the three degrees, but if an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft transfers his allegiance to another lodge, his petition for the remaining degree or degrees must again pass the ordeal of the ballot.

Sec. 2. In balloting upon petitions for the degrees or for membership the same shall be acted upon separately, and every member of the lodge present shall vote; nor shall any member be excused from this duty except at his own request and by unanimous consent of the other members present. The balloting does not necessarily follow the order in which the petitions were received.

Sec. 3. The ballot shall be had upon all petitions for the degrees, whether the report thereon is favorable or unfavorable (unless it shall appear as provided in Section 18 of the last preceding article, that the lodge has no jurisdiction), and shall be upon the moral, mental, and physical qualifications of the applicant. The vote to elect to the degrees, or to membership, must be unanimous.

Sec. 4. The right of every member of lodge to the secret ballot for the degrees or for membership is inherent and absolute, and the lawful and legitimate exercise of such rights shall not be questioned by the Master, the lodge, the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge; and if any member shall be proved to have been actuated by unworthy motives in the exercise of this right, or shall willfully use the ballot to interrupt the legitimate labors, or mar the peace and harmony of the lodge, or shall expose the character of his own vote before, at the time of, or after casting it, or shall attempt to ascertain the character of the vote of any other member, he shall be liable to Masonic discipline and punishment. The Tyler, if a member of the lodge, has a right to vote therein if he insists upon this privilege, but the Master may at his request excuse him from the exercise of this right .

Sec. 5. When a ballot is in progress, it shall not be suspended or postponed, nor shall any ballot be reconsidered under any pretense what ever, except for the purposes and in the manner prescribed in Section 3, of Article 15, Part 2.

SEC. 6. No debate shall be permitted in open lodge upon the merits or demerits of any candidate, at or before the time of balloting. The *secret vote* of each member is the only legal expression of his opinion.

SEC. 7. After the ballot has been taken and duly examined, first by the Wardens, and finally by the Master, if only *one* negative vote appears the Master may order a second trial of the ballot, the result of which shall, in all cases, be final and conclusive, and shall be then and there so declared by the Master; and such declaration shall not be set aside by the Master, the lodge, the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge, except as provided in Section 3 of the succeeding article (15); the result only, viz., "elected" or "rejected," shall be made known.

ARTICLE 15.

REJECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Any candidate for the degrees who has been rejected in a lodge having jurisdiction may renew his application after the expiration of one year from the date of such rejection, to the same lodge only, if it be in existence: *Provided,* that such lodge may waive jurisdiction, as provided in Sections 6 and 8, of Article 13, Part 2. The personal jurisdiction which a lodge acquires over a candidate by rejecting his petition for the degrees is not affected by the lapse of time, nor by his removal elsewhere.

SEC. 2. Any brother whose application for membership has been rejected may renew his application to the same or to any other lodge; without regard to time or place; the rejection of the petition of a brother for membership shall not affect his Masonic standing.

SEC. 3. When any candidate for the degrees has been rejected by any lodge through mistake or misapprehension, such lodge may correct such error at the same or any subsequent stated meeting, in the following manner only, viz.: the member or members who have balloted in the negative by mistake, or under misaprehension, shall announce the same in open lodge, and the number of such members, if more than one, shall correspond with the number of negative ballots by which the candidate was rejected. All the members present at the time of the first ballot shall have due notice of the time such ballot will be renewed.

SEC. 4. When a candidate is declared rejected the money which accompanied his petition shall be regularly withdrawn from the treasury and returned to him by the Secretary who shall distinctly inform him of his rejection. This information shall be conveyed to him in person, if practicable, and if communicated to any other non-Mason, the offender shall be subject to Masonic discipline.

Sec. 5. Any Mason who, concealing the fact of such rejection, shall knowingly assist or recommend for initiation to any lodge any candidate who has been rejected by a lodge, without first having lawful permission of said rejecting lodge, shall be liable to Masonic discipline; and any candidate who may receive the degrees by false representation, or through deception, shall be brought to trial and punished, as the lodge may determine.

Article 16.

OBJECTIONS.

Section 1. Any Master Mason who is a member of a lodge may raise well grounded objections to the initiation or advancement of candidates in such lodge.

Sec. 2. If any member of a lodge shall express to the Master an objection to the initiation of a candidate, after such candidate shall have been elected, such objection shall be respected; nor shall the objector's identity be revealed nor his reasons be demanded by the Master of the lodge; but the objection shall be entered of record, and shall stand as a bar against the candidate for the term of one year, unless sooner withdrawn by the objector. The fee, if any, accompanying the petition, shall, in such case, be immediately returned to the petitioner. When the initiation of a candidate is stayed by objection, he may be initiated after the lapse of one year from the time such objection was made and entered of record, without a new petition and election, unless objection is again made, but objection may be renewed at any time during the year or new objection made by the same or another member, and in either case shall hold good for one year from the time of renewal or making.

Sec. 3. Whenever objection is made by any member of a lodge to the advancement of a brother therein, to the second or third degree, the reasons therefor must be made known, if required by the lodge or the Master; or the matter may be referred to a committee. with power to inquire inso such reasons, who shall report thereon to the lodge as soon as practicable. Upon the reception of such report, if no cause for objection has been assigned, or if the reasons assigned be, in the opinion of the majority of the members present, insufficient, the lodge may confer the degree in the same manner as if no objection had been made; but if the reasons assigned shall be deemed to be sufficient to stay the degree, the candidate shall be entitled, upon application, to trial upon the alleged objections. A brother who in the exercise of the right of objection is proved to be actuated by unworthy motives, or who maliciously uses it to interrupt the legitimate labors, or to mar the peace and harmony of the lodge, is liable to discipline and punishment.

Sec. 4. Objections to either initiation or advancement, when made by a brother not a member of the lodge having jurisdiction, shall be subject to the provisions of the last preceding section.

Sec. 5. When objections are entertained against a brother seeking advancement, and such brother demands trial, the objections must be formulated into charges and the trial thereof is to be conducted as laid down in the Grand Lodge By-Laws. The status of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft would depend upon the result of such trial, viz.: acquittal, expulsion, suspension, or reprimand.

Sec. 6. An objection to the initiation of a legally elected candidate, to be operative, must be made before the order is given to prepare him.

Sec. 7. No candidate whose initiation or advancement is stayed by personal objection shall be recorded or published as rejected, and lodges are not required to report such stay to the Grand Secretary.

Article 17.

fees.

Section 1. No lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be permitted to confer the three degrees upon any person for a less sum than twenty-five dollars: *Provided,* that in the city of Chicago the minimum fee for the three degrees shall be fifty dollars; and the apportionment of such sum to the degrees, respectively, shall be regulated by the by-laws of each lodge.

Sec. 2. No lodge shall confer any degree or admit to membership until the prescribed fee shall have been paid to the proper officer, nor shall any written or verbal promise to pay the same be received in lieu thereof, nor any portion of the fee remitted in any case, either directly or indirectly.

Sec. 3. Where one lodge confers a degree for another the lodge that does the work can collect only such fee as is charged by the lodge for which the work is done.

Sec. 4. The secretary should pay over to the treasurer the fees of an applicant for the degrees as soon as received. If the petitioner is rejected the lodge should draw an order at once and return the fee to the applicant. In no case should the lodge use any part of the fee until the petitioner has been elected.

Sec. 5. Any candidate failing to appear for initiation within one year after his election, except for good cause, of which the lodge shall be the judge, and for which by a majority vote it may excuse him, must again petition the lodge and be subject to laws governing presentation of first petition. The lodge, for good reasons, may credit candidate with the fees paid with first petition.

Article 18.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

Section 1. No lodge shall confer any degree upon any person who declines to conform to any requirement of Masonry or to the rules and regulations of this Grand Lodge. No exceptions shall be made in favor of any particular person or candidate.

Sec. 2. No candidate shall be advanced to the second or third degree until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in open lodge upon his Masonic proficiency, unless by dispensation of the Grand Master. The test of the Masonic proficiency of a candidate for advancement may be decided by the Master or by a majority vote of the members present. A brother may be advanced at any meeting of the lodge, subsequent to the day on which he received the degree after being duly examined and found proficient as herein required, if not contrary to lodge by-laws.

Sec. 3. No candidate shall receive more than one degree on the same day, except by dispensation of the Grand Master, nor shall any part of the work be omitted, abridged or shortened, nor any work be used save that adopted by the Grand Lodge, and taught by the authorized lecturers. The explanatory parts of the Entered Apprentice Degree, the second section of the Fellow Craft Degree, the historical account in the Master Mason's Degree, and the charge in each degree may be given to more than one candidate at the same time, but all other parts of the degrees must be given in full to each candidate separately.

Sec. 4. There is no limit of time within which an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft may be required to advance, his advancement must be of his free will and accord.

Article 19.

VISITORS.

Section 1. It is the privilege of every Master Mason in good standing to visit a lodge; subject, however, to the right of the lodge, or any member thereof, to object to his admission as a visitor.

Sec. 2. Objection to a proposed visitor by a member, lodged with the Master of his lodge, is not valid during the absence of the objector.

Sec. 3. A member of a lodge cannot be disciplined for objecting to a brother, who is not a member, visiting the lodge. Nor can his reasons for objecting be inquired into.

Sec. 4. Objection cannot be made by a member to a District Deputy Grand Master sitting in a lodge, while making an official visit.

SEC. 5. The application of a colored Mason to visit may be entertained if he be lawfully made. Masonry knows no distinction of color. The question is not one of race or complexion, but of legitimacy. The right to visit is possessed equally by all, white or black, who have been made in a constituent lodge in this jurisdiction, or in a lodge subordinate to any grand lodge recognized as legitimate by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and who still remain in good standing. None, black or white, possess the right who lack these qualifications.

SEC. 6. No visitor shall be admitted to any lodge under this jurisdiction unless lawfully vouched for as a Master Mason in good standing. Documentary evidence alone shall not be sufficient to justify avouchment. In addition to strict trial and due examination of his knowledge of Masonry, every lodge or committee shall require a strange visitor to affirm that the lodge of which he is or was formerly a member is working under and by virtue of a charter or dispensation issued by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master recognized by this Grand Lodge as having jurisdiction over the country, state, province, or territory in which such lodge may be situated.

SEC. 7. The legal information necessary to enable one Mason to vouch for another may be acquired by sitting together in a regularly constituted lodge of Masons, by an examination authorized by the proper officer of a lodge or by one Mason definitely stating to another whom he knows to be a Mason that he vouches for a third then present with them as a Mason. This information may be passed along indefinitely as long as the conditions herein are met. No Mason can legally acquire the necessary information to vouch for another by sitting with him in any other body than a lodge of Ancient Craft Masons, nor unless the brother vouched for is actually present.

ARTICLE 20.

DIMITS.

SECTION 1. All applications for dimits shall be made in writing, signed by the applicant, be presented to the lodge at a stated communication, shall be read in open lodge, and lie over until the next or some subsequent stated meeting, when if the applicant's dues are paid, to the time when his written application was presented, and there are no formal or written charges against him, a dimit shall be granted and a record made thereof. An applicant for dimission may withdraw his application at any moment before the announcement that the dimit is granted has been made.

SEC. 2. A dimit shall date from the lodge record when the same shall be granted, and membership ceases from and after such date; the brother so dimitted shall be entitled to a copy of such record; but should the Secretary neglect to furnish such copy, or the brother refuse to receive the same, such neglect or refusal shall not in any manner invalidate the joint action of the applicant and the lodge.

SEC. 3. If any brother shall lose the certificate of his dimission, the Secretary of the lodge shall, upon request and satisfactory proof of such loss, furnish him another certificate, with the original date, and the fact of re-issuance, which shall be entered upon the record.

SEC. 4. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Craft shall not receive dimits, but a lodge may grant them a certificate setting forth their status in the lodge.

SEC. 5. A brother who has been tried on charges of un-Masonic conduct and acquitted, but in whose case an appeal is pending, shall not be permitted to dimit until the case is finally disposed of.

SEC. 6. When a member of a lodge desires to change his membership to another lodge and wishes to know whether he will be accepted by it before severing his connection with his lodge, he shall give his lodge notice in writing of his intentions. This notice shall be read in open lodge at a stated meeting and lie over till the next or some subsequent stated meeting, when, if there are no formal charges against him and his dues are paid three months in advance, the Secretary shall issue to him a certificate under seal of the lodge showing that the dues have been paid as aforesaid and stating for what purpose the certificate is issued. This certificate may be deposited with his petition in the lodge he wishes to join at any time within three months of its date and be treated as the necessary documentary evidence referred to in Section 4, Article 13, Part 2, of these by-laws. If he is elected to membership in the petitioned lodge, the Secretary thereof shall immediately notify the first lodge and the petitioner's membership therein shall cease from the time such notice is received. If such notice is not received within three months from the date of the certificate, he shall forfeit any rights and privileges acquired by means of it, be still a member of the original lodge and chargeable with dues therein. Nothing in this section shall operate to change the law regarding dimits or affiliation thereon—nor shall it be construed to permit a change of membership from one lodge to another except by regular dimit if both lodges are in the same city or town

ARTICLE 21.

NON-AFFILIATED MASONS.

SECTION 1. It is contrary to the usages and precepts of the Masonic fraternity to reside within the jurisdiction of a regular lodge without making an effort to become a member thereof.

SEC. 2. Voluntary non-affiliated Masons shall not be permitted to take part in any of the ceremonies of the lodge, nor shall they of right be entitled to any of the privileges or benefits of Masonry, such as Masonic burial, uniting in Masonic processions or celebrations; nor shall they or

their families have any claim upon the fraternity for pecuniary aid in cases of misfortune or distress: *Provided,* that nothing herein shall be construed to deprive a lodge or any member thereof of the right to render to a non-affiliated Mason aid and assistance, Masonic burial, or any fraternal courtesy (except the privileges of the lodge, when objection is made) they may deem just and proper. If in such cases relief is extended or any privileges granted it shall be done as a courtesy and not accorded as a right.

SEC. 3. Non-affiliated Masons shall be subject to the discipline of the lodge in whose jurisdiction they may reside for any violation of moral or Masonic law.

ARTICLE 22.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION.

SECTION 1. All applications to the Grand Master for dispensations to confer any degree shall emanate from a lodge at a stated or special communication, and be concurred in by the unanimous vote of the members present at such meeting; and such application shall set forth fully and clearly the emergency, under the seal of the lodge, and be signed by the Master and Secretary.

SEC. 2. All applications for special purposes, not otherwise provided for, may emanate from the Master.

SEC. 3. The fee for dispensation shall accompany the petition therefor to the Grand Master.

SEC. 4. Every dispensation shall be entered upon the records of the lodge, and prompt report made to the Grand Master of the doings by authority thereof.

ARTICLE 23.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

SECTION 1. The formation of new lodges shall be subject to the provisions of Article 13 of the constitution.

SEC. 2. No petition to form a new lodge shall be granted by the Grand Master, or ordered by the Grand Lodge, unless the petition shall state the name, number, and location of the respective lodges to which the petitioners belong, or, if unaffiliated, of which they last were members.

SEC. 3. No dispensation shall be granted unless the petitioners shall have procured a suitable and safe room, with convenient ante-rooms, in which to conduct Masonic ceremonies, nor unless the material in the proposed jurisdiction shall be sufficient to sustain a healthy and reputable lodge.

Sec. 4. Every petition for a new lodge shall set forth the proposed name thereof; the names of the brethren nominated for the first Master and Wardens; the name of the county and place of the proposed location; the population of such place; the time of holding the meetings; the number and location of the three nearest lodges, and the distance of each from the location of the proposed new lodge: *Provided,* that no new lodge shall be named for any living person.

Sec. 5. No dispensation shall be granted for a new lodge if the proposed location is within ten miles of any other lodge in this jurisdiction, unless such other lodge has sixty or more members or unless the new lodge is to be located in a town or city having at least five thousand inhabitants.

Sec. 6. Every petition for a new lodge shall be accompanied with the dimits of all non-affiliated petitions and lodge certificates that all dues have been paid by all affiliated petitioners, to the date of the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 7. In the formation of a new lodge the recommending lodges must be chartered lodges. Every recommendation for the formation of a new lodge emanating from a chartered lodge shall certify to the truth of the statements contained in the petition under consideration, and no recommendation shall be granted by any lodge without the affirmative ballot of two thirds of the members present at a stated communication. Such recommendation shall set forth the date of the meetings of the lodge at which the request was received and acted upon, the number of votes cast for and against the same, and the number of members belonging to the lodge so recommending. Any three lodges in a city where concurrent jurisdiction exists may recommend the formation of a new lodge in such city. In all places outside of such concurrent jurisdiction it must be the three nearest lodges whether within or without corporate limits: *Provided,* that when the nearest lodges are within the city the consent of the outside lodges whose territorial jurisdiction is abridged must also be obtained.

Sec. 8. Whenever a chartered lodge shall recommend the formation of a new lodge, it shall be held to thereby cede territorial jurisdiction to the new lodge.

Sec. 9. No charter shall issue to a lodge under dispensation until it shall have conferred the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, in manner and form as prescribed by the laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge.

Sec. 10. Every lodge while working under dispensation shall strictly conform to the requirements of Section 1, Article 3, Part 2, of these by-laws, except those of Clause 7, and so much of Clause 1 of said section as refers to election and installation of officers.

SEC. 11. Every dispensation shall be copied at length upon the records of the lodge, and the charter, when issued, shall be recorded in like manner.

SEC. 12. Every lodge under dispensation shall make its returns to the Grand Lodge on or before the first day of September next succeeding the date of its dispensation, and shall transmit therewith its letter of dispensation, a copy of its by-laws, and a record of its proceedings. After making such return no lodge meeting shall be held until the Grand Lodge shall grant a charter, and the requirements of Section 14 of this article are complied with.

SEC. 13. All lodges organized under dispensation after the first of July shall be exempt from so much of the requirements of the last preceding section as refer to the time of making returns, but shall fully comply therewith at the annual grand communication to be held one year thereafter: *Provided,* that the continuance of such dispensation shall be sanctioned by an indorsement thereon by the Grand Master.

SEC. 14. Every newly chartered lodge shall be duly constituted, and its officers properly installed, by the Grand Master or his special representative, assisted by an occasional Grand Lodge, before said new lodge can work or do business under its charter. As soon as a lodge is constituted it shall cause to be prepared a code of by laws which shall be submitted to the Grand Master. and upon his approval the said code as approved shall be submitted to the lodge for adoption.

SEC. 15. Every lodge under dispensation shall pay dues as prescribed in Clause 6, Section 1, Article 11, Part 1.

SEC. 16. A brother joining in a petition for a dispensation for a new lodge shall not thereby sever his membership from the chartered lodge of which he may be a member, but shall be liable for dues to the new lodge from the date of the dispensation and to the chartered lodge to the date of the charter issued to the new lodge, unless he shall be sooner dimitted.

SEC. 17. A brother on becoming a charter member of a new lodge shall be thereby dimitted from the elder lodge, and the Master of the new lodge shall cause immediate notice to be sent to the elder lodge of the name of such member: *Provided,* that this section shall not be so construed as to permit a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction to become a member of a chartered lodge in this jurisdiction until he has obtained a regu lar dimit from the lodge of which he was a member, or has honorably withdrawn.

SEC. 18. A petition for a charter should contain only the names of the brethren contained in the original letters of dispensation and the names of such brethren as may have been made Masons while the lodge was

working under dispensation. These brethren cannot be debarred from signing the petition for a charter, nor shall any other names than those specified be entered in the charter.

SEC. 19. The Master of a lodge under dispensation shall not be amenable to discipline by any chartered lodge during his official term; but in case such dispensation be annulled, or a charter withheld, the lodge of original jurisdiction may take cognizance of the conduct of such Master, unless the same shall be of a strictly official character.

SEC. 20. A lodge under dispensation shall have a code of by-laws, conforming to the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE 24.

ANNUAL RETURNS.

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of all constituent lodges shall commence on the first day of July and end on the thirtieth day of June of each year, and the returns of work, and the payment of Grand Lodge dues, shall be made accordingly. Said returns, together with the Grand Lodge dues of each and every lodge, shall be filed with and paid to the Grand Secretary on or before the first day of August of each year. If said returns are not made, and Grand Lodge dues (which accompany the returns) are not paid on or before the fifteenth day of August of each year, the representative of no lodge thus delinquent shall be paid any mileage or per diem. Such returns shall be transmitted by mail, express, or some other reliable expeditious mode to the Grand Secretary. They shall embrace a complete list of officers and members; of all initiations, passings, and raisings; of all admissions, rejections, suspensions, expulsions, restorations, dimits and deaths, with their respective dates; the number of miles from its location to the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge by the usually traveled route; and such other matters as may be required by the blank form; which returns shall be attested by the seal of the lodge and signed by the Master and Secretary.

ARTICLE 25.

ANNUAL DUES.

SECTION 1. Every lodge under this jurisdiction shall, on or before the first day of August annually, pay into the treasury of the Grand Lodge, through the Grand Secretary, the sum of ninety cents for each Master Mason belonging to such lodge at the time of making the annual returns. Of this ninety cents the sum of fifty-five cents shall be for the General Fund and thirty-five cents for the Charity Fund, subject to such appropriations from time to time as the Grand Lodge may direct.

SEC. 2. Any lodge that shall neglect or refuse to pay its annual dues shall forfeit all claim for mileage and per diem, and should such neglect or refusal continue for two successive years the warrant or charter shall be suspended and the effects of the lodge disposed of, as provided in Section 5, Article 27, Part 2, of these by-laws: *Provided,* that for satisfactory reasons for a failure to comply with the foregoing requirements, and upon making full returns, and paying all back dues, the charter and other effects of such lodge may be restored by the Grand Lodge upon a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated annual communication.

SEC. 3. Where a lodge is in arrears for Grand Lodge dues for more than one year any payment made must be applied to the dues of the year farthest back. A representative of a constituent lodge is not entitled to mileage and per diem unless all Grand Lodge dues are fully paid.

ARTICLE 26.

REPRESENTATION IN GRAND LODGE, AND PROXIES.

SECTION 1. Whenever the Master or Wardens of a lodge shall be unable to attend the communication of the Grand Lodge the officer who cannot so attend may depute any member of his own lodge in good standing as his proxy to represent the lodge in Grand Lodge and the proxy so deputed shall be entitled to the same privileges and subject to the same penalties as the officer deputing him; such deputizing shall be in writing and signed by the officer appointing the proxy.

SEC. 2. No brother shall represent more than one lodge at the same time, either as an official representative or as a proxy; and all commissions of proxies shall expire with the closing of the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE 27.

DISSOLUTION OF LODGES.

SECTION 1. A lodge may be dissolved—

1. By the voluntary surrendering of its charter.
2. By a revocation of its charter by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. The charter of a lodge may be surrendered if the proposition be presented to a stated communication thereof, and the same be acted upon at a subsequent stated communication, of which all the members whose residence is known shall have due and timely notice; but no charter can be surrendered as long as seven Master Masons, members of the lodge, desire to continue to work under it, in accordance with the laws of Masonry, and the laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 3. The charter of a lodge may be revoked or suspended—

1. For disobedience to any provision of the constitution, laws, or regulations of the Grand Lodge.

2. For violation or neglect of the generally recognized usages of the craft.

3. For disregard to the lawful authority of the Grand Master.

4. For a failure to meet during a period of six successive months.

5. For a failure to make returns or pay its dues to the Grand Lodge for two successive years.

SEC. 4. No charter shall be suspended or revoked except for cause, of which the lodge shall have due notice, and an opportunity to be heard.

SEC. 5. Upon the revocation or suspension of the charter of any lodge, or if from any other cause a lodge shall become dormant, it shall be the duty of the last Master, Treasurer, or Secretary thereof to surrender to the District Deputy Grand Master (subject to the orders of the Grand Master) the warrant, books, papers, jewels, furniture, moneys or other property belonging to said lodge, within two months from the time of such revocation suspension or becoming dormant, and every member of a lodge who shall refuse to make such surrender, or who shall, by vote or otherwise, make any other disposition of said effects than as herein designated, shall be liable to Masonic discipline for violating the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge. All moneys accruing from property as herein prescribed shall belong to, and be placed in the Charity Fund of this Grand Lodge, as provided in Section 5, Article 12, Part 1, of these by-laws.

SEC. 6. If at any time it shall be found necessary to suspend or revoke the warrant or charter of any lodge under this jurisdiction for irregular or un-Masonic conduct, the members of such lodge implicated in such conduct shall be subject to discipline by the lodge acquiring jurisdiction.

SEC. 7. Upon the dissolution of a lodge for any cause its members who are not subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, upon payment of any back dues to the Grand Secretary, shall be entitled to a certificate from that officer, setting forth their Masonic standing, which certificate shall be recognized in this jurisdiction in lieu of a regular dimit.

SEC. 8. Whenever any lodge shall cease to work for six months the next nearest lodge or lodges may exercise jurisdiction over the territory and act upon petitions from citizens residing therein, unless cause for such cessations shall be presented to and be deemed satisfactory by the Grand Master.

SEC. 9. When a lodge has taken action in any matter and has afterward ceased to exist any further action required or authorized by law, including the completion of unfinished work, shall be performed by the

lodge acquiring jurisdiction, but Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts so advanced shall not become members of said lodge without being duly elected therein.

SEC. 10. A lodge whose functions have been suspended by Grand Master does not lose jurisdiction over its rejected material until its charter has been declared vacated by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 11. When a lodge ceases to exist its rejected material can petition any lodge having territorial or concurrent jurisdiction, as provided in Section 1, Article 15. Personal jurisdiction belongs to the lodge and ceases when it becomes defunct.

SEC. 12. Any Mason who shall be present at or assist in the work of a lodge, knowing its charter or warrant to have been suspended or revoked, shall be liable to discipline.

SEC. 13. When any charter shall be declared vacated by the Grand Lodge, it shall be erased from the register, and its number shall not be again used upon a charter in this jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 28.

CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES.

SECTION 1. Any two or more lodges may consolidate their membership into one lodge: *Provided,* that the proposition for such consolidation shall be presented at a stated communication of the lodges interested, and shall not be acted upon until a subsequent stated meeting, of which all the resident members shall have due notice; and such consolidation shall only be effected by the unanimous vote of the members present when such proposition shall be acted upon.

SEC. 2. When any consolidation shall have been so effected, and the Grand Lodge or Grand Master officially informed of the same, a new special charter shall be issued without fee, containing the names of the new officers, and bearing the number of one of the said lodges and such name as may have been selected.

SEC. 3. The title to all property and effects of the lodges so united shall be vested in the lodge named in the new charter; and such new lodge shall be duly constituted, and its officers installed by the Grand Master or his proxy, before it shall lawfully act under said charter.

ARTICLE 29.

CHARTER.

SECTION 1. Whenever the charter of a lodge shall be destroyed, stolen, or surreptitiously taken and detained, without the fault of the lodge or

Master, it shall be the duty of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master to cause a duplicate charter to issue, without fee, bearing the original name and number, together with the names of the original Grand Officers and charter members, supplemented with the cause of its issue, and signed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, and attested by the seal of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 2. The Master shall have the custody and care of the charter of the lodge at all times and it should be present at all the meetings of the lodge, but its temporary absence through accident or other unavoidable cause shall not invalidate the actions of the lodge so long as no act of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master has suspended the functions of the lodge.

Sec. 3. Whenever the charter of a lodge shall become so defaced or illegible as to be unfit for use, the Grand Lodge or Grand Master may, upon satisfactory proof of such information, and the payment of five dollars into the Grand Lodge treasury, cause a new charter to issue in the manner provided in Section 1, of this article.

Sec. 4. When a lodge desires to change its name a resolution to that effect embodying the new name shall be introduced at a stated meeting, and action thereon deferred to the next or some subsequent stated meeting. Notice of the proposed change and the date of voting thereon shall be given to all resident members. If the proposed change is favored by a two-thirds ballot, the Secretary shall, under seal, certify the fact to the Grand Secretary thirty days previous to the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, and he shall transmit the same to the Committee on Petitions. If the Grand Lodge consents to the change, the Grand Master, Wardens and Secretary shall sign a proper certificate to be appended to the lodge charter.

Article 30.

summons.

Section 1. Every summons issued by a chartered lodge shall be written or printed, attested by the seal of the lodge, and signed by the Master or Secretary; no other matter than the requisitions to attend a meeting of the lodge need be inserted. An instrument of writing designed for a summons, no matter how worded, is not a summons unless personally served; sent through the mail it becomes simply a notice.

Sec. 2. Every Mason shall faithfully obey a summons issued by the lodge and duly served upon him, if within his power; and for a failure so to do shall be liable to discipline in the manner provided by law, unless excused for reasons satisfactory to a majority of the members present as a stated meeting of the lodge.

SEC. 3. The Master of every lodge shall require due return to be made upon a summons of the service thereof.

SEC. 4. No general summons shall be issued except for purposes of importance to the lodge or Masonry.

ARTICLE 31.

NOTICE.

SECTION 1. In a city or town where there is more than one lodge it shall be the duty of the Secretary of each lodge to give notice in writing to all other lodges situate in such city or town of all petitions for degrees received or rejected, stating the name in full, age, occupation, and place of residence of the petitioner: *Provided,* that when more than one lodge shall hold its meetings in the same hall or room, a register may be kept upon the Secretary's desk, or other appropriate place, in lieu of said written notice, setting forth the aforesaid particulars for the information of the lodges meeting in such hall; and provided further that said requirement as to notice shall not apply to petition for membership by affiliation.

ARTICLE 32.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. No brother shall act as a Grand Lecturer within the State of Illinois without a commission from the Grand Master, nor unless he shall be a present or actual Past Master.

SEC. 2. Every document or paper whatsoever, designated for Masonic use, emanating from a chartered lodge, to be valid, shall have an impression of its seal affixed and be attested by the Secretary.

SEC. 3. No Mason under this jurisdiction shall appear in any public procession, nor in any private or public assembly, with Masonic clothing, unless under the auspices of some regular lodge; nor shall any lodge unless by special dispensation of the Grand Master, take part in any public procession, except to perform or assist in some ceremony recognized as strictly Masonic, such as burying the fraternal dead, public installation of officers, laying corner-stones, dedicating Masonic halls, etc. No Masonic lodge can properly be seen in public merely for show or to help others to make a show. Lodges cannot act as escort to any other body, whether that other organization be composed in part or wholly of Masons.

SEC. 4. The use of Masonic emblems and devices on business cards or signs, or by way of advertisement, except for legitimate Masonic purposes, is strictly forbidden.

SEC. 5. No lodge shall, on any pretense, introduce intoxicating liquors or permit their use as a beverage, in any room used by such lodge.

SEC. 6. All lodges and the members thereof are strictly forbidden to give, or attempt to give, the aid or countenance of Masonry, in organized or individual form, to any raffle, lottery or gift enterprise.

SEC. 7. No Mason shall give the Masonic name to any business concern, association, or calling organized or prosecuted for profit or for a livelihood. No Mason shall use, or be a party to the using, of the Masonic name as a part of the style and title or designation of any business firm, concern, company, association, or enterprise, unless such business shall be the printing or publishing of Masonic books, papers or periodicals, or the manufacture and sale of Masonic supplies.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

Most Worshipful Grand Lodge

Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

PART 3.

RELATIVE TO DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

ARTICLE I.

PENAL POWERS OF A LODGE.

SECTION 1. Every lodge shall have the right to exercise discipline over all its members, wherever residing, and over all unaffiliated, as well as affiliated Masons (except present Masters or the Grand Master), residing or sojourning within its territorial jurisdiction, for any violation of moral or Masonic law.

SEC. 2. Any member of a lodge may prefer charges against an offending brother; but to further the administration of justice it shall be the special duty of the Junior Warden, in the absence of other accusers, to take steps to bring to trial all Masonic offenders.

SEC. 3. In case of offending Masons who are members of any other lodge, the lodge within whose jurisdiction the offender resides, or is sojourning, shall, in case the offender shall be suspended or expelled, give notice thereof to the lodge of which he may be or shall have last been a member. An unaffiliated Mason residing within the jurisdiction of one lodge and having his place of business in another is sojourning in the latter, and is amenable to its lodge for any Masonic offense committed therein.

SEC. 4. A suspended Mason, charged with unmasonic conduct, which, if established, would justify a greater punishment than he is undergoing, may be arraigned for trial and if found guilty adequate punishment be inflicted.

SEC. 5. A lodge cannot, by its by-laws, deprive a brother of his rights, except as the result of a trial and judgment, nor can the relation a Mason sustains to the fraternity at the time of his death be changed.

SEC. 6. No lodge, or member thereof, shall publish in any newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, or otherwise make public the details or result of any trial therein.

SEC. 7. The presence of visitors in a lodge during any of the proceedings of a Masonic trial shall be optional with the lodge or the Master.

ARTICLE 2.

MASONIC OFFENSES.

SECTION 1. The offenses of which a lodge may take cognizance, and to which it shall give full, fair, and lawful trial and upon conviction administer adequate punishment, are immorality, and particularly acts which tend to impair the good name of Masonry, or which violate Masonic obligations, or the laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. Lodges shall not take cognizance of difficulties of a legal character growing out of business transactions between brethren, nor entertain charges against a brother for the purpose of adjusting mere legal rights, pecuniary or otherwise, unless such charges shall clearly specify fraud on the part of alleged offender.

SEC. 3. The Master of any lodge shall not permit any charges or specifications, or any other subject matter, either written or oral, involving questions of a political or sectarian character, to be read in, or in any manner presented to, the lodge.

ARTICLE 3.

PRESENTATION OF CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

SECTION 1. All charges of unmasonic conduct shall be made in writing specifying with reasonable certainty the character of the offense alleged and the time and place of its commission, as near as may be practicable, and be signed by the accuser, who must be an affiliated Master Mason in good standing. Charges must be so explicit that the accused will have a fair understanding of what he has to meet. If a Master discovers that the lodge has entertained charges manifestly too vague, he should, in his official capacity, refuse to proceed until they can be properly framed.

SEC. 2. All charges and specifications shall be filed with the Secretary of the lodge; if received at a stated meeting, they shall be then and there read; if received during recess of the lodge, said charges shall be

read at the next stated communication thereafter, of which meeting all the resident members shall have due notice: *Provided,* that in cases where the magnitude of an offense demands, or where the lodge or the Master shall deem it for the best interests of Masonry, the matter may be laid before the Grand Master, and by authority of his dispensation said charges may be read and received at a special communication of the lodge, called for the purpose, of which due notice shall be given the resident members.

Sec. 3. The trial of charges may proceed at any meeting appointed for the purpose, and continue until completed.

Sec. 4. When a brother is charged with unmasonic conduct, he being at the time in confinement for an offense against the state, the lodge need not, after having given him due notice and reasonable time and opportunity to prepare his defense, wait for his term of imprisonment to expire, but may conduct the proceedings to a final issue without his presence,—as provided in Section 3 of the following article.

Sec. 5. In the trial of Masonic offenses there is no statute of limitations.

Article 4.

RECEPTION OF CHARGES.

Section 1. When charges shall be presented and read as provided in Section 2 of the last preceding article, the lodge shall decide by a majority vote whether the charges shall be accepted and the accused brother be placed on trial; when decided in the affirmative, the charges can not be withdrawn except for cause shown, and by vote of two-thirds of the members present; nor shall such charges be amended except by a majority vote, of which proposed amendment the accused shall have due notice.

Sec. 2. Immediately upon the acceptance of charges by a lodge the Master shall appoint the time and place for trial. It shall be the duty of the Master to cause the accused to be served with a duly attested copy of the charges and specifications, and a citation stating the time and place appointed for the trial thereof, and to give notice of same to all resident members of the lodge: *Provided,* that the accused shall be entitled to reasonable time and opportunity to prepare his defense.

Sec. 3. If the accused shall neglect or refuse to attend in person, after notice has been duly served on him, or if notice can not be served on him personally, by reason of his residence being unknown, or beyond the limits of the county in which the lodge is located, then a copy of such notice shall be sent to him by mail, addressed to him at his last known place of residence, and upon proof that the notice has been sent to him as herein prescribed, the lodge at the time in such notice specified may proceed without his presence, and conduct the proceedings to a final issue:

Provided, that at least one stated communication shall intervene between the time of mailing such notice and any action by the lodge in pursuance thereof. In such cases the lodge shall appoint a competent brother to act in behalf of the accused, but this shall not be construed to give said representative any claim against the lodge for services unless the lodge specifically agrees thereto at the time of the appointment.

Sec. 4. In every case where a flagrant offense shall be committed by any Mason present while the lodge is at its labor, the foregoing rules requiring notice and delay may be dispensed with; and the Master may order the offending brother to show cause instanter why he should not be punished.

Article 5.

witnesses and testimony.

Section 1. Witnesses in Masonic trials who are Masons shall be mentally competent and in good standing in the fraternity, and may be affiliated or non-affiliated brethren.

Sec. 2. Every Mason shall give his testimony upon his honor as a Mason.

Sec. 3. All witnesses in Masonic trials who are not Masons shall be any person of sound mind, of such religious belief as to feel the obligations of an oath, which may be administered by any competent legal officer.

Sec. 4. The evidence of both the accuser and the accused, if offered, shall be received in any Masonic trial. The status of a Mason under charges is not affected until after conviction.

Sec. 5. The testimony of witnesses who are Masons may be taken in open lodge or by a special committee appointed by the Master. Witnesses who are not Masons shall be examined by said committee. In either case the accused and accuser, in person or by attorney, shall be entitled to be present and propound such relevant questions as they may desire. A Mason employed as counsel by a brother on trial is not to be considered as a visitor during such trial, and therefore cannot be excluded on the objection of a member. If an accused Mason, whose trial is pending, appears before the committee taking the evidence, and persists in such boisterous and indecorous conduct as to prevent the evidence being taken in his presence, the committee would be warranted in ejecting him and taking the evidence in his absence. A committee appointed by a lodge to take evidence in a trial cannot quash or modify the charge and specifications. Neither can the committee try the case and report its conclusions.

Sec. 6. The testimony of any witness unable to attend the lodge or a committee may be taken by deposition before a properly authorized person or persons, due notice of the time and place having first been given.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the accused and accuser to secure the attendance of their respective witnesses who are not Masons, and through the Master and Secretary of the lodge they may, when necessary, summon for such purpose any resident Mason.

Sec. 8. When testimony is taken in open lodge, the lodge shall be opened on the highest degree to which the accused has attained in Ancient Craft Masonry; but the decision as to guilt or innocence, and the question of punishment, shall be severally determined in and by a lodge of Master Masons.

Sec. 9. The Master shall decide all questions arising as to the relevancy of the evidence and the regularity of the proceedings; and the Secretary shall take down in writing all the evidence submitted by both the prosecution and defense, and note all objections made by either party, and the rulings of the Master; and the record thereof shall be filed among the archives of the lodge; and the main facts of the case shall be entered upon the lodge records. The record of the trial and conviction of the accused of the same offense in a civil court is not sufficient to warrant the lodge in finding a verdict of guilty, but may be introduced as a part of the evidence. The case must be conducted according to the rules laid down by the Grand Lodge, which require the jury to hear the evidence before voting on the question of guilt or innocence.

Sec. 10. At the conclusion of the evidence the accused and the accuser, in person or through their attorneys, may, if they desire, address such relevant remarks to the lodge upon the merits of the case as may be deemed proper, after which the accused and the accuser shall retire from the lodge and remain in an ante-room until the final decision: *Provided,* that if the Junior Warden shall be the accuser, in his official capacity, he shall not be obliged to retire; after which any member entitled to vote may express his views of the case and of the law and the facts involved; and no member shall be permitted to withdraw from the lodge until after final action, except for urgent cause, and by consent of two-thirds of the members present.

Sec. 11. When a committee is apointed, as provided in Section 5 of this article, it shall consist of not less than three members of the lodge, either of whom, if objected to by either of the parties for cause, may be removed by the Master and another appointed.

Sec. 12. Every such committee shall convene and select from their number a Chairman and Secretary; and when so organized shall have

power, through the Master and Secretary of the lodge, to summon before them the accused and accuser, with their respective witnesses.

Sec. 13. The proceedings of such committee shall be governed by the provisions of Section 3, of Article 4, and Sections 1, 2, 3, and 6, of this article. The duties of the Master and Secretary prescribed in Section 9 of this article shall apply to, and be discharged by, the Chairman and Secretary of the committee.

Sec. 14. The committee may sit whenever and as often as it may deem best for the interests of Masonry: *Provided,* that every trial begun shall be prosecuted with as much dispatch as the law governing the same, and full justice to the accused and accuser, will permit.

Sec. 15. When the committee have concluded their labors, they shall report their proceedings and all the evidence to the lodge; and upon retirement of the accused and accuser any member of the lodge present may express his views of the case; and any portion or the whole of the evidence shall be read, as he may require, to enable him to come to a decision.

Sec. 16. A brother against whom charges have been preferred may deny or admit any portion or the whole of the charges and specifications.

Sec. 17. In case an accused brother shall plead guilty to either of the charges or specifications such plea may be accepted as evidence, and shall render the taking of further proof upon such charge or specification unnecessary; but such plea shall not excuse the lodge from voting upon the question of guilt or innocence. An unauthorized plea of guilty, entered in the absence of the accused by an attorney who has been appointed to defend him, cannot be accepted by a lodge or a committee as a bar to the taking of testimony.

Article 6.

THE VERDICT.

Section 1. Upon conclusion of the trial the question of "guilty" or "not guilty" shall be immediately and distinctly put by the Master, upon each charge and each specification under each charge in its order, which shall be voted upon separately; and every member present shall be required to vote by ballot; and it shall require a vote of two-thirds of said members to sustain any charge or specification.

Sec. 2. If any charge or specification shall be sustained, the accused shall be then and there declared guilty, and the Master shall put the question as to the amount of punishment, beginning with the greatest, and, if not sustained, the next grade, and so on, ending with the least Masonic penalty in order as hereinafter provided; the vote by ballot of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to decide the degree of punishment.

SEC. 3. When any Mason, after due trial, shall be found guilty of unmasonic conduct, punishment shall follow, which shall be proportionate to the offense.

SEC. 4. When any Mason shall have been expelled or suspended by a lodge he shall be notified of such action by the Secretary in person if practicable or by registered letter to last known address. When any brother shall have been acquitted, he shall be notified of the same by the Master in open lodge.

ARTICLE 7.

PUNISHMENT.

SECTION 1. The Masonic punishment which shall be inflicted by chartered lodges, for unmasonic conduct, after due trial and conviction, shall be, in the discretion of the lodge, either EXPULSION, INDEFINITE SUSPENSION, DEFINITE SUSPENSION, or REPRIMAND.

SEC. 2. Expulsion involves an absolute deprivation of all the rights, privileges, and benefits of Masonry to the delinquent and his family; the infliction of such punishment shall require a vote by ballot of two-thirds of the members present at the close of the trial.

SEC. 3. No lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall expel a member for non-payment of dues.

SEC. 4. Indefinite suspension, whether for non-payment of dues or for any other offense, subjects an offender, during such suspension, to the same penalties as are prescribed in the preceding section (2); and the infliction of such punishment shall require a vote by ballot of two-thirds of the members present at the close of the trial. The relation which a Mason sustains to his lodge after having been indefinitely suspended by it is that of a member under disabilities; and the lodge still retains its right of original penal jurisdiction over him for any Masonic offense during his suspension, whether committed within its territory or elsewhere.

SEC. 5. Definite suspension shall require the same vote (two-thirds ballot) and the penalty and the period of suspension may be voted upon together or separately: *Provided,* that no definite suspension shall be voted for a longer time than one year, nor for a less time than one month.

SEC. 6. Reprimand shall be the least Masonic punishment, and shall only be inflicted after due trial and conviction, and when voted by a two-thirds ballot of the members present. The reprimand shall be administered in open lodge by the Master.

SEC. 7. Any brother violating the proprieties of lodge etiquette may be censured therefor upon a motion and vote of a majority of the members present.

Sec. 8. In taking testimony before a Committee to be used in any Masonic trial in all cases where charges have been preferred by vote of the lodge or by the Junior Warden in his official capacity as such the lodge shall pay all the expenses of procuring the attendance of witnesses for the prosecution and of a stenographer, when one is used, to take the same in shorthand and to transcribe the same. When the charges have been preferred by an individual member or members of the lodge, such expenses shall be paid by the party or parties preferring the charges. The expense of procuring the attendance of witnesses for the defense and of a stenographer to take and transcribe their testimony, shall be paid by the defendant. All evidence when so taken and transcribed shall be filed with the secretary of the lodge on or before the time of trial and shall thereafter be the property of the lodge and remain in the custody of the secretary. At all Masonic trials when witnesses are examined in open lodge the Worshipful Master shall procure the services of a competent stenographer if one can be procured, who is a Master Mason, to attend such meeting of the lodge and to take and transcribe the testimony and the rulings of the Worshipful Master and the proceedings of the lodge with reference to such case, the expense thereof to be paid by the lodge. And the same, when so transcribed, shall be filed with the secretary of the lodge and remain thereafter in his custody. Should an appeal be taken from the decision of the lodge, in any case, the party taking the appeal or the lodge, if it orders the appeal, shall pay the cost of making a record of the appeal proceedings and of a transcript of the testimony and rulings above mentioned, to be filed with the Grand Lodge. But if the lodge acquits a defendant and a member appeals and the appeal is sustained by the Grand Lodge, the lodge shall repay the appellant the cost of the appeal as to the items of cost hereinbefore mentioned. Should the defendant be found not guilty as to all of the specifications against him, either by the lodge on a trial of the charge and specifications, or by the Grand Lodge on appeal, then any expenses which had been actually and necessarily paid or incurred by the defendant for the purposes aforesaid, shall be repaid to him by the lodge in all cases where the charges were preferred by order of the lodge or by the Junior Warden in his official capacity. In case of a conviction on some specifications and an acquittal on others, the lodge shall apportion such expenses in such manner as may be just and equitable. Where a brother is too poor to pay any or all of the expenses in this section mentioned, the lodge may by a majority vote pay the same for him; but no lodge shall in any case pay any part of the fees or compensation of attorneys or persons acting as attorneys on either side of any Masonic trial. In case of acquittal the expenses which by the provisions of this section are to be repaid to the accused shall not be refunded to him until the time of appeal has expired and in case an appeal is taken the re-payment shall await the final action of the Grand Lodge.

Article 8.

SUSPENSION FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

Section 1. The payment of annual dues is a duty incumbent upon every member of a lodge, and the neglect or refusal to fulfill this duty shall be (except for good cause) an infraction of Masonic law and a violation of a Masonic covenant, and shall subject the delinqent to lodge discipline, and no lodge shall authorize or create any form of life membership or in any manner exempt any of its members from the payment of dues which shall be uniform upon all members: *Provided, however,* that a lodge, by a majority vote, may remit the whole or any portion of the dues of any of its members then due if his pecuniary circumstances justify such action. Nothing herein shall be construed to effect any rights heretofore acquired by any member of a lodge under the by-laws of any constituent lodge.

Sec. 2. No lodge shall suspend a member for non-payment of dues without due notice and fair trial, nor can lodge by-laws calling for the payment of dues in advance be enforced by disciplinary proceedings. A brother cannot be suspended for non-payment of dues, unless the delinquency is for time already passed.

Sec. 3. The formalities of written charges hereinbefore prescribed for the trial of offenses requiring proof may be dispensed with, and proceedings as prescribed in the following sections shall be deemed due notice and fair trial for the offense of non-payment of dues.

Sec. 4. Any member who may be in arrears for dues to a lodge, according to the provisions of its by-laws, shall be notified thereof in writing by the Secretary, with a request for the payment of the same at or before some subsequent meeting of the lodge, and if said member neglect or refuse to make answer to such notice at or before the time designated therein, he shall be notified in person, if possible, to apepar at such subsequent stated meeting as may be deemed proper, and show cause why he should not be suspended for non-payment of dues; if his whereabouts be unknown, a written notice shall be addressed to him at his last known place of residence. This shall be deemed *due notice,* and the lodge may proceed without his presence. In extreme cases the Master may in his discretion *summon* a delinquent. If summoned and he fails to answer, upon proof that such summons has been personally served, the offense of non-payment of dues shall be held in abeyance until the delinquent shall show cause for disobedience of said summons; for which offense any Mason may be expelled, after trial and conviction in the manner and form prescribed in Articles 1 to 7, inclusive, Part 3.

Sec. 5. When any member shall refuse or neglect to answer the *notices* prescribed in the last preceding section, his delinquency may be

communicated to the lodge at a regular meeting thereof, which facts, together with the lodge records showing his indebtedness, shall be deemed ample proof of the delinquency; if the brother be present he shall be entitled to make such pleas as he may deem proper, after which he shall retire; and upon such evidence a ballot may be taken upon a motion to suspend the delinquent member, indefinitely. A vote by ballot of two-thirds of the members present at a stated communication of the lodge shall be necessary to fix such penalty; this shall be deemed *fair trial.*

Sec. 6. No lodge or Grand Lodge dues shall accrue against a Mason during the term of his suspension.

Sec. 7. No lodge shall for any cause abridge the rights or privileges or membership of any of its members without due notice and fair trial as prescribed in these by-laws. Lodge by-laws which deny or in any manner abridge the rights and franchises of members in arrears for dues, unless their delinquency shall, upon due trial, as provided for in the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, have been adjudged an offense, are inoperative and void.

Sec. 8. If a lodge accepts a note of hand from a brother, in liquidation of arrearages for dues, it thereby places his obligation for such arrearages on a purely business basis, and cannot make the non-payment of such note the basis of charges with a view to penal discipline.

Sec. 9. Compulsory process by a lodge to enforce the payment of dues lies only against a member thereof; if a brother has been dimitted from a lodge by the act of the Grand Lodge he cannot afterwards be disciplined for the non-payment of arrearages existing at the time of dimission.

Sec. 10. An insane brother cannot be disciplined for non-payment of dues, nor can a lodge charge a brother who has legally been declared insane, with dues. Nor shall it be chargeable with Grand Lodge dues upon a brother so declared, while such disability exists. As an insane person is practically dead to the state, so an insane brother is practically dead to his lodge, to which he is not amenable for his conduct during the time of his mental aberration. A lodge can not legally dimit an insane brother on the petition of a conservator or any other person. If such brother did not wish to sever his condition with the lodge while he was responsible, it would be an act of injustice to dimit him when he is wholly irresponsible.

Sec. 11. A brother cannot be disciplined for arrearage of dues to a lodge that has ceased to exist.

Sec. 12. No lodge shall make any law, rule, or regulation exempting any member from the payment of dues or any part thereof. *Provided, however,* that lodges may remit dues already accrued where the member is, on account of poverty, unable to pay. Except as provided in Section 10 of this article lodges must pay Grand Lodge dues on all their members.

Article 9.

APPEALS.

Section 1. Any Mason who has been subject to the disciplinary proceedings of a lodge, his accuser, or any member of the lodge, has the right to appeal from any verdict or sentence rendered or adjudged, in such case.

Sec. 2. All appeals from any chartered lodge shall be made in writing, and contain a statement of the case, the exceptions taken to the decision of the lodge appealed from, and the grounds upon which the same are based. The appeal shall be filed with the Grand Secretary at least thirty days prior to the next succeeding annual meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 3. The appellant shall give the lodge appealed from notice of his intentions, within ninety days after notice of its action, or decision, has been given as required in Section 4, Article 6, Part 3, of these by-laws. After such notice has been given the appeal shall not be withdrawn. The Secretary of such lodge, under the direction of the Master, shall, at least thirty days before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, transmit to the Grand Secretary an attested copy of all the charges, specifications, papers, proceedings, and evidence in the case, and if requested, furnish the appellant with a like attested copy: *Provided,* the times herein specified shall intervene between such decisions and the annual meeting aforesaid; if not, then such time shall apply to the next succeeding annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, or may be disposed of by the Grand Master during the recess of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 4. Whenever an appeal shall be taken from any constituent lodge, as provided in the foregoing sections, the Grand Lodge shall have sovereign jurisdiction over the whole case, and may upon investigation—

1. Dismiss the appeal, approve the proceedings, or affirm the decision appealed from.

2. Modify or change a decision or sentence, or inflict a penalty where the constituent lodge has failed to do so.

3. Set aside the proceedings of the lodge for informality, and remand the case for further proceedings.

Sec. 5. Whenever the Grand Lodge shall modify or change a decision or sentence adjudged by a constituent lodge, the same shall be final; and upon notice thereof such constituent lodge shall cause the same to be entered upon its records.

Sec. 6. Whenever the Grand Lodge, on a review of the trial or other proceedings of a lodge resulting in the expulsion or suspension of a Mason, shall reverse or annul the judgment of said proceedings, or shall order a new trial, the accused shall be thereby restored to all his rights, privileges, and membership. When a case is remanded for new trial, no amend-

ment shall be made to the original charges and specifications, unless the accused have due and timely notice thereof.

Sec. 7. Every lodge shall communicate to the Grand Secretary all suspensions and expulsions as they may severally occur.

Article 10.

RESTORATIONS AND REINSTATEMENT.

Section 1. No lodge shall have the power to restore an expelled Mason to membership, nor to his former rights and privileges in Masonry.

Sec. 2. The Grand Lodge reserves to itself the right, by a majority vote, at any annual communication, upon a recommendation, as provided in succeedings Section 4 of this Article, to restore an expelled Mason to good standing in the fraternity, as a non-affiliated Mason only, but not to membership in any lodge. Any brother restored by the Grand Lodge shall be entitled to a certificate of the fact from the Grand Secretary, which shall serve in lieu of a regular dimit in case of application for membership to any lodge in this jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. The resumption of membership in any lodge by a brother restored as defined in the last preceding section must be acquired in the manner provided in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, of Article 13, and Section 2, Article 15, Part 2, of these by-laws.

Sec. 4. An expelled Mason seeking restoration shall petition the lodge from which he was expelled for its recommendation to the Grand Lodge for his restoration; which petition shall be presented at a stated communication of the lodge and be acted upon at the next or subsequent stated communication when, if such petition be concurred in by a ballot of two-thirds of the members present at a stated communication of the lodge, the same shall be so endorsed, under seal, and be transmitted to the Grand Secretary at least ten days before the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge: *Provided,* that in case such lodge has become extinct said petition may be made direct to the Grand Lodge, with a statement of the fact, and upon favorable action thereon the brother shall be entitled to resume the status of a non-affiliated Mason.

Sec. 5. Any Mason indefinitely suspended for non-payment of dues or other cause may ask for reinstatement at any time and upon seeking reinstatement, shall petition in writing to the lodge having jurisdiction. The petition shall lie over for action till the next stated meeting when on payment or remission of dues, if any, and upon a favorable ballot of two-thirds of the members present at a stated communication the petitioner may be restored to membership or to good standing in the fraternity only,

leaving him non-affiliated: *Provided,* that if a lodge from which a Mason shall have been suspended has ceased to exist, the petition for reinstatement may be made to the lodge in whose jurisdiction the petitioner resides or to the Grand Lodge, which upon report of the Committee on Petitions, may reinstate the petitioner to good standing in the fraternity.

Sec. 6. If, upon the presentation of the required application, a motion that a suspended brother be reinstated is carried in that simple form, he is thereby reinstated to all his rights, including membership in his lodge. If it is designed to reinstate him to good standing in the fraternity only, leaving him unaffiliated, the limitation must be distinctly specified; being exceptional it cannot be assumed.

Sec. 7. A lodge cannot refuse to *act* upon an application for reinstatement for suspension for non-payment of dues.

Sec. 8. In case a lodge declines to reinstate, as required by our law, the amount of the delinquent dues paid by the petitioner should be promptly returned to him.

Sec. 9. A petitioner, as above, cannot elect to be fully reinstated to membership in his lodge or not at all; the lodge may elect whether it will reinstate him fully or to good standing in the fraternity only, leaving him unaffiliated.

Sec. 10. If restored to good standing in the fraternity only, the brother should receive from the lodge, under its seal and without fee, a certificate of such restoration, and that his membership therein has been terminated.

Sec. 11. Definite suspension shall expire by limitation, and any Mason so suspended shall be entitled to resume membership, and all the rights and privileges thereof, at the expiration of the time defined in his sentence, without vote or other action on the part of the lodge.

Sec. 12. The reinstatement of a suspended Mason by a chartered lodge shall be determined by secret ballot: *Provided,* the petition for restoration shall be presented at a stated communication of the lodge and acted upon at the next or a subsequent communication. If refused, a petitioner for reinstatement may again petition at any stated meeting, but not oftener than three times in any one year, and the petition must always lie over at least one stated meeting before the ballot is taken.

Sec. 13. A brother is restored to membership in a lodge when the decision suspending or expelling him is reversed or set aside by the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 14. In the event of the unqualified suspension of a brother by this Grand Lodge, said brother can only be reinstated by the action of the body suspending him. A sentence of suspension pronounced by this Grand Lodge may be so qualified at the time it is passed as to authorize

the reinstatement by the Grand Master or by the lodge of original jurisdiction.

Sec. 15. An expelled Mason who has been restored to good standing in the fraternity by the Grand Lodge can not resume his membership in the lodge by simply filing his Grand Lodge certificate, but can only acquire it in the manner provided in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Article 13, and Section 2, Article 15, Part 2 of these by-laws and is not subject to dues until after favorable petition and ballot.

Article 11.

MASTERS AND LODGES.

Section 1. A Master may be disciplined by his lodge *after* the expiration of his official term for any un-Masonic conduct except for *official* misconduct or a violation of his *official* obligations. All complaints for official misconduct shall be made to the proper authority during the official term of the offender otherwise he shall not be disciplined therefor.

Sec. 2. When a controversy shall arise between lodges, or between a lodge and its Master, or charges be preferred, or an informal complaint be made, the same may be filed with the Grand Lodge, if in session, or during recess be lodged with the Grand Master; if the matter be deemed by him of a sufficiently grave character to warrant investigation, he may proceed in person, or appoint a commission of not more than seven nor less than three Masters or Past Masters, with, if consistent, the District Deputy Grand Master as chairman, to investigate such charges or complaint; such commission shall have authority to summon witnesses and shall have such other power as may be specially delegated to them by the Grand Master; and said commission shall make such report and give such opinion to the Grand Master as will enable him to make a final decision. Nothing in this article shall be construed to authorize the Grand Master to deprive a brother disciplined under its provisions of the rights and privileges of Masonry for a longer period than during the recess of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 3. When a Master or other officer of a lodge shall be deposed from *office* only, he shall not thereby be deprived of any of the rights or privileges of membership. This provision shall not be construed to prevent the infliction of such deprivation by the lodge, for un-Masonic conduct (as distinguished from official misconduct) whereof the party has been duly convicted, upon a Master who has been deposed from his office and thus brought again within the disciplinary powers of the lodge.

Sec. 4. When any trouble shall arise between brethren or between lodges which shall require the presence of the Grand Master or other Grand Officers, or a commission, such brethren or lodges shall be required to pay *pro rata* the reasonable expense incurred by such commission or officers in the discharge of their official duty.

DECISIONS.

OF THE GRAND MASTER.—As Approved by Grand Lodge, 1905.

The loss of sight in one eye, the other retaining the power of sight, does not of itself disqualify a candidate for the degrees in Masonry.

The installation of lodge officers by a brother not having the qualifications specified in Sec. 5, Art. 6, Part Two, Grand Lodge By-Laws, is illegal.

To name a corporation not organized *for profit,* "Quincy Masonic Benevolent Association," violates Sec. 7, Art. 32, Part Two, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

A lodge U.D., or any member thereof, has the same right to object to the admission of visitors under Sec. 1, Art. 19, Part Two, Grand Lodge By-Laws, as a chartered lodge or one of its members.

The failure of a Master to announce the report of an investigating committee affects the validity of the ballot upon the petition of a candidate, whether it results in election or rejection of the candidate, because the ballot cannot be regularly spread, unless the lodge is in possession of the result of the investigation of its own committee.

A suspended brother who is a patient in an insane asylum cannot petition for reinstatement until after his disability is removed.

The following resolution, *"Resolved,* That all candidates for elective offices in this lodge be nominated at the last stated communication preceding the annual communication each year," is void, being an unauthorized limitation upon the elective franchise.

The By-Laws of a lodge require that the Secretary and Treasurer give bond. They are installed without having given bond. Their subsequent refusal to give bond on demand amounts to a refusal to qualify and justifies the lodge in declaring the offices vacant, and filling them by election.

A petitioner for the degrees having lost his right thumb is not eligible.

Cook's Standard Monitor and the Book of Ceremonials are the only books containing ritual and ceremonials authorized in Illinois. The use of "Keys" or "Cyphers" is a violation of Masonic obligations, and ground for discipline.

FROM THE REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.—Approved by Grand Lodge, 1905.

The practice of nominations to any office in lodge, or Grand Lodge, is of recent origin, and not productive of good results.

The committee is of the opinon that a lodge may with propriety at any stated meeting determine whether it will comply with a request to confer a degree or degrees for another lodge whenever such request has been regularly made, and proper care has been exercised to identify the candidate, but that no lodge in this jurisdiction should make a request to another lodge to confer a first degree for it, except by unanimous vote at a stated meeting, and after notice that such vote would be taken having been made at a previous stated meeting.

Your committee is of the opinion that the decision of former Grand Masters, in which our present Grand Master concurs, settled the vexed question of life-membership on a correct basis.

The subject of laying corner-stones on Sunday, having been referred to us by the Grand Master, your committee expresses the opinion that in the placing of corner-stones there has come down to us a ceremony (and perhaps the only one) that visibly separates us from purely speculative Masonry; that these ceremonies are in the nature of operative work, and should not therefore be performed on our day of rest. We therefore heartily commend the decision of the Grand Master in refraining from the further exercise of his prerogative in this direction.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.—Proposed 1905.

Amend Section 1, Article 15, Part 1, by striking out the words "five *ex-officio,* and six" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "nine," also striking out the word "two" and inserting therefor "three" and striking out the words "Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens and Grand Secretary."

When amended the same shall read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The supervision and management of the Masonic Homes established or controlled by the M.W. Grand Lodge, shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of nine appointive members, each of whom shall be a member of some constituent lodge in Illinois. The terms of office of the members shall be for three years or until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified. The M.W. Grand Master is empowered to appoint as members of this board three Trustees each year, immediately after his election and installation to office, and the Grand

Master shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Board. The Board may effect its own organization, and administer its affairs by such sub-committees, and by the adoption of such rules and regulations as are not inconsistent with the M.W. Grand Lodge by-laws, subject at all times to the approval of the M.W. Grand Master or M.W. Grand Lodge."

Amend Section 1, Article 15, Part 1, by striking out the word "Five" in the third line and inserting the word "two" and striking out the word "three" in the same line and insert in lieu the word "six." Also strike out in the fifth line the first word "three" and insert "six" in its place. Also strike out in line 7 the words "one trustee" and insert in lieu thereof the words "two trustees;" also strike out in lines 9 and 10, "R.W. Grand Wardens and R.W. Grand Secretary."

When amended it will read as follows:

"The supervision and management of the Masonic Homes established or controlled by the M.W. Grand Lodge shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of two *ex-officio* and six appointive members, each of whom shall be members of some constituent lodge of Illinois. The terms of office of the six appointive members shall be for three years, or until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified. The M.W. Grand Master is empowered to appoint as members of this Board two trustees each year, immediately after his election and installation to office, and the M.W. Grand Master, R.W. Deputy Grand Master, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board. The Board may effect its own organization, and administer its affairs by such sub-committees, and by the adoption of such rules and regulations as are not inconsistent with Grand Lodge By-Laws, subject at all times to the approval of the M.W. Grand Master or M.W. Grand Lodge."

To Amend Section 2, Article 13, by striking out "whose names shall be announced in open lodge at the meeting when petition is received," and amend by substituting the following:

The Secretary, by order of the Worshipful Master, shall notify each member of the committee in writing of his appointment, not mentioning who the other members of the committee are.

Amend Article 3, Part 1, Section 4, Grand Lodge By-Laws by striking out the words "fifteen hundred dollars" and inserting in place thereof the words two thousand and five hundred dollars.

APPENDIX.

PART IV.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGES.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

REPORT OF GRAND EXAMINERS.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Decatur, October 12, 1904, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the First M. E. Church.

J. H. C. Dill, as M.W. Grand Master.
C. U. Downey, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
Rev. J. W. Van Cleave, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
Rev. F. W. Burnham, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
G. W. Bright, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
G. A. Stadler, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Rev. W. H. Pennhalegon, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
I. A. Buckingham, as R.W. Grand Orator.
D. C. Shockley, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Capt. Geo. S. Durfee, as W. Grand Marshal.
Milton Warren, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Olive Gibson, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
J. M. Willard, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Norman Mesnard, W. Junior Grand Deacon.
L. T. Armstrong, as W. Grand Steward.
J. S. Edmonson, as W. Grand Steward.
J. M. Rammel, as W. Grand Steward.
J. W. Morrison, as W. Grand Steward.
Chester S. Gurney, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. James S. Baldwin, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. H. E. Rackle was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Sorento, October 24, 1904, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the public school building at that place.

John W. Rose, as M.W. Grand Master.
Wm. Montgomery, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
H. T. Strange, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
A. L. Mills, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
N. J. Ballenbough, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
John C. Dresser, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Rev. J. S. McCluney, as R.W. Grand Chaplain

W. A. Northcott, as R.W. Grand Orator.
N. Cowen, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Hugh Snell, as W. Grand Marshal.
J. W. Beeson, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
John Gehrig, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
R. H. Pullen, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
L. Robb, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Robert Alsop, as W. Grand Steward.
A. W. Lindbeck, as W. Grand Steward.
Charles F. Gipson, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. Henry Schorf, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. F. Oswald was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Renault, October 29, 1904, to lay the corner-stone of the Baptist Church.

W. A. Hough, as M.W. Grand Master.
C. M. Fike, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
J. J. Fox, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
G. W. Franklin, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
S. F. Douglas, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
F. D. Guker, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
W. E. Rutledge, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Louis Workman, Jr., as R.W. Grand Orator.
Herman Miller, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Henry Fohrell, as W. Grand Marshal.
T. D. Hessey, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
D. S. Fultz, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Charles Burger, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
E. Stricker, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
John Burkhardt, as W. Grand Steward.
C. S. Dashner, as W. Grand Steward.
James Eads, as W. Grand Steward.
G. W. Cavanah, as W. Grand Steward.
Edward Morrison, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. J. W. Law, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. W. Hagameir served as Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Galesburg, November 19, 1904, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Galesburg High School building.

Wm. B. Wright, M.W. Grand Master.
C. E. Allen, R.W. Deputy Grand-Master.
Chas. T. Holmes, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
Isaac Cutter, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Eugene Welch, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
J. H. C. Dill, R.W. Grand Secretary.
Wm. H. Spence, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Geo. W. Shumway, as R.W. Grand Orator.
James E Otway, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Louis Zinger, W. Grand Marshal.
C. E. Slagle, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Geo. W. Thompson, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Lawrence Johnson, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
A. W. West, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Geo. W. Hamilton, W. Grand Steward.
Geo. W. Cyrus, as W. Grand Steward.
W. F. Boyes, as W. Grand Steward.
H. C. Yetter, as W. Grand Steward.
Chester S. Gurney, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. M. Mowrey, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. Alexander King was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Palatine, November 20, 1904, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new Palatine Masonic Temple.

Robert Mosser, as M.W. Grand Master.
Albert Beutler, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
Charles Sigwalt, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
John A. Burlingame, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
M. Richmond, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
C. DeWitt Taylor, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
George S. Young, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
C. S. Cutting, as R.W. Grand Orator.
Gustav Schultz, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Peter Knowe, as W. Grand Marshal.
Bruce T. Best, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.

E. J. Beutler, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
E. F. Baker, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
H. S. Heise, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
H. H. Pahlman, as W. Grand Steward.
C. E. Julian, as W. Grand Steward.
J. O. Clay, as W. Grand Steward.
W. L. Hicks, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. Geo. C. Whipple, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. B. L. Smith was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Alton, December 4, 1904, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church of that place.

H. T. Burnap, as M.W. Grand Master.
George T. Davis, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
A. H. Bell, R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
H. P. Chalk, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
G. H. Smiley, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
J. T. McClure, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Rev. M. H. Ewers, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
C. B. Spencer, as R.W. Grand Orator.
J. S. Frederick, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
S. F. Connor, as W. Grand Marshal.
Orlando Hemphill, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
W. P. Copley, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
W. D. Thorn, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
William Morris, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
J. N. Ashlock, as W. Grand Steward.
W. F. Hoppe, as W. Grand Steward.
Chester S. Gurney, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. William Jackson, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. A. Lundstrum was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Danville, March 26, 1905, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Second Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

David Elliott Bruffett, as M.W. Grand Master.
Clinton Leroy Sandusky, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.

John Walker Hamilton, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
George Eugene Cockerton, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Charles Edwin Olmstead, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
William Yocum Ludwig, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Lue H. Griffith, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
E. Ralph Eugene Kimbrough, as R.W. Grand Orator.
Joseph Burton Johnson, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Ben H. McMillen, as W. Grand Marshal.
Walter Scott Mathews, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Wm. Harvey Paul, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
William Newton Harvey, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Levin D. Gass, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
John Plankington Hill, as W. Grand Steward.
Theodore Erasmus Anderson, as W. Grand Steward.
Lou Spangler, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Brother Arthur Jones, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. John E. Sagger was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Alton, April 30, 1905, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the First Unitarian Church.

Wm. B. Wright, M.W. Grand Master.
H. T. Burnap, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
D. D. Darrah, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
A. B. Ashley, R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
G. H. Smiley, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
H. P. Chalk, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Rev. M. H. Ewers, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Charles Huskinson, as R.W. Grand Orator.
O. H. Gent, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
S. F. Connor, as W. Grand Marshal.
Oscar Tonsor, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Joshua Dixon, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
George T. Davis, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
A. W. Paul, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
J. N. Ashlock, as W. Grand Steward.
J. H. Snoddy, as W. Grand Steward.
John Paul, as W. Grand Steward.
C. P. Holmes, as W. Grand Steward.
Chester S. Gurney, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. John Sutter, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. A. Lundstrum was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Oak Park, May 13, 1905, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the post office building in Oak Park.

Elmer E. Beach, as M.W. Grand Master.
Robert R. Jampolis, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
Albert Roullier, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
William Henry Constantine, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Louis Frahm, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Robert Burns Wilson, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
George M. Abbott, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Rodney Fuller Johonnot, as R.W. Grand Orator.
Alfred Eugene Bartelme, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. Bates Iott, as W. Grand Marshal.
Andrew Jackson Redmond, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Walter Marble, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Wm. H. Bied, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Albert Jampolis, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
John Monroe Simpson, as W. Grand Steward.
Thomas Frederich Parrn, as W. Grand Steward.
Alfred Harrison Mussing, as W. Grand Steward.
George Nicholas Segfried, as W. Grand Steward.
Chester S. Gurney, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. Oscar D. Allen, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. Charles Albert Fordham was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Jacksonville, May 25, 1905, to lay the corner-stone of the Central Christian Church at that place.

Wm. B. Wright, M.W. Grand Master.
D. B. Hutchison, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
C. P. Ross, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
O. E. Tandy, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
A. M. Hallowell, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
C. L. Hayden, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
J. L. Wilder, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
C. A. Burton, as R.W. Grand Orator.
Abraham Wood, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Joseph Estaque, as W. Grand Marshal.
H. H. Bancroft, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.

H. D. Atkins, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
W. L. Simpson, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
T. P. Carter, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
A. Weihl, as W. Grand Steward.
John A. Catherwood, as W. Grand Steward.
T. H. Rapp, as W. Grand Steward.
J. A. Obermeyer, as W. Grand Steward.
John A. Schaub, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. L. Frank, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. W. J. Arbogast was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Maywood, May 27, 1905, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Maywood Public Library building.

Robert R. Jampolis, as M.W. Grand Master.
Elmer E. Beach, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
W. H. Bied, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
W. H. Constantine, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Louis Frahm, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Charles Catlin, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
D. D. King, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Charles S. Cutting, as R.W. Grand Orator.
Joseph H. Francis, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. Bates Iott, as W. Grand Marshal.
George H. Frizzell, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Albert Jampolis, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
John M. Simpson, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Thomas G. Farmer, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Peter B. Langlands, as W. Grand Steward.
J. J. Lassahn, as W. Grand Steward.
Thomas F. Parry, as W. Grand Steward.
F. S. Catlin, as W. Grand Steward.
Chester S. Gurney, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. Alfred E. Bartelme, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. G. W. Ashby was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Sparland, June 28, 1905, to lay the corner-stone of the Sparland public school building.

D. D. Darrah, as M.W. Grand Master.
T. Van Antwerp, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
John Weaver, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
O. P. Carroll, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
T. E. Gapen, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
J. R. Bouton, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
John C. Weiss, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
John May, as R.W. Grand Orator.
E. D. Richmond, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Louis Zinger, W. Grand Marshal.
F. A. Barr, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Elmer Quinn, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Frank Van Antwerp, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
A. W. Watkins, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
A. W. Bettz, as W. Grand Steward.
Emerson Clark, as W. Grand Steward.
C. B. Cartwright, as W. Grand Steward.
M. B. Sparr, as W. Grand Steward.
Chester S. Gurney, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. N. J. Cary, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. W. H. Ford was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Windsor, July 4, 1905, to lay the corner-stone of the Windsor public school building.

David L. Wright, as M.W. Grand Master.
George E. Dunscomb, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
T. L. Griffith, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
Hugh S. Lilly, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
J. T. Blythe, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
J. A. Steele, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
W. W. M. Barber, as R.W. Grand Chaplain
U. G. Johnston, as R.W. Grand Orator.
John Ford, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
E. D. Tull, as W. Grand Marshal.

J. N. Price, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
R. W. Turner, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
H. C. Gilpin, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
C. G. Smith, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Charles Walden, as W. Grand Steward.
George W. Rogers, as W. Grand Steward.
J. G. Cutler, as W. Grand Steward.
F. E. Pifer, as W. Grand Steward.
I. H. Gilpin, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. M. M. Rodenberger, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. John Gilpin was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Blue Mound, July 4, 1905, to lay the corner-stone of the Blue Mound Christian Church.

N. M. Mesnard, as M.W. Grand Master.
J. M. Willard, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
G. A. Stadler, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
J. J. Cross, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
E. R. Moffett, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
H. A. Flock, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
A. N. Simmons, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
B. L. Smith, as R.W. Grand Orator.
Samuel Betz, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
A. T. Summers, as W. Grand Marshal.
J. A. Brown, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
J. W. Fletcher, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
N. Waltrip, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
N. E. Porter, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
J. M. Beckett, as W. Grand Steward.
G. P. VanCleve, as W. Grand Steward.
C. R. Robbins, as W. Grand Steward.
Chas. Blankenship, as W. Grand Steward.
J. W. K. McClure, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. P. L. Van Cleve, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. T. L. Bankson was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Minier, July 13, 1905, to lay the corner-stone of the public school building at that place.

J. H. C. Dill, as M. W. Grand Master.
John C. Weis, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
W. N. Ewing, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
B. H. Schulte, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
G. B. Larison, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Scott Weir, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
W. H. Tweedle, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Joseph Fishel, as R.W. Grand Orator.
Henry Brighten, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Louis Zinger, W. Grand Marshal.
J. H. Overaker, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
J. F. Beal, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
G. W. Smith, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
H. M. Palmer, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
H. L. Ogden, as W. Grand Steward.
A. T. Miller, as W. Grand Steward.
George Brown, as W. Grand Steward.
Alex. Smith, as W. Grand Steward.
Chester S. Gurney, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. J. E. Railsback, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. H. M. Hand was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Woodlawn Park, August 5, A. D. 1905, to lay the corner-stone of the Woodlawn Park Masonic Temple.

Elmer E. Beach, as M.W. Grand Master.
George M. Abbott, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
Andrew McNally, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
D. D. King, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Louis J. Frahm, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
W. H. Constantine, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
H. S. Albin, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Leroy A. Goddard, as R.W. Grand Orator.
George P. Nelson, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. Bates Iott, as W. Grand Marshal.

H. W. Cheney, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
L. A. Gollhardt, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Lewis Pickett, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
H. W. Harvey, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
C. P. N. Thomsen, as W. Grand Steward.
C. A. Anderson, as W. Grand Steward.
A. I. Porges, as W. Grand Steward.
J. W. Dunlap, as W. Grand Steward.
Chester S. Gurney, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. James John, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. L. E. Stanhope was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Kinmundy, September 19, 1905, to lay the corner-stone of the M. E. Church of Kinmundy.

C. Rohrbough, as M.W. Grand Master.
C. A. Beckett, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
J. M. Morrow, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
E. G. Forshee, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
F. A. Pruett, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
W. W. Neil, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
J. H. Balance, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
T. DeWitte Peak, as R.W. Grand Orator.
Geo. W. Scawthon, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Thos. S. Marshall, as W. Grand Marshal.
C. W. Witwer, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
A. M. Young, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
A. M. Allen, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
S. L. Bundy, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
John Lackey, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. H. White, as W. Grand Steward.
A. S. Schermerhorn, as W. Grand Steward.
Chas. S. Neil, as W. Grand Steward.
Chester S. Gurney, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. S. S. Chance, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. Fred Pullen was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at West Point, October 27, 1904, for the purpose of dedicating the hall of Dills Lodge No. 295.

Chas. C. Marsh, as M.W. Grand Master.
J. C. Crawford, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
Edward Bucklew, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
M. C. Howd, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
J. R. Urech, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Geo. A. Miller, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
William Bartels, R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Chas. S. De Hart, as R.W. Grand Orator.
Felix I. Vergere, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
John F. Scott, as W. Grand Marshal.
C. McMillon, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
J. H. Cross, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
John M. Owen, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
David Ayers, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Wm. McFarland, as W. Grand Steward.
B. F. Green, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. Booth, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

W. T. Saundes, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, Bro. I. H. Hanson was Principal Architect, and Bros. C. D. Tyner, Jos. McClintock, H. H. Hawkins and Johnson Ritchey were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Englewood, on the evening of November 7, 1904, for the purpose of dedicating the Englewood Masonic Temple.

L. A. Goddard, as M.W. Grand Master.
Wm. B. Moak, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
Wm. Ashcroft, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
Geo. H. Parker, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
H. F. Sawtelle, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Louis Dinkelacker, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
A. E. Hermes, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Geo. W. Weippert, as R.W. Grand Orator.
Eugene T. Shinkle, as W. Grand Pursuivant.

R. W. Lidster, as W. Grand Marshal.
R. C. McManus, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
C. A. Mayo, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
L. L. Abbott, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
O. D. Frary, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
R. T. Spencer, as W. Grand Steward.
Geo. Clements, as W. Grand Steward.
J. W. May, as W. Grand Steward.
J. H. Winn, as W. Grand Steward.
Archie McLellan, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. R. J. Colburn, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bros. J. B. Chamberlain, S. A. Levy, F. P. Tillotson and S. F. Mallette were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Neoga, November 9, 1904, for the purpose of dedicating the hall of Neoga Lodge No. 279.

Wm. B. Wright, M.W. Grand Master.
S. F. Wilson, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
Geo. W. Shaw, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
F. D. Voris, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Wm. Short, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
W. H. Singer, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Rev. E. B. Landis, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
A. G. Apperson, as R.W. Grand Orator.
J. R. Champion, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
H. A. Aldrich, as W. Grand Marshal.
Horace Brooks, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Wm. Deckard, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
M. A. Ewing as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
J. E. Wallace, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
E. E. Dow, as W. Grand Steward.
C. I. Spencer, as W. Grand Steward.
J. K. Brown, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. W. Chamberlain, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, Bros. Ira Duensing, A. U. Simpson, H. C. Fancher and E. T. Abercrombie were bearers of the Lodge Symbol and Bro. L. F. Goode was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Wilmington, November 30, 1904, for the purpose of dedicating the Masonic Temple at that place.

John B. Fithian, as M.W. Grand Master.
John Woods, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
William H. Nevens, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
Erastus W. Willard, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
A. H. Randall, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Frank C. Fisher, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Rev. W. Jaggard, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Rev. N. O. Freeman, as R.W. Grand Orator.
John B. Johnson, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Jesse A. Doolittle, as W. Grand Marshal.
Thomas S. Green, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
James W. Patterson, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Archibald M. Stephenson, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Ferdinand Munch, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
John T. Randall, as W. Grand Steward.
John J. Jack, as W. Grand Steward.
John Ray, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. Andrew Robson, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bros. Harry Gunning, Charles W. Bordwell, James Simes and A. J. Patterson were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Mattoon, February 22, 1905, for the purpose of dedicating the Masonic Temple at that place.

Wm. B. Wright, M.W. Grand Master.
D. E. Bruffett, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
G. N. Todd, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
G. H. Humphrey, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
T. T. Shoemaker, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
F. M. Beals, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Rev Dr. Andrew Gray, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
J. E. Clark, as R.W. Grand Orator.
J. M. Howard, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
S. G. Tiley, as W. Grand Marshal.

L. F. Goode, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Wm. Deckard, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
A. Lofgren, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
P. B. Linn, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
J. F. Kingsolver, as W. Grand Steward.
C. E. Webb, as W. Grand Steward.
Chester S. Gurney, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. J. E. Ginther, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions; Bro. Geo. W. Shaw was Principal Architect, and Bros. B. S. Ratliff, J. K. Hougland, W. P. Orland, and H. E. Bradley, were Bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Oblong, February 23, 1905, for the purpose of dedicating the hall of Oblong City Lodge No. 644.

Wm. B. Wright, M.W. Grand Master.
Henry Wirt, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
M. L. James, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
Charles Carlton, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Frank Parkison, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
J. W. Whalen, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
G. W. Shire, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Dr. T. J. Edwards, as R.W. Grand Orator.
W. M. Wood, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Wm. Brown, as W. Grand Marshal.
J. A. Gill, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
E. Russell, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
J. T. Athey, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
O. O. Davis, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
C. C. Haywood, as W. Grand Steward.
Wilson Way, as W. Grand Steward.
C. W. Giffey, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. J. W. Perrine, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions; Bro. Z. Wirt was Principal Architect, and Bros. R. A. Gill, Frank Kelly, Will Dickey, and George W. Dickey, were Bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Palatine, April 29, 1905, for the purpose of dedicating the hall of Palatine Lodge No. 314.

Robert R. Jampolis, as M.W. Grand Master.
Robert Mosser, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
Alfred E. Bartelme, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
Charles Sigwalt, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Robert F. Mix, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Andrew J. Redmond, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Rev. Geo. S. Young, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Chas. S. Cutting, as R.W. Grand Orator.
Arista B. Williams, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. Bates Iott, as W. Grand Marshal.
Richard Bray, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Geo. F. Dahlman, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Wm. H. Bied, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Albert Jampolis, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Edgar C. Jackson, as W. Grand Steward.
Chas. B. Pavlicek, as W. Grand Steward.
W. H. Constantine, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. Wm. M. McRae, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. C. DeWitt Taylor was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Chicago, October 8, 1904, for the purpose of constituting Standard Lodge No. 873.

Henry McCall as M.W. Grand Master.
Jay Brewster, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
D. J. Avery, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
A. B. Ashley, R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Peter Gray, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Ralph H. Wheeler, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
E. D. Brothers, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
R. T. Spencer, as R.W. Grand Orator.
L. J. Frahm, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. B. Iott, as W. Grand Marshal.
G. M. Abbott, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
A. Ruffner, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
H. W. Harvey, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
A. Roullier, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.

A. Jampolis as W. Grand Steward.
W. H. Bied as W. Grand Steward.
W. K. Forsyth, as W. Grand Steward.
E. G. Tennant, as W. Grand Steward.
A. McLellan, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. Peter Seese, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bros. C. A. Luse, C. E. Buss, T. F. Howe and E. Davieson were Bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Chicago, October 13, 1904, for the purpose of constituting Corner Stone Lodge No. 875.

Robert R. Jampolis, as M.W. Grand Master.
Elmer E. Beach, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
Jay L. Brewster, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
Louis J. Frahm, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Albert Roullier, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Frank Coffinberry, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Wellman M. Burbank, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Abel M. White, as R.W. Grand Orator.
Peter C. Gray, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. Bates Iott, as W. Grand Marshal.
R. T. Spencer, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
John M. Simpson, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Albert Jampolis, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
W. H. Bied, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
W. H. Constantine, as W. Grand Steward.
Benj. F. Martin, as W. Grand Steward.
Chester S. Gurney, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. William Gibson, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bros. John McGowan, Frank E. Sholes, Frank Embery and Arthur H. Kott were Bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Chicago, October 14, 1904, for the purpose of constituting William McKinley Lodge No. 876.

E. E. Beach, as M.W. Grand Master.
A. Davis, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
G. M. Abbott, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
W. H. Bied, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
R. Mosser, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
M. Coffinberry, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
W. H. Burbank, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
R. T. Spencer, as R.W. Grand Orator.
C. M. Hovey, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. B. Iott, as W. Grand Marshal.
W. Gardner, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
E. H. Spratland, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
A. Roullier as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
H. W. Sievert, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
A. Berlitzheimer, as W. Grand Steward.
H. Debbitts, as W. Grand Steward.
Chester S. Gurney, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. C. D. Worthington, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bros. Latham Carr, William J. Peters, C. R. Harding and W. F. Armstrong were Bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Granite City October 22, 1904, for the purpose of constituting Granite City Lodge No. 877.

I. H. Todd as M.W. Grand Master.
J. C. Weis, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
C. M. Forman, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
C. S. Lambert, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
J. R. Ripley, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
E. W. Eggman, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
J. J. Reader, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
J. L. Woodruff, as R.W. Grand Orator.
C. Cannady, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
E. W. Cannady, as W. Grand Marshal.
W. E. Wiatt, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
F. J. Curtis, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.

W. F. Rothe, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
B. F. Burnworth, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
W. P. Vaughan, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. Kirkwood, Sr., as W. Grand Steward.
H. S. Wakefield, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. E. W. Helker, as Master of the oldest lodge bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bros. F. N. Henderson, Frank Miller, R. L. Ellabarger and F. H. Elan were Bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Oakwood, October 22, 1904, for the purpose of constituting Free Will Lodge No. 872.

D. E. Bruffett, as M.W. Grand Master.
J. W. Hamilton, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
Arthur Jones, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
Albert Leins, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
W. J. Withan, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
W. G. Spurgin, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
J. W. Johnston, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Chas. M. Swallow, as R.W. Grand Orator.
John Hill, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
F. A. Somers, as W. Grand Marshal.
George W. Schultze, as Grand Standard Bearer.
W. H. Goodwin, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
W. Y. Ludwick, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
E. C. Lee, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Ed. Knox, as W. Grand Steward.
T. J. Lowell, as W. Grand Steward.
William Carrier, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. C. L. Sandusky, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bros. J. M. Van Allen, W. E. Van Allen, D. R. Duke, and John R. Broderick, were Bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Modesto October 28, 1904, for the purpose of constituting Nifong Lodge No. 874.

P. F. Clark, as M.W. Grand Master.
C. P. Ross, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
John Fanning, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.

A. E. Claussen, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
W. G. Close, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Geo. L. Tipton, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Percy Ruyle, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
Daniel Attiberg, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
William H. Doulond, as W. Grand Marshal.
William Fletcher, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
W. B. Mullins, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Jas. A. Walker, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
J. A. Deathredge, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
A. M. Bull, as W. Grand Steward.
Thomas Rogers, as W. Grand Steward.
N. B. Rohrer, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. E. W. Kimball, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bros. Hyrom Drum, J. S. Hart, Thomas Land and A. E. Peak bore the Symbol of the Lodge.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Argenta, November 29, 1904, for the purpose of constituting Argenta Lodge No. 871.

C. F. Tenney, as M.W. Grand Master.
C. M. Borchers, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
J. S. Edminston, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
H. O. Tolrath, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
J. H. Moothart, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
L. P. Armstrong, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
C. V. Downey, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
J. W. Vent, as R.W. Grand Orator.
J. M. Lee, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
A. L. Wilkinson, as W. Grand Marshal.
J. M. Harlan, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
R. M. Dobson, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
J. E. Smith, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
H. A. Balch, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Kenedy Markwell, as W. Grand Steward.
J. R. Dempster, as W. Grand Steward.
J. C. Locher, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. J. R. Creighton, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bros. H. M. Stolver, G. W. Reynolds, Edward Dunbar and C. A. Dennison were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE, A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

Convened at Vandalia, Ill., September 28, 1905, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the public school building at that place.

Wm. B. Wright, M.W. Grand Master.
Eugene Stapp, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
T. N. Pitkin, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
J. L. Lakin, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.
A. S. McKellar, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
H. J. Gochenour, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
Montgomery May, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
John J. Brown, as R.W. Grand Orator.
Andrew Ray, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Frank L. Rice, as W. Grand Marshal.
William Green, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
R. T. Higgins, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Chas. S. Stout, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
B. F. Bennet, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
W. E. Schwind, as W. Grand Steward.
Ira D. Lakin, as W. Grand Steward.
Frank Spencer, as W. Grand Steward.
H. A. Stone, as W. Grand Steward.
John L. Linder, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. G. A. Martin, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. T. N. Lakin was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE; A.F. AND A.M.,

State of Illinois.

By direction of the M.W. Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, Bro. Monroe C. Crawford as special deputy and proxy, convened an Occasional Grand Lodge of the state of Illinois with the following Grand Officers in the various stations and places:

Monroe C. Crawford, as M.W. Grand Master.
Peter W. Gunster, as R.W. Deputy Grand Master.
George Wykes, as R.W. Senior Grand Warden.
William J. Appel, as R.W. Junior Grand Warden.

Horace W. Adams, as R.W. Grand Treasurer.
Scott Blanchard, as R.W. Grand Secretary.
R. W. J. Wheatley, as R.W. Assistant Grand Secretary.
H. West, as R.W. Grand Chaplain.
J. W. Haines, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
John E. Moore, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
John Harris, as W. Principal Architect.
F. E. Corgan, as W. Grand Steward.
M. F. Stone, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. T. Wright, as W. Grand Steward.
Cicero Barber, as W. Grand Steward.
Henry Clay, as R.W. Grand Orator.
L. M. Scroggs, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
L. G. Kimzey, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Walter R. Kimzey, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Harry W. Adams, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

At the proper hour the Grand Lodge formed in procession and repaired to the appointed place. With appropriate Masonic ceremonies the corner-stone of the Tamaroa public school building was laid by the Grand Master.

There being nothing further the Occasional Grand Lodge closed, peace and harmony prevailing.

REPORTS

OF

R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters

FIRST DISTRICT.

Chicago, August 31, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother Wright:—I desire to report as follows: Of my official acts, such as instituting, constituting and installing officers you have already had reports.

Standard Lodge chartered October last is standard for all the word implies, as it is one of the most painstaking lodges in my district, and I assure you some of my lodges are second to none.

I regret very much that I have been unable to visit the lodge as frequently as I might wish. Equity Lodge U. D. is one whose officers have worked faithfully and conscientiously to do their best, and I feel satisfied that their report will be such as to warrant granting them a charter at the annual meeting in October. Everything seems working harmoniously among all the lodges. Thanking you for the honor of my appointment, and wishing you and yours a life of *plenty, health and peace* I remain Yours fraternally,

HENRY MCCALL,
D.D.G.M. First District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Chicago, August 31, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I herewith submit my annual report, as your deputy for the Second Masonic District. Nothing has transpired of importance, with which you are not familiar; the respective lodges in this district have had phenomenal increase in their membership, and I am satisfied, from observation, that unusual care has been exercised in the election of petitioners.

Owing to the great interest exhibited by the respective Masters, who, with the co-operation of the Deputy Grand Lecturers, have worked incessantly to keep the work up to the standard I can assure you that the degrees have been fully and impressively conferred upon the candidates.

I wish to thank you for the many honors I have received at your hands during the last year, especially in according me your proxy to lay the corner-stone of the Maywood Carnegie Library.

Accept my congratulations for your successful administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge, and with my best wishes for the future, I have the honor to be Fraternally yours,

ROBERT R. JAMPOLIS,
D.D.G.M. Second District.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Chicago, September 1, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—It is with pleasure that I herewith submit to you my second annual report as your Deputy for the Third District.

It is a matter of some regret that during the past year a number of cases were made known to me of irregularities in the work in lodges in the Third District. In each case I immediately communicated with the Worshipful Master, and was given the assurance that no further irregularities would be allowed, and that there should be a strict adherence to the established regulations. These promises have been kept, and the particular instances were therefore not reported to you.

With the exception of the few cases mentioned, affairs Masonic in this District are such as to leave nothing to be desired. The service I have been enabled to render to you as your representative and to the lodges in this District by occasional advice and suggestions, has afforded me much pleasure and has been anything but a burden.

I am sincerely grateful to you for having been allowed to render even a small service, and wish to assure you that the pleasure would have been increased had the service been greater.

Fraternally yours,

ELMER E. BEACH,
D.D.G.M. Third District.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Waukegan, Ill., August 31, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—As your representative, it is a pleasure to report that the duties of the past year have been both pleasing and instructive. The lodges throughout the Fourth District are prosperous and peace and harmony prevail. Many invitations have been received to visit and with but one exception all have been accepted. It was with much regret that this one had to be declined on account of a duty which could not be postponed.

On all occasions I have been received with great kindness and many courtesies have been extended for which I have given credit to the office which it has been my pleasure to hold.

I sincerely thank you for the confidence reposed in me and while congratulating you on your efficient administration, wish for you the joys and pleasures of many years to come.

Fraternally yours,

JAY L. BREWSTER,
D.D.G.M. Fourth District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Rockford, Ill., August 15, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—It again becomes a pleasant duty to submit my annual report of the Fifth District. During the past year it has been my pleasure to visit several lodges in this District, and also to meet many of the brethren individually. And while the past year has not been quite so prosperous as some of the former years, so far as I am able to learn, the majority of the lodges are in a healthy condition and peace and harmony prevails.

I am pleased to say that the majority of my visits have been of a social nature, and in such official visits as I was called upon to make, the work in hand was disposed of in a satisfactory manner.

I have promptly answered all communications and requests and have been received by the brethren on such occasions in a very cordial and kindly manner. With my kindest regards and thanking you for honors conferred, I am, Fraternally yours,

A. G. EVERETT,
D.D.G.M. Fifth District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Tampico, Ill., August 30, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—There has nothing occurred in the Sixth District during the year just closing of special interest to the craft, with the possible exception of a very interesting gathering of the lodges of Carroll county in the hall of Lanark Lodge No. 423 on the afternon and evening of December 27. The work was participated in by nearly all of the lodges represented and the meeting was very profitable and instructive. I have visited several of the lodges during the year and so far as I have been able to learn cordial fraternity prevails and an unusual prosperity is enjoyed. Permit me to thank you for the honor of serving as your deputy, and allow me to congratulate you on your successful administration.

Fraternally yours,

W. C. Stilson,
D.D.G.M. Sixth District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DeKalb, Ill., August 24, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—The sixty-second annual convention of the M. W. Grand Lodge is near at hand, and it is with pleasure that I submit my annual report of affairs in this, the Seventh District. I have not been called upon to make an official visit since my last report. Every lodge in this District, so far as I have visited, or heard from them, is in a prosperous condition. It was my pleasure to install the officers of Shabbona Lodge No. 374, and I observed that the officers and members there appeared to take a very active interest in the welfare of the lodge, and it is financially in good shape.

I desire to say that DeKalb Lodge No. 144, also the other lodges in my district, are very grateful to you for the school of instruction held here on February 28, March 1 and 2. The able and efficient manner in which your honorable board conducted that school is truly commendable and it was more than appreciated by all in attendance. We were very sorry you were unable to be with us.

Thanking you for honors conferred and assuring you of our appreciation of favors shown, I beg to remain,

Courteously and fraternally yours,

D. D. Hunt,
D.D.G.M. Seventh District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Joliet, Ill., September 23, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I am pleased to be able to report that harmony prevails throughout the Eighth District, and that the lodges are enjoying their share of the general prosperity which has come to the fraternity throughout the state. While I have not been able to make as many visitations on my own initiative as I should like to have done, still I have promptly responded to the few calls that have been made. No questions of importance have been raised and nothing requiring your attention has been presented to me.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JNO. B. FITHIAN,
D.D.G.M. Eighth District.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Ottawa, Ill., August 22, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—It is gratifying to me to be able to report continued interest throughout this district in the standard work. Since your installation as Grand Master nineteen out of the twenty-seven lodges of the district have held local schools of instruction under the supervision of Deputy Grand Lecturers. Of the eight which have not, three had held such schools within recent years, so that there remain but five lodges which have not received instruction within a reasonable time.

In other respects the lodges are harmonious and prosperous and nothing has arisen during the year to call for official intervention.

With kindest regards, I am, Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM D. FULLERTON,
D.D.G.M. Ninth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Sparland, Ill., September 1, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I take pleasure in presenting my report as your Deputy Grand Master of the Tenth Masonic District.

I have made five official visits. The reports of election and installation of officers were received promptly from all of the lodges except one. I have been called upon to settle some grievances in this district which was satisfactory to all.

So far as I know peace and harmony prevail in all lodges except one, and I think that that difficulty will be settled satisfactorily to all parties. The increase in membership in this district will exceed any previous year.

In conclusion I congratulate you upon your able and excellent administration, and thank you for the honor conferred upon me.

Fraternally yours,

T. VanAntwerp,
D.D.G.M. Tenth District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Orion, Ill., August 22. 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I herewith submit my annual report for the Eleventh District and it is with especial delight that I can truly say that a very harmonious and prosperous growth has prevailed in this district during the past year.

In my official capacity I instituted Hooppole Lodge U. D., June 9 last, at Hooppole, during one of the rainiest nights possible, but nevertheless I fully believe the zeal of the brethren who have been chartered to carry forward the good of the craft there was not dampened in the least.

The third annual picnic of the Rock Island Co., Ill., and Scott, Co., Ia., Masonic Association was held at Black Hawk Watch Tower, August 17, 1905, with 7,000 Masons and widows of Masons and their families estimated present. The day was beautiful, yes, perfect. Amusements were both enjoyable and very amusing and the fraternal relations were inspiring.

Thanking you for honors bestowed and congratulating you on your successful administration, I am Fraternally yours,

J. S. Burns,
D.D.G.M. Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Farmington, Ill., August 26, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—As your representative in the Twelfth District, I have but little to report that will be of interest to the craft. My duties have been exceedingly light, not having had a call to officially visit a lodge during the past year. I have assisted in conferring degrees in several lodges and as D. G. Lecturer have instructed two lodges in the work. I find the lodges which I have visited in a prosperous and harmonious condition, but from what I can learn there are some lodges in this District that need thorough instruction in the standard work and in business methods of running the lodge.

I hope the time is not far distant when each lodge in the state will be visited annually, and be thoroughly inspected, and instructed when necessary, by some one in authority. Such visits would stimulate lodge officers to do better work and to a more careful performance of their duties.

Again thanking you for the honors conferred and congratulating you on your successful administration I am

Fraternally yours,

Emerson Clark,
D.D.G.M. Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Galesburg, Ill., August 24, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—At the close of this Masonic year it is a privilege of mine to submit to you my annual report as Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth District.

Desiring to make this report as brief and at the same time as comprehensive as possible I submit the following:

On the 19th day of November last your humble servant had the distinguished honor of assisting you in laying the corner-stone of Galesburg High School; a ceremony which gave to the Grand Lodge and its officers the highest praise and commendation of every Mason and citizen whose privilege it was to be present.

For some years past Berwick Lodge No. 619 at Cameron, Ill., had been slow and irregular in their annual reports.

Their attendance had been very poor and during the last four or five years a special dispensation has been required in order to enable them to elect officers on account of their being unable to secure the presence of a quorum at regular election times. This year they were not able to hold Stated Communications in their Masonic hall for the reason that their hall property with furniture, stove, etc., was sold for debt.

In pursuance to your order I arrested their charter and closed the lodge, which course was acknowledged by the few members of this lodge who reside in the community as the best and only course that could be followed under existing circumstances.

A. Lincoln Lodge No. 618, Kirkwood, Ill., had a little rupture caused by charges filed against a brother and member of the lodge. A committee appointed at the time by yourself fully investigated these charges and failed to find evidence to sustain them. Harmony and good fellowship now prevail in A. Lincoln Lodge No. 618.

In closing allow me to add that harmony and good fellowship prevail in the entire Thirteenth District and the membership of the various lodges is steadily increasing.

Allow me further to personally thank you for the many favors and frequent acts of kindness you have extended to me in the past. Desiring also to congratulate you on your so highly successful administration, I remain Fraternally, your humble servant,

C. T. Holmes,
D.D.G.M. Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Peoria, Ill., August 19, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—Another year has passed into the "Great Yonder" since my last report, and it is with pleasure that I herewith submit to you my report for the past year.

The question naturally arises, what of the past? Has it been a year well spent and productive of good? or, has it been "Nothing but leaves?" I am happy to report that in this District considerable progress has been made, and peace and harmony prevail in nearly all the lodges.

I have visited fourteen (14) lodges in my District and I am pleased to say that with one exception I have been treated with the courtesy and cordiality which is due to you through me. I have also visited eight (8) lodges outside of the fourteenth, and received the same courteous treatment.

I have attended during the year one hundred and thirty-two Masonic meetings, and assisted in conferring eighty-nine (89) degrees.

There is an earnest effort made all over the district to attain perfection in the work. I have attended two schools, one at Sullivan and one at Bloomington, and held schools in four lodges in my District and one outside of the district, in which great interest was manifested. I have also held fourteen (14) practice meetings out of which came good results.

I have promptly answered all calls, as far as it was in my power to do, and as near as I can learn no disputes have arisen, except friendly contentions as to the correctness of the work, which speaks volumes.

I have visited seven (7) sick brethren, attended the funerals of five (5) of our fraternal dead, and officiated at three of them.

I installed the officers of five lodges in the district, and assisted in laying the corner stones of the school at Sparland and the school at Minier.

I have received a number of inquiries from Secretaries, all of which were easily answered by referring them to the "Blue Book" article and section.

In obedience to your orders I visited one lodge officially, the outcome of which was reported to you, and which I sincerely hope and trust will have a beneficial and lasting effect.

In my last report I stated, that it was my desire to hold a district meeting, which I did, and it proved even more than I had looked for, there being present representatives of twenty-one out of the twenty-two lodges in the district, and seventy-one lodges outside of the district were represented; the register showing 459 present. Six candidates were raised to the sublime degree; in the work on one of them twenty lodges were represented. The entire board of Grand Examiners were in attendance, also twenty-one lecturers. The work of the day proves beyond doubt that there is activity and interest in the work all over the district, and more than convinces me that, the holding of district meetings is the proper idea.

I am proud to report that one of my pupils, Bro. Peter Adam Reinhard, passed a thorough and satisfactory examination, and has been duly commissioned by you as a Deputy Lecturer in this District.

Allow me to tender to you my heartfelt thanks for the confidence you have reposed in me, and the honor you have conferred on me. I congratulate you upon your able administration, and with my assurance that you will always occupy a warm place in my heart, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN C. WEIS,
D.D.G.M. Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

McLean, Ill., August 26, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Another year has passed and I am reminded that a report is due you from the Fifteenth Masonic District, as your Deputy from this District. I take pleasure in submitting to you the condition of the craft so far as the same has come to my knowledge.

Peace and harmony prevailed throughout the year and most of the lodges are unusually prosperous.

The School of Instruction at Bloomington was a help to the lodges of this District and with the large number of Deputy Lecturers we have, there is no excuse for any of the lodges to be very far from the standard work.

A few lodges are slow in reporting their elections and installations, but after some correspondence all reports were obtained.

Congratulating you on your second very successful administration and thanking you for the honor conferred on me, I am, with kind personal regards, Fraternally yours,

W. N. Ewing,
D.D.G.M. Fifteenth District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Onarga, Ill., August 20, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I again have the pleasure to report peace and prosperity in this, the Sixteenth Masonic District, of this Grand Jurisdiction.

My services as D.D.G.M. have been very limited during the last year as I know of no difficulties arising among the brethren that required an official visit to any of the lodges, yet I have visited several of them and have found in every case the best feeling among the brethren and have found them interested in promoting the standard work, and found them all working harmoniously, with plenty of work and on the best material in their respective communities.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred on me in the past and with best wishes for your personal welfare and for the welfare of the fraternity, I am Fraternally yours,

W. H. McClain,
D.D.G.M. Sixteenth District.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Urbana, Ill., August 24, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

Dear Sir and M. W. Grand Master:—The year is drawing to a close and I am reminded of the report of my year's labor as D. D. G. M. of the Seventh District for the year 1905. Nothing has occurred to mar the peace and harmony of the several lodges in the Seventeenth District. All are having plenty of work and are financially in good shape from reports. The increase is good and every brother is enjoying his portion of the success.

The first act I performed after receiving my commission was to constitute Free Will Lodge No. 872 at Oakwood, Ill., on the 22nd day of November, 1904.

February 24, 1905, I enjoyed the privilege of meeting the M. W. Grand Master at Mattoon Lodge No. 260 and also in dedicating one of the finest temples in the Seventeenth District.

March 24, 1905, at your request and by your authority I laid the corner-stone of the Second Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Danville, Illinois.

March 31, 1905, I instituted Villa Grove Lodge U. D. at Villa Grove, Ill., all of which have been reported to you.

I have visited several lodges and installed their officers. I was called thirteen times to instruct lodges.

We have laid to rest a number of the older brethren the past year.

Thanking you for the honor of being one of your deputies the past year, and also for the many favors shown me, and trusting that I shall have the pleasure of meeting you and several of the other loyal brethren at the Grand Lodge, I remain as ever,

Fraternally yours,

David Elliott Bruffett,

D.D.G.M. Seventeenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Bement, Ill., August 31, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—As I have received no invitations to visit lodges in the district and no complaints have been made from lodges or brethren, my report will necessarily be short.

On the 15th of January I instituted, at your request, a lodge at Bethany, Moultrie county, due report of which was made to you at the time.

From what I personally know of the brethren who joined in the petition and the quality of the material in the vicinity I am confident a strong and healthy lodge will be the result of granting them a Dispensation.

They will apply for, and no doubt receive, a charter at the next session of the Grand Lodge.

I had the pleasure of attending a School of Instruction at Sullivan on the 17th, 18th and 19th of January. Barring a dearth "of the old familiar faces" the occasion was a most enjoyable one for me.

Thanking you for your uniform courtesy and with personal regards I am, Fraternally yours,

C. F. Tenney,
D.D.G.M. Eighteenth District.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Springfield, Ill., September 1, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—In making my report as District Deputy for the Nineteenth District, I have to report that while I have visited many lodges in this District, the number has not been as large as I should have liked to make it.

From my observation of the lodges visited and information obtained from nearly all of the others, it appears that prosperity and harmony is the rule throughout the district. I have not heard of any trouble or discord whatever among the lodges or members, and the amount of work done has been considerable. On the whole, I think the growth a healthy one.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me by the appointment to this office, and with best wishes for your future, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Frank Hudson,
D.D.G.M. Nineteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Jacksonville, Ill., August 28, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—The passing of time reminds me that I am indebted to you for a report of my stewardship as D. D. G. M. of the Twentieth Masonic District. At present, so far as I am informed, peace and harmony prevail. Only once have I visited officially, the outcome of which I have reported to you. I have visited a number of the lodges and in every case have been kindly and fraternally greeted. I have officiated at the funeral of five (5) of our lamented brethren, and installed the officers of five (5) lodges. I have assisted in conferring forty-four (44) degrees, and have instructed seven (7) lodges. I am pleased to report that I attended the Bloomington School. The returns will show an increase in the work of the district. Brethren generally and especially the officers are endeavoring to perform their duties, and the standard work is progressing nicely. Thanking you for many kindnesses and indulgences, I congratulate you on the manner in which you have conducted the affairs of Ancient Craft Masonry in this jurisdiction and sympathize with you in your arduous duties during the Masonic year now closing. Fraternally,

D. B. Hutchison,
D.D.G.M. Twentieth District.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Bowen, Ill., August 14, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I am again reminded that another Masonic year is drawing to a close, and as your deputy for the Twenty-first Masonic District, I take pleasure in submitting herewith my annual report. October 27, 1904, as your deputy, I dedicated the hall of Dills Lodge No. 295 at West Point, Ill., a report of which I mailed to you a few days later.

August 9, 1905, by your order and the power invested in me by you, I instituted a new lodge, under dispensation at Loraine, Ill., to be known as Loraine Lodge U. D., a report of which has been mailed to you.

The above were all of my official acts during the year. I have been called upon to conduct two Masonic funerals, installed officers in two lodges, and have visited quite a number of other lodges and assisted in conferring the third degree. I was compelled to decline several invitations on account of sickness and business engagements which I regretted very much. As far as I can learn most of the lodges are in good condition and

peace and harmony prevail. All my visits and associations with the brethren have been pleasant and I have at all times been treated with the utmost courtesy. Thanking you for the honor conferred, and congratulating you upon your very successful administration, with kind personal regards, I remain Yours fraternally,

CHAS. C. MARSH,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-first District.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Virden, Ill., August 26, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I herewith most respectfully submit my report, as your deputy, for this, the Twenty-second District.

During my brief incumbency, nothing has transpired to disturb the harmony of the fraternity. I have made a few unofficial visits and assisted in degree work.

The most interesting occurrence of note, was the all day celebration by Girard Lodge No. 171, of their Golden Jubilee on May 29. Past Grand Master Joseph Robbins, delivered a masterly address at the afternoon session, and at night a most delectable banquet was spread for three hundred guests.

Alexander H. Bell, R. W. Senior Grand Warden, was pre-eminent as toastmaster.

The distinguished brethren who responded to toasts were: Past Grand Master Edward Cook, Past Grand Master Owen Scott, Jas. Wolfe, H. H. Montgomery, B. F. Caldwell, E. L. Chapin, and J. E. Wooters.

The delightful manner in which the brethren of Girard Lodge conducted their fiftieth anniversary celebration, will remain a pleasant memory with their many favored guests.

Congratulating you upon your successful administration, and thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

R. F. MORROW,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-second District.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Litchfield, Ill., September 1, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

Dear Sir and M. W. Brother:—My duties as your representative in this district during the last year have indeed been light and pleasant.

Shortly after my appointment, at your request, I laid the corner-stone of the new public school building at Sorento in Bond county, a full report of which was made to you at that time.

I have installed the officers of several lodges that called upon me for that service.

I had the pleasure of attending the school held at Sullivan and assisting in the work.

No complaints have reached me during the year and so far as I am advised peace and harmony prevail in this district.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me and congratulating you on your successful administration, I am

Fraternally yours,

Jno. W. Rose,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-third District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Toledo, Ill., August 30, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—No matters of great importance have transpired in the Twenty-fourth District during the Masonic year.

At your request I instituted Wheeler Lodge U. D. September 15, 1904. From information received from the secretary of the lodge I think the prospects for a prosperous lodge at Wheeler are very good.

No matter requiring my official action has been presented to me during the year. This fact leads me to believe that the lodges in this district are laboring in peace and harmony. I have visited a few lodges and have had invitations from other lodges that I was not able to accept. I thank you for the honor conferred on me and congratulate you on your successful administration.

Fraternally yours,

Rufus H. Smith,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-fourth District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Clay City, Ill., September 1, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—As your deputy I beg to report that Masonry is in a very healthful condition in the Twenty-fifth District. Peace and harmony prevail in the highest degree and our hearts and tongues join in promoting each other's welfare and rejoicing in each other's prosperity.

Fraternally yours,

ANTHONY DOHERTY,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-fifth District.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Moro, Ill., September 9, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—There has been no friction in the Twenty-sixth District during the past year, that has been called to my notice, and I believe that peace and harmony prevail throughout the district.

I have enjoyed several friendly visits with my lodges, but business and sickness prevented me from answering, in person, some social invitations.

I had the pleasure of assisting the Grand Lodge in laying the corner-stone of the Carnegie Library at Greenville, and also that of the public school building at Sorento.

I hope to see the rush and jam of the Grand Lodge representatives, to get their mileage and per diem checks, prevented the coming session by having these checks delivered by the District Deputies to the representatives, who are in their proper seats at noon the last day.

Thanking you for the honor conferred and congratulating you upon your successful administration, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-sixth District.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

East St. Louis, Ill., September 8, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I am gratified in be able to state in this my annual report, that in this, the Twenty-seventh Masonic District, all is well.

My duties as your deputy during the past year have not been burdensome.

On the evening of the 29th day of April, acting by your directions and in your stead, I instituted Marissa Lodge U. D., at Marissa, in this county. I was assisted by a number of the brethren from East St. Louis, Belleville, Freeburg, Evansville, Sparta, and other lodges. The young lodge has a bright W. M., who is well supported and its prospects for future usefulness are very flattering.

Saturday night, April 25, was made notable in Masonic circles of our city, by a visit from the M. W. Grand Master and other Grand Lodge officers, together with the full Board of Grand Examiners. The sublime degree was exemplified on a candidate in a manner as beautiful as it was exact.

In the month of June I conducted services for the dead over the remains of Bro. Geo. W. Gaskill, of Douglas Lodge No. 361. The deceased had been a prominent Mason and member of the fraternity in his community for many years. On the fourth day of the present month, by request of the family of the deceased, I officiated at the Masonic funeral of Bro. Geo. W. Louden at Trenton, in the Twenty-sixth District. He was an old friend of my family, and had been an earnest Mason since the early sixties and throughout all those years a member of Trenton lodge No. 109.

I have visited within the past year, quite a number of the lodges of this district. No question of any great importance has been referred to me during the year.

In conclusion, I want to offer my sincere congratulations on the success of your administration, and for the splendid growth of our beloved institution in this Grand Jurisdiction, within the last twelve months.

With sincerest personal regards, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. S. CAUGHLAN,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-seventh District.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Marion, Ill., August 30, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I take great pleasure in submitting my report for the Twenty-eighth Masonic District, which will be brief. I have not been called on to make an official visit for the last or present year. Peace and harmony prevail in my district. The lodges are prosperous with but few exceptions. We of the Twenty-eighth District are under many obligations for the kindness of having the School of Instruction, and more especially my home lodge. It has done great good to all the lodges that sent representatives to attend the school.

I congratulate you on the success of your administration of the affairs of this Grand Jurisdiction, and thanking you for the honor conferred on me, I remain, Yours fraternally,

J. M. Burkhart,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-eighth District.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Mt. Carmel, September 1, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I am pleased to report that peace and harmony have prevailed generally among the lodges of the Twenty-ninth District during the past year. I have not been called upon in my official capacity to visit any of them on account of any trouble or dissensions among the brethren. From reports received believe (with few exceptions) the work is being done in a satisfactory manner, and fair progress is being made.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me and with kind personal regards, I am Fraternally yours,

H. T. Goddard,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-ninth District.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Cairo, Ill., September 11, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I take great pleasure in submitting my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirtieth District for the Masonic year.

Aside from the usual installation of officers during December and January, no call for official visitation has been made upon me.

From private and unofficial sources I learn there is a commendable degree of interest among the lodges, a fair amount of work being done, and harmony prevails throughout the district.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. W. Morris,
D.D.G.M. Thirtieth District.

Report of Grand Examiners.

Camp Point, August 1, 1905.

Wm. B. Wright, Most Worshipful Grand Master, Effingham, Ill.:

Dear Brother:—I have the honor to submit herewith, the report of the attendance at the several schools held during the current year:

MARION, JANUARY 3, 4 AND 5.

Grand Officers.—Bro. A. B. Ashley, R. W. Junior Grand Warden (D. G. L.); Bro. N. M. Mesnard, W. Senior Grand Deacon (D. G. L.); Bro. J. R. Ennis, W. Grand Sword Bearer (D. G. L.)

District Deputy Grand Masters.—Bro. J. M. Burkhart, Twenty-eighth District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—Bros. H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, C. H. Martin, S. S. Borden.

Deputy Grand Lecturers.—Bros. R. W. King, T. N. Cummings, J. H. Griffiths, Chas. G. Young, I. A. Foster; C. Rohrbough, W. H. Peak, Chas. E. Slagle, R. H. Wheeler.

Names registered, 199; lodges represented, Illinois, 44; Kentucky, 1; Michigan, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Indiana, 1; Missouri, 1.

SULLIVAN, JANUARY 17, 18 AND 19.

Grand Officers.—Bro. W. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master; Bro. C. E. Allen, R. W. Deputy Grand Master (D. G. L.); Bro. A. H. Bell, R. W. Senior Grand Warden; Bro. J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary (D. G. L.); Bro. Louis Zinger, W. Grand Marshal; Bro. Owen Scott (D. G. L.); M. W. Past Grand Master.

District Deputy Grand Masters.—Bros. John W. Rose (D. G. L.) Twenty-third District; John C. Weis (D. G. L.), Fourteenth District; C. F. Tenney (D. G. L.), Eighteenth District; P. F. Clark (D. G. L.), Twenty-second District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—Bros. H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, C. H. Martin, S. S. Borden.

Deputy Grand Lecturers.—Bros. C. G. Young, C. N. Hambleton, D. W. Starr, H. A. Eidson, H. C. Michaels, W. E. Anderson, R. H. Wheeler.

Names registered, 160. Lodges represented, Illinois, 41.

BLOOMINGTON, JANUARY 31, FEBRUARY 1 AND 2.

Grand Officers.—Bro. W. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master; Bros. Owen Scott (D. G. L.), Edward Cook and Chas. F. Hitchcock, M. W. Past Grand Masters; Bro. J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary (D. G. L.); Bro. J. R. Ennis, Grand Sword Bearer (D. G. L.); Bro. Louis Zinger, Grand Marshal.

District Deputy Grand Masters.—Bros. D. E. Bruffett (D. G. L.), Seventeenth District; Emerson Clark (D. G. L.), Twelfth District; D. B. Hutchison (D. G. L.), Twentieth District; W. N. Ewing, Fifteenth District; Chas. T. Holmes (D. G. L.), Thirteenth District; P. F. Clark (D. G. L.), Twenty-second District; W. H. McClain, Sixteenth District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—Bros. H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, C. H. Martin, S. S. Borden.

Deputy Grand Lecturers.—Bros. R. H. Wheeler, J. M. Hannum, R. G. Bright, J. M. Hederick, W. S. Welsh, A. H. Scroggin, C. P. Ross, James John, D. D. Darrah, N. B. Carson, G. R. Smith, Nimrod Mace, R. F. Morrow, J C. Weis, A. W. West, A. T. Summers, G A. Stadler, W. A. Dixon, C. M. Willard, A. O. Novander, H. Preston, Albert Jampolis, C. B. Pavlicek.

Names registered, 358. Lodges represented, Illinois 81, and one each of Montana, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, California, North Carolina, Wyoming, and Missouri.

ROCK ISLAND, FEBRUARY 14, 15 AND 16.

Grand Officers.—Bro. C. E. Allen, R. W. Deputy Grand Master (D. G. L.); Bro. N. M. Mesnard, Junior Grand Deacon (D. G. L.)

District Deputy Grand Masters.—Bros. Chas. C. Marsh (D. G. L.), Twenty-first District; J S. Burns (D. G. L.), Eleventh District; W. D. Fullerton, Ninth District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—Bros. H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, C. H. Martin, S. S. Borden.

Deputy Grand Lecturers.—Bros. Lewis Pickett, C. B. Ward, Geo. E. Carlson, W. H. Bied, J. B. Roach, J. W. Huntoon, L. C. Johnson, W. P. Jones, Wm. Rothman, David Richards, D. D. Darrah.

Names registered, 365. Lodges represented, Illinois, 59; Indiana, 1; Kansas, 1; Nebraska, 1; Connecticut, 1; Michigan, 1; Ohio, 1; Iowa, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Canada, 1.

DEKALB, FEBRUARY 28, MARCH 1 AND 2.

Grand Officers.—Bro. L. A. Goddard (Grand Treasurer); Bros. Owen Scott (D. G. L.), and Edward Cook, M. W. Past Grand Masters; Bro. J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary (D. G. L.)

District Deputy Grand Masters.—Bro. D. D. Hunt, Seventh District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—Bros. H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, C. H. Martin, S. S. Borden.

Deputy Grand Lecturers.—Bros. A. G. Goodridge, A. Birse, J. E. Wheat, H. S. Albin, J. M. Hannum, W. W. Roberts, James McCredie, D. D. Darrah, A. H. Scroggin, C. M. Babbitt, Wm. Balhatchet, Wm. Gardner, Ralph H. Wheeler, E. W. Peterson.

Names registered, 241. Lodges represented, Illinois, 44; Wisconsin, 1; Michigan, 1; Indiana, 1; Nebraska, 1.

The Board of Grand Examiners and the craft in general sincerely regret the unavoidable absence of the Most Worshipful Grand Master from the schools at Marion, Rock Island and Bloomington.

At Marion, R. W. Bro. A. B. Ashley, at Rock Island, R. W. Bro. Allen, and at DeKalb, M. W. Bro. L. A. Goddard kindly consented to act for him in the exemplification of the ceremonies and did so with much taste and decorum at each place. The board desires to express to the brethren its appreciation of their services. The total number of names registered was 1,323. Illinois lodges, 269. Foreign jurisdiction, 35. At each school the entire ritual of Masonry as approved by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge was exemplified. Since our last report the board of Grand Examiners have recommended the issuance of commissions as Deputy Lecturers to the following: Bros. H. M. Witt, Chicago; J. K. West, Bridgeport; C. B. Pavlicek, A. McNally, J. M. Simpson, Chicago; A. T. Summers, Decatur; W. P. Jones, Tolono; W. H. Rupe, Olney; J. E. Wheat, Sterling; W.W. Roberts, Nunda; A. W. Cain, Chicago; W. H. Welch, Lexington; C. E. Grove, Mt. Carroll; H. Vanderbilt; P. A. Reinhard, Peoria; M. T. Booth, Atkinson.

Of the 123 Deputy Lecturers on January 1, 1905, but sixty-six attended a school of instruction.

In conclusion, I desire, on behalf of the Board of Grand Examiners, to extend to the M. W. Grand Master, our highest appreciation of the kindness and consideration he has ever shown the board during the two years we have been associated with him, of his generous support and active cooperation in all our work, and to hope for him in the future all the richest blessings of life.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Board of Grand Examiners.

By Isaac Cutter, *Secretary.*

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